

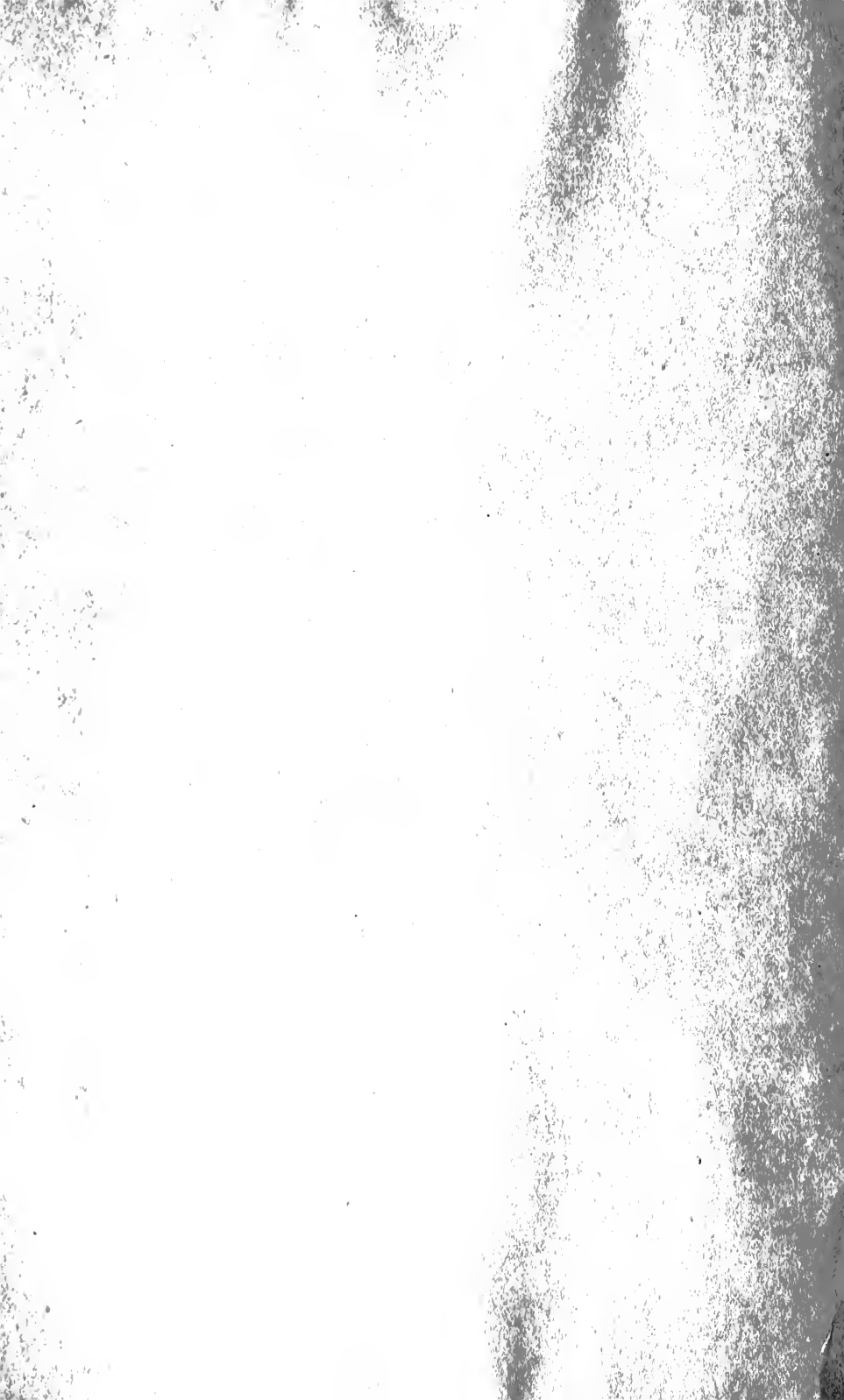
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Mills County, Iowa
History
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HISTORY

OF

MILLS COUNTY, IOWA

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.

A BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF MANY OF ITS LEADING CITIZENS, WAR RECORD OF ITS VOLUNTEERS IN THE LATE REBELLION, GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS, PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN, HISTORY OF IOWA AND THE NORTHWEST, MAP OF MILLS COUNTY, CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA, REMINISCENCES, MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

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1881.

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PREFACE.

There is no proper place in history for the element of fiction. In the correct delineation of a landscape the artist judiciously employs both lights and shades; so the historian must need contrast the true and the false, that the eternal beauty and symmetry of truth appear, but draw upon the imagination, he may never. As in the landscape, the true outline of objects is obscured in the shadows, requiring the full blaze of day to bring them into proper view, so history brings out the facts partially obscured in the haze of tradition—itsself never history.

The history of the growth of any branch of knowledge has a double interest; that which comes to it from the knowledge itself, and that which comes from its relations to the history of the operation of the human mind. Men think under the limitations of their times; they reason on such material as they have; they form their estimate of changes from the facts immediately known to them. What Matthew Arnold has written of man's thoughts as he floats adown the "River of Time," is most true. Says he:

" As is the world on the banks,
So is the mind of man.
Only the track where he sails
He wots of: only the thoughts
Raised by the objects he passes, are his."

Impressions thus received the mind will modify and work upon, transmitting the products to other minds in shapes that often seem new, strange and arbitrary, but which yet result from processes familiar to our experience, and to be found at work in our own individual consciousness. And this is the necessity that renders history, as entirely distinct from tradition, imperative. Here the province of the historian begins. It is imperative on him that he record facts as they are, freed from the gloss given them by verbal transmissions.

We know the present *status* of Mills county; know that it ranks among the first in political influence, and is not a whit behind in the intelligence of its people and its jealous regard for education; know that its material resources are practically unlimited, and the promise for its future ever brightening. Now, to clearly understand this happy present, its glories and its greatness, its opportunities and its wonders, it is our duty to look back to their sources. We shall find that the seeds which have so auspiciously born fruit in this present generation, were sown by men tried and true; men who deserve to be remembered, not merely as historic names, but as men in whose broad breasts beat the noblest hearts, and within whose rustic homes were to be found the very bone and sinew of

this western world; men whose sterling worth and integrity have contributed *very* largely to its present high position.

The whole history of this county is one of surpassing interest, and the more it is studied the clearer does it become that underlying its records are certain truths which afford a clew to the causes that have contributed so powerfully to bring it to its present marked prominence. They will be found identical with those which have influenced the history of the nations during many centuries. Albeit, they do not possess that far-reaching influence which groups the centuries into eras, yet to those immediately interested they are not a whit less tragical. To narrate these facts is the objects of these pages; with what success this has been done we do not presume to say. It has been our aim to learn and present the truth without favor or prejudice.

It has heretofore been possible for the scholar, with leisure and a comprehensive library, to trace out the written history of his county by patient research among voluminous government documents and dusty records, sometimes old and scarce; but these sources of information and the time to study them are not at the command of most of those who are intelligently interested in local history, and there are many unpublished facts to be rescued from the failing memories of the oldest residents, who would soon have carried their information with them to the grave; and others to be obtained from the citizens best informed in regard to the various present interests and institutions of the county which should be treated of in giving its history. This service of research and record, which very few could have undertaken for themselves, the publishers of this work have performed; while a few unimportant mistakes may, perhaps, be found in such a multitude of details, in spite of the care exercised in the production of the volume, they still confidently present this result of many weeks labor, as a true and orderly narration of all the events in the history of the county which were of sufficient interest and value to merit such a record.

Authenticity is always difficult in history; much passes for history which is mere anecdote, and that domain is always doubtful. Other facts, again, come to us through the prejudices and colours of personal narration. Great care has therefore been necessary to prevent publishing misconceptions as history. There has been admitted no statement of fact without ample authority, and mentioned not even the slightest incident without the support of creditable testimony. Attention is called to one feature considered of special value—the introduction of the original records for all transactions directly affecting the interests of the county. Concerning the first records and the facts they teach, little or nothing need be said. Of this period in the county's history there have been explored for evidence every known early document, and where not muti-

lated they have been presented in full. If among the pages devoted to early settlers and settlements, the sentences seem short and broken, and the method of treatment faulty, it should be borne in mind that the nature of the data renders any other method of presentment impossible. Accuracy, rather than finish, has been the object held steadily in view.

In the preparation of this volume the oldest residents and others have cheerfully volunteered their services in the undertaking, adding largely to the value of the results obtained. Special thanks are due to the following named persons, who have not only aided us by placing at our disposition much valuable matter, but have themselves devoted much time to searching records, and afforded every opportunity in their power to perfect the chronological sequence and accuracy of the *data* used: County Auditor, S. C. Osborn; County Recorder, M. H. Byers; Seth Dean, Surveyor; A. D. French, Treasurer; J. E. Robinson, Clerk; William Aiton, Deputy Recorder and abstractor; A. J. Hight, Deputy Auditor; William Kempton, Esq., Hale, Stone & Proudfit, a firm of legal gentlemen; Miss M. Maude Archibald, county superintendent of schools; William H. Taft Mrs. J. W. Coolidge, Mr. Charles Croney, of *The Glenwood Opinion*; Mr. Sherman, of *The Journal*; and to *The Hastings Plaindealer*, *Mills County Chronicle*, *Mills County Republican*, *Pacific Junction Gazette*, for numerous favors and notices. Throughout the county are many impossible to name here, who have freely given what of history they had. The clergy and other church officers, and those of civic associations, have been universally obliging in placing at our command the needed statistics of their several societies.

Under the sway of cause and effect, historic events cannot stand alone, --they form an unbroken chain. The history of so limited a territory as a county in Iowa has its roots not only in remote times, but in distant lands, and cannot be justly written out without consulting the influence of such a foreign element; nor can such a county history be understood in all its relations, without a historic review of at least the state of which the county is a part; hence, we feel that in giving such an outline we have been more faithful to the main purpose of the work, while we have added an element of independent interest and value. We little doubt that this book will be a welcome one to the inhabitants of the county, for all take a just pride in whatever calls to mind the scenes and incidents of other days. It is presented in the assurance that the work done will meet with the heartiest approval of our readers; and if, through that commendation, it awakens an earnest spirit of enterprise and emulation among the younger citizens of the county, it will be a source of just pleasure and congratulation to

THE PUBLISHERS.

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THE CONSTITUTION OF IOWA.

We, the people of the state of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the state of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri—as established by the constitution of that state, adopted June 12, 1820—crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the state of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollett's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux river, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude; thence east along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said Mississippi river to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes or other rates, for building or repairing place of worship, or the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of, any other person, not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

SEC. 5. Any citizen of this state, who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state.

SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the general assembly shall not grant to any citizen or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the general assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life or liberty of an individual, the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for his witnesses; and to have the assistance of counsel.

SEC. 11. All offences less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offence, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 12. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended or refused, when application is made as required by law, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the state in time of peace; and in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted.

SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made, to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

SEC. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.

SEC. 20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this state, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens.

SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this state; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 25. The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE II—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this state six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote, sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such elections, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this state by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within the state.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE III.—OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments: The Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives; and the style of every law shall be: "*Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Iowa.*"

SEC. 2. The sessions of the general assembly shall be biennial and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the governor of the state shall, in the meantime, convene the general assembly by proclamation.

SEC. 3. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, be a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he may have been chosen to represent.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as representatives; they shall be twenty five years of age and possess the qualifications of representatives as to residence and citizenship.

SEC. 6. The number of senators shall not be less than one-third nor more than one-half the representative body; and shall be so classified by lot that one class, being as nearly one-half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

SEC. 7. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the general assembly of a free and independent state.

SEC. 10. Every member of the general assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 11. Senators and representatives, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

SEC. 13. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker and president of their respective houses.

SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him, (Sunday excepted) the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the general assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the secretary of state, within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval, if approved by him, and with his objections if he disapproves thereof.

SEC. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all members elected to each branch of the general assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

SEC. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the general assembly.

SEC. 19. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 20. The governor, judges of the supreme and district courts, and other state officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under this state; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the general assembly may provide.

SEC. 21. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

SEC. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the general assembly. But offices in the militia to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of the justice of the peace, or postmaster whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this state, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 25. Each member of the first general assembly under this constitution shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no general assembly shall have the power to increase the compensation of its members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

SEC. 26. No law of the general assembly, passed at a regular session, of a public nature, shall take effect until the fourth day of July next after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the general assembly by which they were passed. If the general assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the state.

SEC. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the general assembly.

SEC. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this state; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

SEC. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

SEC. 30. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county or road purposes;

For laying out, opening and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats;

In all the cases above enumerated and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the state; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

SEC. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation or claim be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly.

SEC. 32. Members of the general assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the

constitution of the state of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator, (or representative, as the case may be) according to the best of my ability." And members of the general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

SEC. 33. The general assembly shall, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the state.

SEC. 34. The number of senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States census, be fixed by law, and be apportioned among the several counties according to the numbers of inhabitants in each.

SEC. 35. The senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the house of representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the state according to the number of inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four organized counties, and each district shall be entitled to at least one representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half of the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law one-half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.

SEC. 36. At its first session under this constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the general assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a representative.

SEC. 37. When a congressional, senatorial, or representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a congressional, senatorial, or representative district.

SEC. 38. In all elections by the general assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva-voce; and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Iowa.

SEC. 2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the general assembly, and shall hold his office two years, from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. There shall be a lieutenant governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the governor. In voting for governor and lieutenant governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as governor and for whom as lieutenant governor. The returns of every election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the general assembly.

SEC. 4. Persons respectively having the highest number of votes, for governor and lieutenant governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number

of votes for either office, the general assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons governor, or lieutenant governor, as the case may be.

SEC. 5. Contested elections for governor, or lieutenant governor, shall be determined by the general assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

SEC. 7. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army and navy of this state.

SEC. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly, or at the next election by the people.

SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the general assembly at every regular session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next general assembly.

SEC. 14. No person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this state, execute the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SEC. 15. The official term of the governor, and lieutenant governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The lieutenant governor, while acting as governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for governor; and while presiding in the senate, shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a senator, and none other.

SEC. 16. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the general assembly at its next meeting, when the general assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the general assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve,

commutation, or pardon granted, and the reason therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

SEC. 18. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of governor, the senate shall choose a president *pro tempore*.

SEC. 19. If the lieutenant governor, while acting as governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president *pro tempore* of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed, and if the president of the senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the state of Iowa.

SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Iowa, sealed with the great seal of the state, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

SEC. 22. A secretary of state, auditor of state, and treasurer of state, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and perform such duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE V.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district court, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.

SEC. 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state; and shall hold their court at such time and place as the general assembly may prescribe. The judges of the supreme court so elected shall be classified so that one judge shall go out of office every two years; and the judge holding the shortest term of office, under such classification, shall be chief justice of the court during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each judge of the supreme court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The judges of the supreme court shall be ineligible to any other office in the state during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the general assembly may by law prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the state.

SEC. 5. The district court shall consist of a single judge, who shall be

elected by the qualified electors of the district in which he resides. The judge of the district court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of judge of the supreme court, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. The district court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

SEC. 8. The style of all process shall be, "The state of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

SEC. 9. The salary of each judge of the supreme court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each district judge one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year eighteen hundred and sixty; after which time they shall severally receive such compensation as the general assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

SEC. 10. The state shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty, the general assembly may reorganize the judicial districts, and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the supreme court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session: and no reorganization of the districts, or diminution of the number of judges, shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such reorganization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof or increase or diminution of the number of judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

SEC. 11. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each judge shall commence on the first day of January next after his election.

SEC. 12. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an attorney general by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 13. The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the time of the election of district judge, elect a district attorney, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the courts of this state.

ARTICLE VI.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of this state shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this state; and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the general assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing

arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace; provided, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

SEC. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

ARTICLE VII.—STATE DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the state shall never assume or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the state.

SEC. 2. The state may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. All losses to the permanent school, or university fund of this state, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of the agents or officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state, in favor of the respective fund sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

SEC. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. Except the debts hereinbefore specified in this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the state, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

SEC. 6. The legislature may, at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall not have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such

law, in proportion to the debt or liability which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrevocable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

ARTICLE VIII.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

SEC. 3. The state shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war, for the benefit of the state.

SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 5. No act of the general assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto, shall take effect, or in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted, separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

SEC. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the general assembly may also provide for the establishment of a state bank, with branches.

SEC. 7. If a state bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities upon all notes, bills and other issues intended for circulation as money.

SEC. 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the state treasurer, in United States' stocks, or in interest-paying stocks of states in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of such stocks, to the amount of ten per cent on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stock shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer and to whom.

SEC. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all of its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

SEC. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

SEC. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

SEC. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the general assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the general assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

ARTICLE IX—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

[Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, creating the board of education for the government of common schools, are omitted, the board having been abolished by the general assembly, as by authority conferred by section 15.]

SECOND—SCHOOL FUNDS AND SCHOOL LANDS.

SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands shall be under the control and management of the general assembly of this state.

SEC. 2. The university lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all moneys belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the state university. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said university.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this state, for the support of schools, which may have been or shall hereafter be sold, or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new states, under an act of congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as has been or may hereafter be granted by congress, on the sale of lands in this state, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the general assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the state.

SEC. 4. The money which may have been or shall be paid by persons as an equivalent from exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied in the several counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of common schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the board of education shall from time to time provide.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement or other dispositions of such lands as have been or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this state, for the use of the university, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same that by law receive and control the state and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the general assembly.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the general assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the general assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner, and at such time as the general assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such times as the general assembly may by law provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution, and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the general assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention.

ARTICLE XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend to all civil cases, (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise), where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles, nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area, except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the northern boundary of this state, may be organized without additional territory.

SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum of the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last state and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the state may be enlarged, with the consent of congress and the general assembly.

SEC. 5. Every person elected or appointed to any office, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 6. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall not locate any of the public lands which have been, or may be granted by congress to this state, and the location of which may be given to the general assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant so exempted shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 8. The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

ARTICLE XII.—SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. The constitution shall be the supreme law of the state, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this constitution into effect.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force and not inconsistent with this constitution shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

SEC. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law, and all offenses, misdemeanors and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been had this constitution not been made.

SEC. 4. All fines, penalties or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the state, or to any county therein, or to the school fund, shall inure to the state, county, or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All bonds executed to the state, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

SEC. 7. The first election under this constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at which time the electors of the state shall elect the governor and lieutenant governor. There shall also be elected at such election the successors of such state senators as were elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the house of representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the general assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 7. The first election for secretary, auditor and treasurer of state, attorney-general, district judges, members of the board of education, district attorneys, members of congress, and such state officers as shall be elected at the April election in the year one thousand eight hundred and

fifty-seven, (except the superintendent of public instruction,) and such county officers as were elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except prosecuting attorneys, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight: Provided, that the time for which any district judge or other state or county officer elected at the April election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SEC. 8. The first election for judges of the supreme court, and such county officers as shall be elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

SEC. 9. The first regular session of the general assembly shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

SEC. 10. Senators elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by a vote of the general assembly, or who may hold office by executive appointment, which office is continued by this constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed to any such office, before the taking effect of this constitution, (except as in this constitution otherwise provided) shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire; but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this constitution prescribed.

SEC. 12. The general assembly, at the first session under this constitution, shall district the state into eleven judicial districts, for district court purposes; and shall also provide for the appointment of the members of the general assembly in accordance with provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 13. This constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this state. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the constitution, "New Constitution—Yes." Those against the constitution, "New Constitution—No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the state, and the poll-books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the code, and abstracts shall be forwarded to the secretary of state, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of state officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this constitution are in favor of the same, the governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such constitution shall be the constitution of the state of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

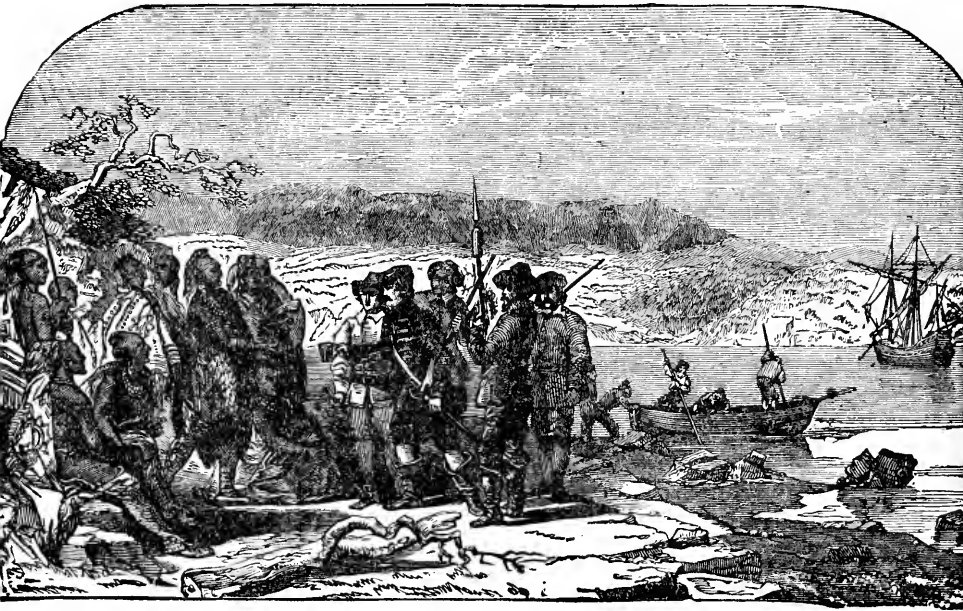
up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of *Utica* in *LaSalle County, Illinois*. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of *January, 1680*, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of *Peoria*. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, *LaSalle* determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, *Griffin*, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and *LaSalle*, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to *Canada*, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made *Hennepin* the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the *Mississippi*, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached *Canada*, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left *Fort Crevecœur* on the last of *February, 1680*. When *LaSalle* reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to *Canada*. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, *Hennepin* reached the *Mississippi*, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the *Wisconsin River* by the 11th of *April*. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. *Hennepin's* comrades were *Anthony Auguel* and *Michael Ako*. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the *Isaute* or *Sauteurs*, *Chippewas*, a tribe of the *Sioux* nation, who took them up the river until about the first of *May*, when they reached some falls, which *Hennepin* christened *Falls of St. Anthony*

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

“Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682.”

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

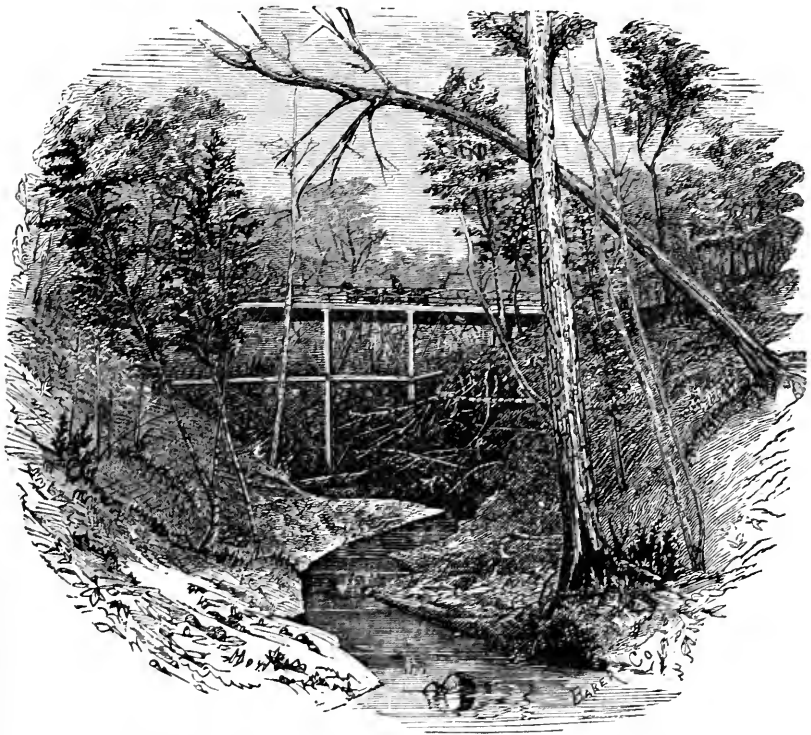
He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made :

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

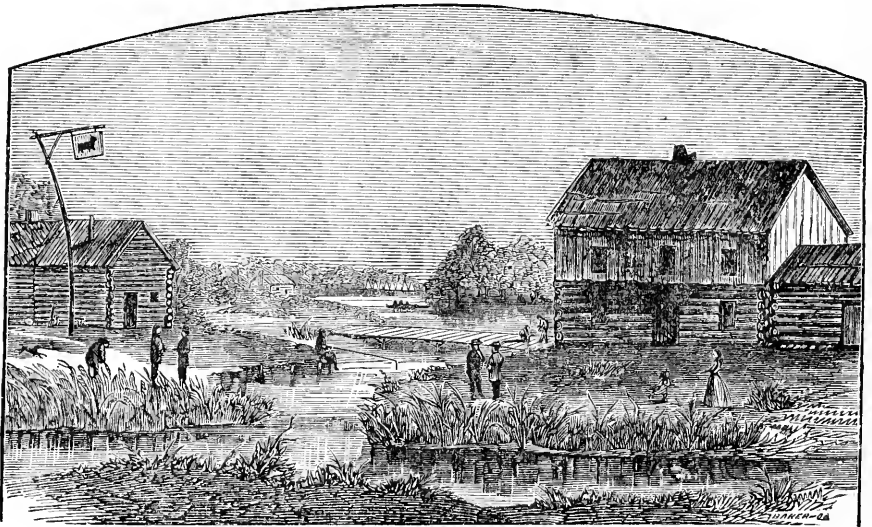
“Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polyotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

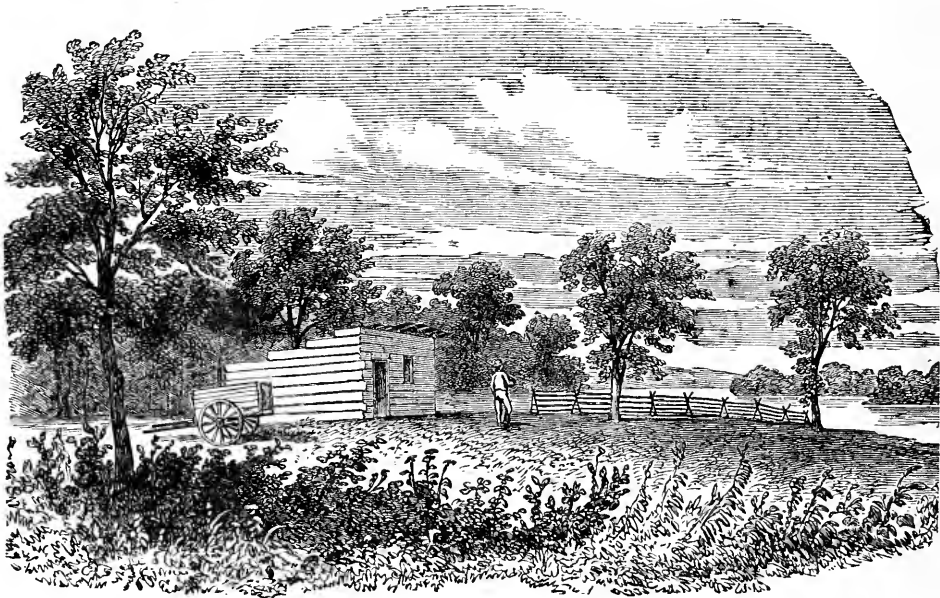
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

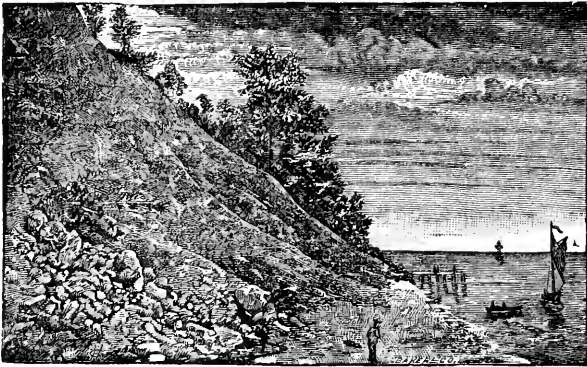
The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

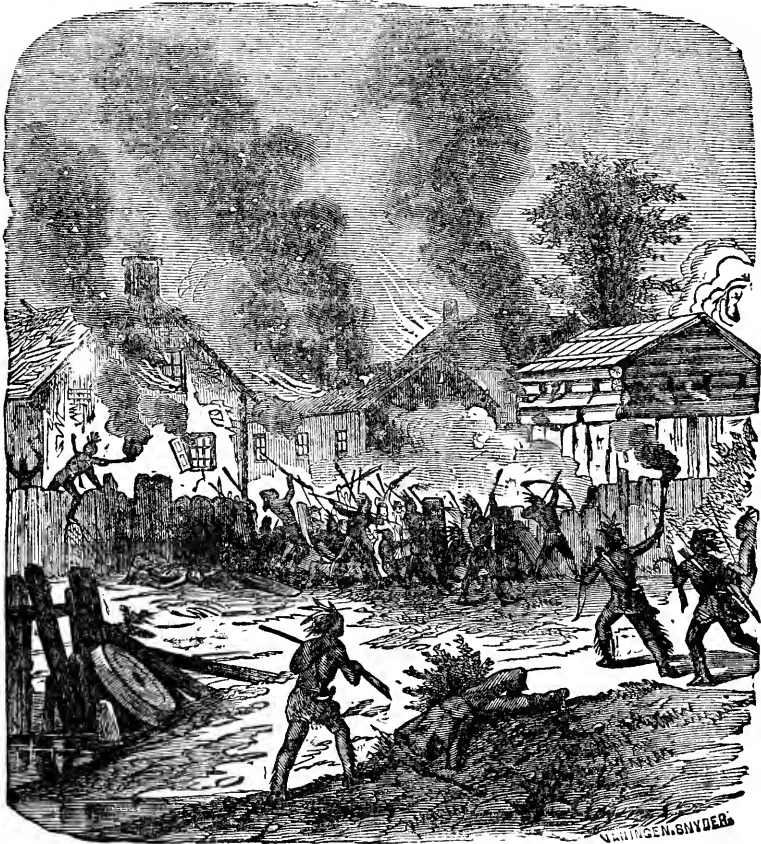
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

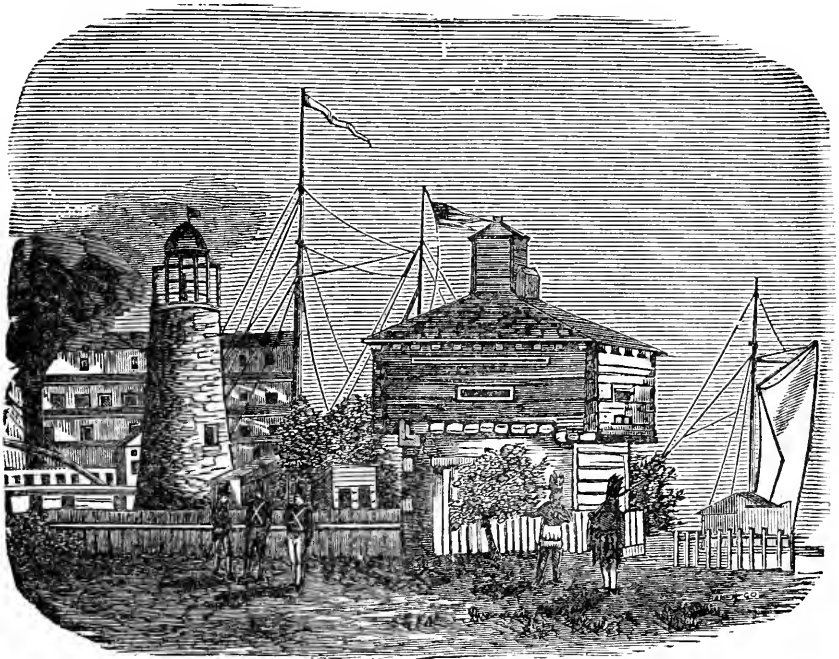
body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST

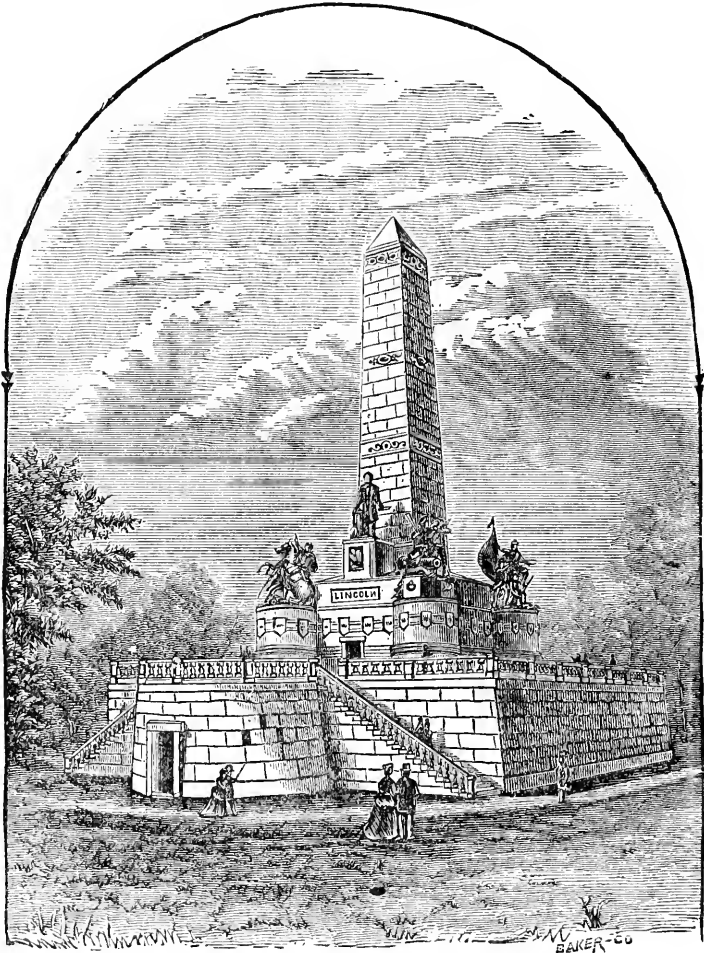
Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

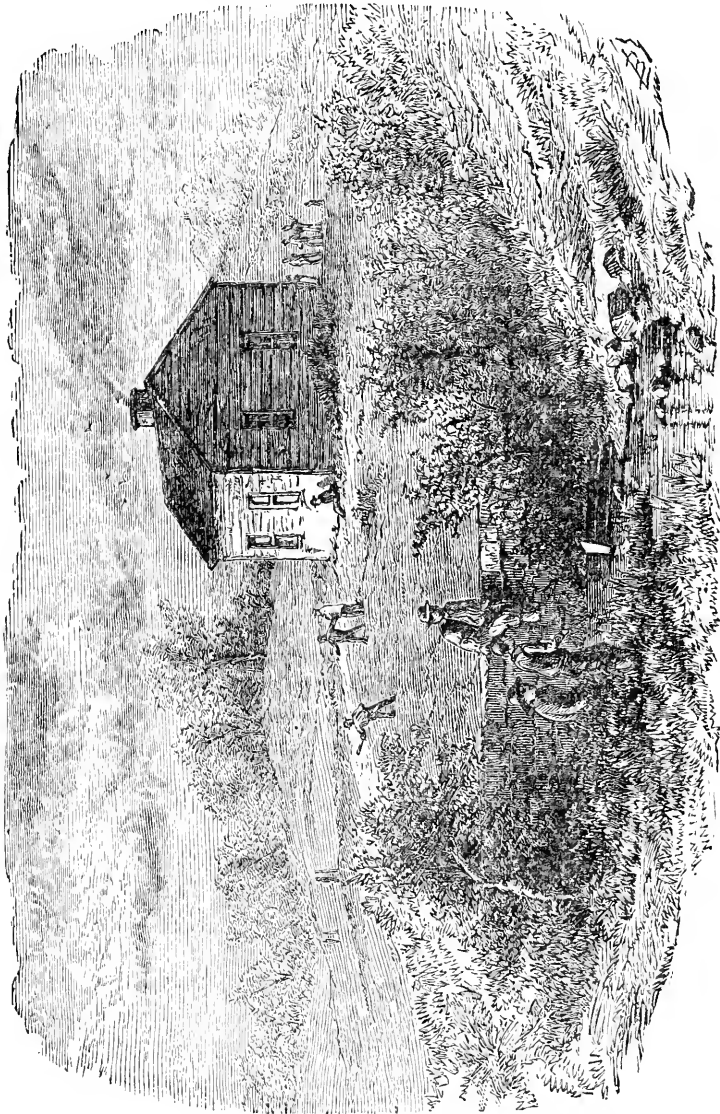
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went south ward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

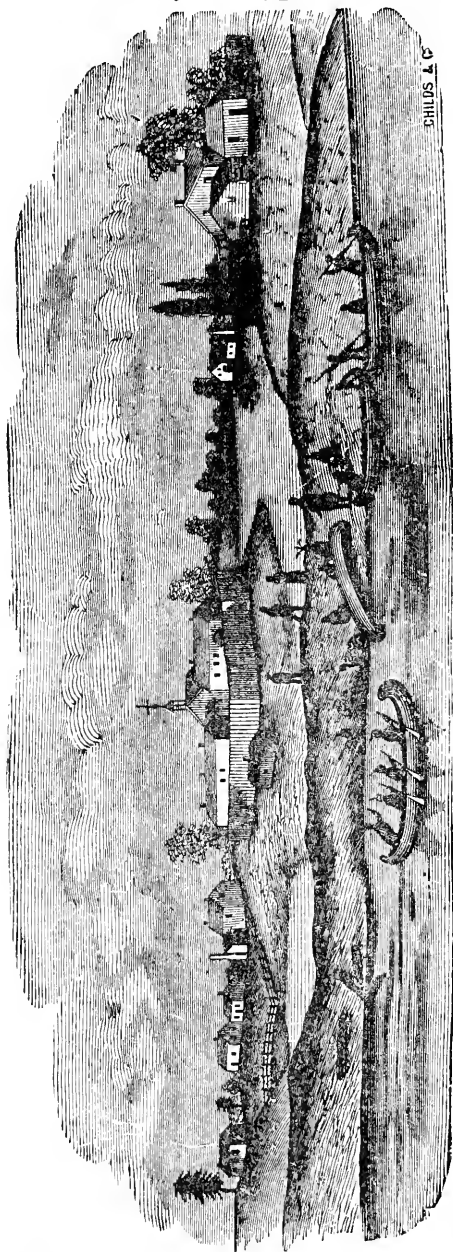
from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



CHICAGO IN 1833.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

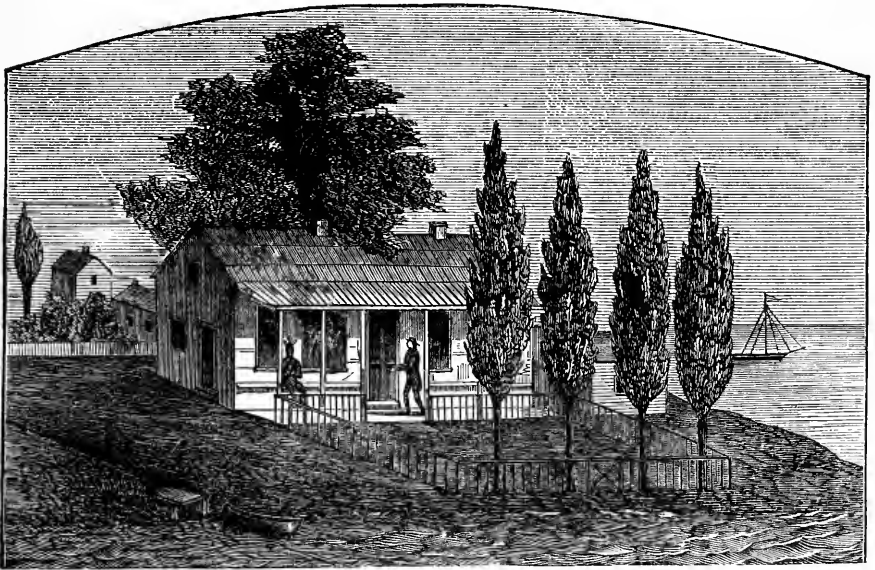
The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



KINZIE HOUSE.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. "Starved Rock," on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquottines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecœur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return:

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop of welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bien-ville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: "Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!" Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps.

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, euma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised in 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. In 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowzes on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

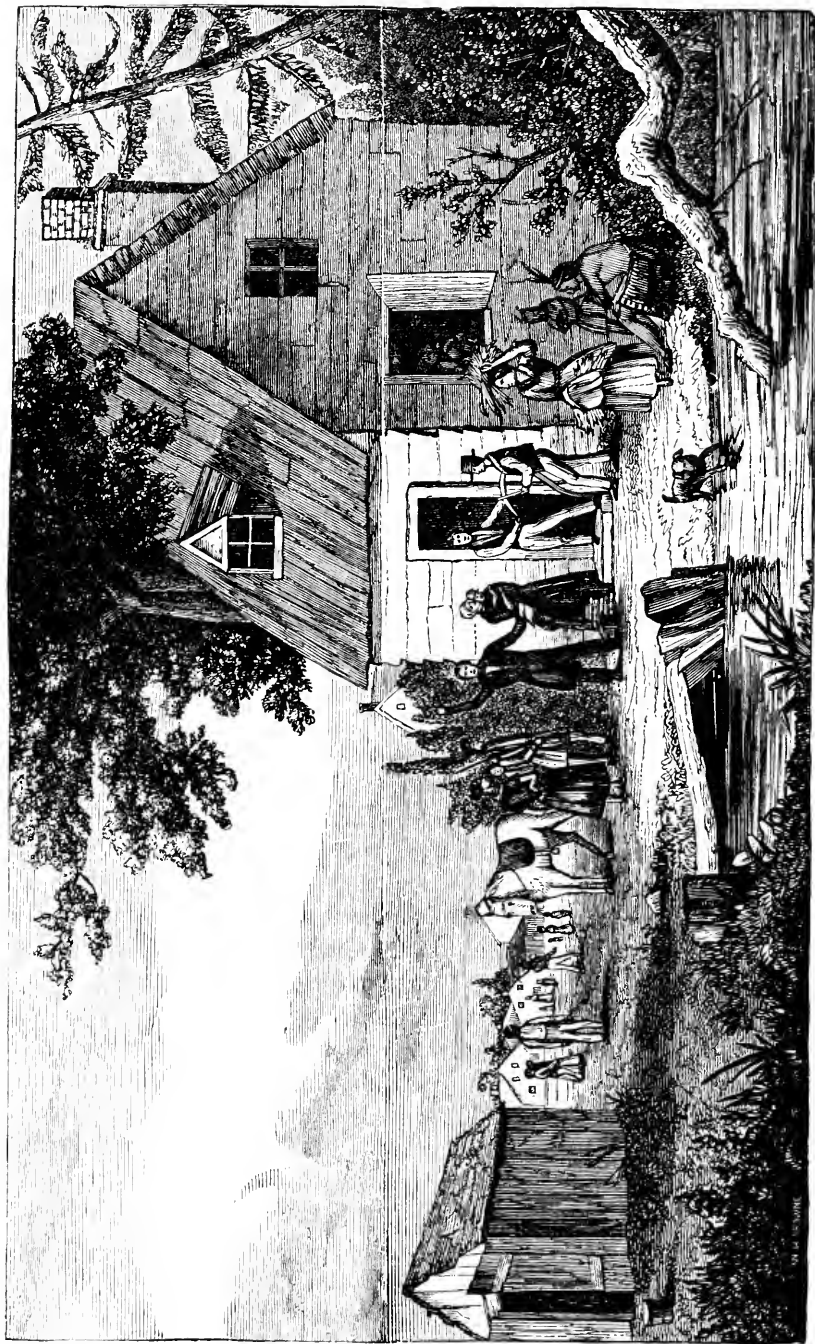
In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County).....	4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River)	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal; and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS. IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramous bed</i>	50
	Lower Cretaceous.	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	Coal Measures.	Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	Subcarboniferous.	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara	Niagara Limestone.....	350
	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
		Galena Limestone.....	250
Lower Silurian.....	Trenton.	Trenton Limestone.....	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
	Primordial.	Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
Azoic	Huronian.....	Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
		Sioux Quartzite.....	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesium Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and south-eastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *syringapora*, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *amplexus* and *aulopera* are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythre* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalopoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiopoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix meekii* and *sassafras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth	2,000
Winnebago	2,000
Hancock	1,500
Wright.....	500
Kossuth.....	700
Dickinson	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminae of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.



HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Monin-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given :

“Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

“Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

“At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

“Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

“On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astounded and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills.”

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about $41^{\circ} 21'$ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people ; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force ; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River ; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson : "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes*.—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottos and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whiskey was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, “When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!” The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half-sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk :

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit :

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The *Ione* was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt.* Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—*Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

*Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

†Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tun-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tun-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See *Hill v. Smith*, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received \$50.00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Lefler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows :

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816 ; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri ; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River ; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River ; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same ; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River ; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows :

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River ; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City ; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri ; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River ; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted ; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, *ex officio*, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

“The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the “Father of Waters,” was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at that time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

“ In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount.” Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,589	1852.....	230,713	1869.....	1,040,819
1840.....	43,115	1854.....	326,013	1870.....	1,191,727
1841.....	75,152	1856.....	519,055	1873.....	1,251,333
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1875.....	1,366,000
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1876.....	.....
1849.....	152,988	1863.....	701,732	1877.....	.....
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,699		
1851.....	204,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the “Star of Empire” had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as “The Great American Desert.”

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being *ex officio* members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "ATA, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience may hereafter demand,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows :

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place ; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk ; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University ; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term ; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows : Levi J. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio.....	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....	1859	1863
Francis Springer.....	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio.....	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio.....	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio.....	1877	1878
John H. Gear.....	1878	.....

VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....	1847	1851
Robert Lucas.....	1851	1853
Edward Connelly.....	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman.....	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey.....	1847	1851
Anson Hart.....	1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....	1857	1858
Anson Hart.....	1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....	1855	1862
William Crum.....	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....	1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*.....	1862	1867
James Black, D. D.....	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.....	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department ; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy ; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa ; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers ; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures ; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa ; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State ; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest ; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the almshouse, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Matice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Enma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty :

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, is a complete release from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailling supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands :

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	33,142.43 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859-60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs' petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey's successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the State*, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal to that originally authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows :

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843. Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dy-sart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to —.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to —.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elljah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to —.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunken, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacer D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William Y. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

THE NEW YORK
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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



J. R. Allison

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops.

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

“ In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

“ At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years’ men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months’ men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days’ men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

“ Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.”

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonsville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kencsaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

Warren County; Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; Company H, from Muscatine County; Company I from Muscatine County; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winneshiok County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss.; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

ware County; Company I, from Dubuque County; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo.; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County; Company B, Johnson County; Company C, Jasper County; Company D, Monroe County; Company E, Wapello County; Company F, Johnson County; Company G, Johnson County; Company H, Johnson County; Company I, Johnson County; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties; Companies B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ring-

gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties, Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS),

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenant, Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company B, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty——, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County. Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
 Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
 Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
 Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
 James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
 Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
 Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
 Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
 Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
 Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
 John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
 Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
 Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
 John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
 James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
 James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
 Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
 S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
 Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
 Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
 Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
 Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
 George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
 George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
 J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Resigned.	Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause un- known.	Total.					In action.	Accidentally.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	4	34	3	46	1	.....	.....	3
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	12	12	25	3	45	1	.....	.....	5
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	2	4	6	6	5	9	9	39	1	63	9	.....	.....	3
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	8	7	31	2	55	4	.....	.....	2
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	2	2	4	1	1	6	6	35	2	51	8	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Cavalry.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	15	2	21	.....	.....	.....	1
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	23	.....	.....	.....	1
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	23	1	41	22	.....	.....	2
Ninth Cavalry.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	25	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	2
Artillery, First Battery.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Second Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Third Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Infantry.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	8	No	casualt's rep.	.....	.....
Second Infantry.....	6	6	4	2	6	2	2	23	23	25	.....	61	1	.....	.....	8
Second Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	.....	9	1	.....	.....	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	35	34	40	.....	81	8	.....	.....	2
Third Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Infantry.....	3	3	3	2	5	1	1	16	16	34	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	5
Fifth Infantry.....	4	1	5	1	6	2	4	17	17	38	1	63	7	.....	.....	3
Sixth Infantry.....	7	7	1	2	3	1	4	18	18	32	2	67	2	.....	.....	1
Seventh Infantry.....	4	4	3	3	6	.....	.....	22	23	37	3	73	6	.....	.....	7
Eighth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	5	2	4	14	14	30	2	57	12	.....	.....	3
Ninth Infantry.....	6	6	7	2	9	1	3	24	26	26	.....	72	9	.....	.....	4
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	3	2	5	1	4	16	16	32	.....	58	1	.....	.....	1
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	2	1	4	1	3	8	8	25	3	47	4	.....	.....	5
Twelfth Infantry.....	3	3	1	8	9	.....	.....	11	13	19	1	45	22	.....	.....	1
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	3	7	.....	.....	19	19	36	1	65	4	.....	.....	4

Fourteenth Infantry.....	3	3	2	1	1	3	6	6	6	22	1	35	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion.....												1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteenth Infantry.....	6	6	2	1	1	3	3	3	22	27	1	62	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixteenth Infantry.....	5	5	3	3	3	6	2	21	19	13	1	47	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventeenth Infantry.....	2	2	3	1	5	5	1	1	20	40	.....	69	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighteenth Infantry.....			2	1	3	3	.....	5	5	20	5	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth Infantry.....	5	5	1	2	3	3	2	2	7	18	1	36	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twentieth Infantry.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	6	20	33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-first Infantry.....	1	1	3	1	4	5	2	3	15	26	1	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-second Infantry.....	4	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	22	22	26	1	56	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-third Infantry.....	2	2	3	2	4	6	1	3	4	9	27	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	7	7	2	4	6	6	1	1	17	23	.....	54	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4	4	1	19	24	1	49	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	6	22	28	.....	66	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	3	4	5	7	17	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	16	21	1	50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	3	5	8	25	.....	39	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirtieth Infantry.....	.....	.....	4	5	2	2	.....	3	3	17	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-first Infantry.....	4	4	2	2	2	2	.....	8	9	38	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-second Infantry.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	13	1	38	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-third Infantry.....	3	3	3	2	5	5	3	4	7	9	18	1	38	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	5	.....	2	2	8	1	42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	1	1	3	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	4	5	1	1	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	7	.....	1	1	2	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	5	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	7	7	2	2	2	2	.....	5	5	15	.....	29	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fortieth Infantry.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	3	9	12	2	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	133	2135	88	115	2205	51	80	132	565	8	566	1225	56	2321	241	4	105	109	.....

Total.....

4 105 109

2321 241

56 1225

8 566

132 565

80 132

51 80

115 2205

88 115

2135 88

133 2135

88 115

2205 51

80 132

565 8

566 1225

56 2321

241 4

105 109

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.				DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.		Total Casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.					
	In Action.	Total.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability.	Cause Un- known.	Total.	In Action.			Accidentally.	Total.	Missing.	To V. R. Corps.	By Appoint- ment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	34	8	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	208	81	3	84	2	21	14	22	36	
Second Cavalry.....	37	3	40	28	191	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	10	602	26	11	37	
Third Cavalry.....	58	4	62	19	224	2	245	220	85	305	155	15	157	1	770	141	24	31	
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	4	41	11	186	4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	3	590	90	25	33	
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	6	42	7	127	1	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	.....	452	209	14	17
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	3	19	5	59	2	70	70	16	86	15	3	18	.....	193	1	5	6
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	8	45	2	92	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	.....	402	3	5	8
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	27	9	91	4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	2	274	237	20	20	
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	1	6	10	162	3	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	.....	258	1	10	11
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7	.....	7	3	51	.....	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	.....	124	3	3	3
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	.....	1	1	29	.....	30	16	.....	14	14	1	15	.....	62	1	5	6
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	.....	3	1	33	.....	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	.....	79	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	6	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
†Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Infantry.....	12	.....	12	5	7	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....
Second Infantry.....	55	3	58	17	107	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	.....	758	13	9	15
Third Infantry.....	11	.....	11	3	11	.....	14	2	1	3	41	.....	41	.....	69	.....	1	1
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	4	.....	4	27	.....	.....	27	14	14	28	8	.....	8	.....	67	18	5	3
Third Infantry.....	52	3	55	28	99	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	10	749	85	13	17	
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	.....	17	1	9	.....	19	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	23	2	2
Fourth Infantry.....	57	1	58	51	237	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	5	973	44	30	32	
Fifth Infantry.....	59	1	60	29	90	1	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	.....	699	96	45	47
Sixth Infantry.....	102	.....	102	30	124	.....	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	.....	855	54	7	7
Seventh Infantry.....	94	94	35	135	2	172	180	108	288	328	3	331	885	73	15	22
Eighth Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137	.....	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	761	382	21	34
Ninth Infantry.....	76	2	78	57	208	.....	1	266	243	26	269	354	5	359	973	23	24	24
Tenth Infantry.....	56	1	57	35	134	.....	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261	739	16	41	49

Eleventh Infantry	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37	
Twelfth Infantry	30	1	30	32	243	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	1	768	382	19	8	22	
Thirteenth Infantry	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30	
Fourteenth Infantry	27	1	28	23	122	1	145	137	53	190	162	1	162	1	526	249	13	10	23	
Fourteenth Resiuary Battalion								7	4	11					11	1	1	2		
Fifteenth Infantry	52	1	52	78	194	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27	
Sixteenth Infantry	57	1	57	82	217	1	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27	
Seventeenth Infantry	43	1	43	18	97	1	116	129	93	222	225	2	225	8	614	264	23	3	26	
Eighteenth Infantry	26	2	28	7	109	3	119	232	6	238	73	1	74	1	449	63	5	5	10	
Nineteenth Infantry	58	1	58	38	91	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	1	562	204	27	13	40	
Twentieth Infantry	8	1	8	5	130	2	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	1	359	10	36	2	38	
Twenty-first Infantry	37	1	38	29	157	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	2	581	20	49	5	54	
Twenty-second Infantry	53	1	54	52	126	2	180	150	8	158	245	2	245	1	634	79	40	2	42	
Twenty-third Infantry	39	1	39	30	196	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	1	570	3	41	1	42	
Twenty-fourth Infantry	58	1	59	58	197	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54	
Twenty-fifth Infantry	39	1	39	22	199	2	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69	
Twenty-sixth Infantry	40	2	42	29	204	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	1	562	24	63	1	69	
Twenty-seventh Infantry	7	1	7	14	162	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45	
Twenty-eighth Infantry	52	1	52	24	180	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43	
Twenty-ninth Infantry	19	2	21	17	248	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37	
Thirtieth Infantry	39	1	40	24	233	1	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47	
Thirty-first Infantry	11	1	11	16	261	1	277	137	38	175	77	7	77	1	540	13	72	1	72	
Thirty-second Infantry	56	1	56	33	203	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	1	589	93	27	6	33	
Thirty-third Infantry	25	1	26	37	166	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28	
Thirty-fourth Infantry	4	1	4	2	228	1	231	286	27	313	13	13	13	1	561	3	22	1	22	
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry															6					
Thirty-fifth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	1	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	1	66					
Thirty-sixth Infantry	23	2	25	19	182	1	203	172	17	189	93	3	93	8	510	15	51	14	65	
Thirty-seventh Infantry	35	1	35	24	226	1	251	187	4	191	142	1	142	1	619	437	17	6	23	
Thirty-eighth Infantry	3	1	3	14	141	1	142	326	30	356	2	2	2	1	503		2	2	2	
Thirty-ninth Infantry	1	1	1	310	1	311	108	1	117	2	2	2	2	1	431		8	4	12	
Fortieth Infantry	33	1	34	21	119	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	1	406	203	12	3	15	
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion)	5	1	5	10	179	5	194	117	4	121	41	1	41	1	361	2	20	6	26	
Forty-second Infantry	1	1	1	14	14	1	15	15	15	15	15	1	15	1	17					
Forty-third Infantry	2	1	2	1	17	1	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	22		1	1	1	
Forty-fourth Infantry	2	2	2	1	28	1	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	28		3	3	3	
Forty-fifth Infantry	1	1	1	45	1	46	46	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	47					
Forty-sixth Infantry	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4					
Forty-seventh Infantry	4	1	5	1	331	5	337	40	40	40	1	1	1	1	383		1	1	1	
Forty-eighth Infantry																				
First African Infantry [60th U. S.]																				
	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8	109	10311	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA
DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry.....	959	39th Iowa Infantry.....	933
2d " ".....	1,247	40th " ".....	900
3d " ".....	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
4th " ".....	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th " ".....	1,037	45th " " " ".....	912
6th " ".....	1,013	46th " " " ".....	892
7th " ".....	1,138	47th " " " ".....	884
8th " ".....	1,027	48th Battalion " ".....	346
9th " ".....	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th " ".....	1,027	2d " ".....	1,394
11th " ".....	1,022	3d " ".....	1,360
12th " ".....	981	4th " ".....	1,227
13th " ".....	989	5th " ".....	1,245
14th " ".....	840	6th " ".....	1,125
15th " ".....	1,196	7th " ".....	562
16th " ".....	919	8th " ".....	1,234
17th " ".....	956	9th " ".....	1,178
18th " ".....	875	Sioux City Cavalry*.....	93
19th " ".....	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....	87
20th " ".....	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
21st " ".....	980	2d " ".....	123
22d " ".....	1,008	3d " ".....	142
23d " ".....	961	4th " ".....	152
24th " ".....	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S†.....	903
25th " ".....	995	Dodge's Brigade Band.....	14
26th " ".....	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th " ".....	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1,	
28th " ".....	956	1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....	2,765
29th " ".....	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments	
30th " ".....	978	of other States, over.....	2,500
31st " ".....	977		
32d " ".....	925	Total.....	61,653
33d " ".....	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi-	
34th " ".....	953	ments.....	7,202
35th " ".....	984	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.	
38th " ".....	910	1, 1865.....	75,519

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

POPULATION OF IOWA,
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Adair.....	7045	3982	984	.....	.....	1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533	.....	.....	1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777	.....	3653
Appanoose.....	17405	16456	11931	3131	.....	3679
Audubon.....	2370	1212	454	.....	.....	527
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672	.....	4778
Black Hawk.....	22913	21706	8244	135	.....	4877
Boone.....	17251	14584	4232	735	.....	3515
Bremer.....	13220	12528	4915	.....	.....	2656
Buchanan.....	17315	17034	7906	517	.....	3890
Buena Vista.....	3561	1585	57	.....	.....	817
Buncombe*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler.....	11734	9951	3724	.....	.....	2598
Calhoun.....	3185	1602	147	.....	.....	681
Carroll.....	5760	2451	281	.....	.....	1197
Cass.....	10552	5464	1612	.....	.....	2422
Cedar.....	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	6685	4722	940	.....	.....	1526
Cherokee.....	424 ^a	1967	58	.....	.....	1001
Chickasaw.....	11400	10180	4336	.....	.....	2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5427	79	.....	2213
Clay.....	3559	1523	52	.....	.....	868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	6039	2530	383	.....	.....	1244
Dallas.....	14386	12019	5244	854	.....	3170
Davis.....	15757	15565	13764	7264	.....	3448
Decatur.....	13249	12018	8677	965	.....	2882
Delaware.....	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1748	1389	180	.....	.....	394
Dubuque.....	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1436	1392	105	.....	.....	299
Fayette.....	20515	16973	12073	825	.....	4637
Floyd.....	13100	10768	3744	.....	.....	2884
Franklin.....	6558	4738	1309	.....	.....	1374
Fremont.....	13719	11173	5074	1244	.....	2998
Greene.....	7028	4627	1374	.....	.....	1622
Grundy.....	8134	6399	793	.....	.....	1525
Guthrie.....	9638	7061	3058	.....	.....	2339
Hamilton.....	7701	6055	1699	.....	.....	1455
Hancock.....	1482	999	179	.....	.....	303
Hardin.....	15029	13684	5440	.....	.....	3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	3621	.....	.....	2658
Henry.....	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	7875	6282	3168	.....	.....	1712
Humboldt.....	3455	2596	332	.....	.....	695
Ida.....	794	226	43	.....	.....	172
Iowa.....	17456	16644	8029	822	.....	3576
Jackson.....	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	24128	22116	9883	1280	.....	5239
Jefferson.....	17127	17899	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5234
Jones.....	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4160

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Keokuk	20488	19434	13277	4822		4202
Kossuth.....	3765	3351	416			773
Lee	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	7274
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7509
Louisa	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas.....	11725	10388	5766	471		2464
Lyon*.....	1139	221				287
Madison.....	16030	13884	7339	1179		3632
Mahaska	23718	22508	14816	5989		5287
Marion.....	24094	24436	16813	5482		4988
Marshall	19629	17576	6015	338		4445
Mills.....	10555	8718	4481			2365
Mitchell.....	11523	9582	3409			2338
Monona.....	2267	3654	832			1292
Monroe.....	12811	12724	8612	2884		2743
Montgomery.....	10389	5934	1256			2485
Muscatine.....	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien.....	2349	715	8			595
Osceola	1778					498
Page.....	14274	9975	4419	551		3222
Palo Alto	2728	1336	132			556
Plymouth.....	5282	2199	148			1136
Pocahontas.....	2249	1446	103			464
Polk.....	31558	27857	11625	4513		6842
Pottawattomie.....	21665	16893	4968	7828		4392
Poweshiek.....	16482	15581	5668	615		3634
Ringgold.....	7546	5691	2923			1496
Sac.....	2373	1411	246			657
Scott.....	39763	38399	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby.....	5664	2540	818			1084
Sioux.....	3120	576	10			637
Story.....	13111	11651	4051			2574
Tama.....	18771	16131	5285	8		3911
Taylor.....	10418	6989	3590	204		2282
Union.....	8827	6986	2012			1924
Van Buren.....	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello.....	23865	22346	14518	8471		5346
Warren.....	18541	17980	10281	961		4168
Washington.....	19269	18952	14235	4957	1594	4168
Wayne.....	13978	11287	6409	340		2947
Webster.....	13114	10484	2504			2747
Winnebago.....	2986	1562	168			406
Winneshiek.....	24233	23570	13942	546		4117
Woodbury.....	8568	6172	1119			1776
Worth.....	4908	2892	756			763
Wright.....	3244	2392	653			694
Total.....	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

* Formerly Buncombe.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

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when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula—length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

N E B R A S K A .

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

*President and Deputy from Virginia.**New Hampshire.*JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.*Massachusetts.*NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.*Connecticut.*WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.*Pennsylvania.*B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.*Delaware.*GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.*Maryland.*JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.*Virginia.*JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.*North Carolina.*WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.*South Carolina.*J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.*Georgia.*WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

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Isaac Kelly

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson.....	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams.....	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk.....	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon.....	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	299	3160	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn.....	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa.....	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas.....	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2546	1538
Buena Vista.....	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska.....	1823	1096	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass.....	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	206	446	2328	1445	Monona.....	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Chickasaw.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Clark.....	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	O'Brien.....	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clinton.....	2444	2327	286	66	3654	3338	Page.....	1166	508	348	293	2243	861
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Davis.....	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Pocahontas.....	370	93	44	36	374	141
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Polk.....	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Poweshiek.....	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	661	166
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	.....	246	36	Scott.....	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Fayette.....	1933	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Shelby.....	888	639	3	16	897	631
Floyd.....	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Sioux.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Story.....	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Fremont.....	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1682	Tama.....	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Greene.....	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Taylor.....	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Grundy.....	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Guthrie.....	1160	496	364	21	1434	629	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Wapello.....	1710	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hancock.....	340	95	29	2	281	99	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hardin.....	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Washington.....	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Harrison.....	1348	864	523	19	1557	1386	Wayne.....	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Howard.....	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winneshiek.....	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	523	183	Winneshiek.....	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Ida.....	321	54	104	.....	212	57	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	763	149
Jackson.....	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485	Wright.....	391	166	117	98	574	184
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	268	3375	1804	Totals.....	121546	79353	34228	10639	171332	112121
Jefferson.....	1396	753	576	109	2166	1449	Majorities.....	42193	.....	.....	.....	59211	.....

Total vote, 1877, 245,766, 1876 (including 3949 Greenback), 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I.....	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 1863	VII.....	19496	11688	7808	31184	R. 2300
II.....	16439	14683	1756	31122	R. 657	VIII.....	19358	15236	4122	34594	R. 2127
III.....	17423	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX.....	19563	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824						
V.....	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 8243						
VI.....	18778	14719	4059	33497	R. 2724						

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the quality and the time it has been cribbed must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 $\frac{1}{5}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	.....make 1 link.
25 links	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains.....	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1½ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat	at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses			\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats	at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter	at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow			18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows			40
"	13	By new Double-Tree			2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf		48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay		6 25	
"	9	By Cash			25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter			4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs		17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account			35 15
				\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.		Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor	at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats	at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn	at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor			25 00
"	1	To Cash		10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing	at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour		2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat	at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting	at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor	at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash		20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account		18 20	
				\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
.48

370000
185000

60) \$222.0000 (\$3.70
180
420
420

00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,932
Missouri.....	1,731,295
Nebraska.....	122,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,032
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,866
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Scranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,831
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charleston, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>					<i>States.</i>				
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	.....	136
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	.....	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,354	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,126	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	58,006	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	55,410	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	33,809	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	55,045	1,191,792	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	.....	1,725
Iowa.....	81,318	364,399	.....	1,760	<i>Total States.....</i>	<i>1,950,171</i>	<i>38,113,253</i>	.....	<i>59,587</i>
Kansas.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	<i>Territories.</i>				
Kentucky.....	41,346	726,915	.....	539	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	31,776	626,915	.....	828	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maine.....	11,184	780,894	.....	871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Maryland.....	7,800	1,457,351	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	.....	*
Massachusetts.....	56,451	1,184,059	.....	1,606	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Michigan.....	83,531	439,706	.....	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	47,156	827,922	.....	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	990	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Missouri.....	75,985	123,993	.....	2,580	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	112,090	42,491	.....	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	498
Nevada.....	9,280	318,300	.....	790	<i>Total Territories.....</i>	<i>965,032</i>	<i>442,730</i>	.....	<i>1,265</i>
New Hampshire.....	8,320	906,096	.....	1,265	<i>Aggregate of U. S.</i>	<i>2,915,203</i>	<i>38,555,983</i>	.....	<i>60,852</i>
New Jersey.....	47,000	4,382,759	.....	4,470	* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.				
New York.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				
North Carolina.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740					
Ohio.....	95,244	90,923	.....	109					
Oregon.....									

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;
POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187	Rome.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Hague.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,922	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
Sai Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sai Salvador.....	15,000
Havti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,507	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order :

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz. :

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisalment need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of _____ County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at _____ and running thence _____ and terminating at _____, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries,	40	Sorghum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries,	32	Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed.....	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes.....	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ₘ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₘ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ₘ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, “seller June.” *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling “short” to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the “shorts” are termed “bears.”

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The “longs” are termed “bulls,” as it is for their interest to “operate” so as to “toss” the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30.....	60

Received payment, \$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$——, ———, Iowa, ———, 18——.

——— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, ——— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after ——— until paid. Interest payable ———, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —.

P. O. ———,

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In ——— Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ——— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that ——— justly indebted to ———, in the

sum of _____ dollars, and the further sum of \$_____ as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from _____, and — hereby confess judgment against _____ as defendant in favor of said _____, for said sum of \$_____, and \$_____ as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the — Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against — with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from _____, the interest to be paid _____.

Said debt and judgment being for _____.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And — hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said _____ so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated _____, 18—. _____.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
 _____ County. }

_____ being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to _____, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said _____ as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said _____ this _____ day of _____, 18—. _____, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

TO JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
 — County, } ss.

I, ———, of the County of ———, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ———, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ———, and State of Iowa, on the ——— day of ———,

A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

_____. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
 — County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. _____.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — County, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by — of — County, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the County —, and State of —, to wit: (here insert description,) and — do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note for the sum of — dollars.

- One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
- One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
- One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
- One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to — day of —, A. D. 18—.

 _____.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed — by and between — of the county of — and State of —, part of the first part, and — of the county of — and State of — party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, — heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of — and State of —, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said — or order —

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

_____,
_____.
_____.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of _____ from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the _____ rent of _____ dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[Here insert Terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit. Damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

§ _____, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay _____ or order, _____ dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at _____. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within _____ days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ County and State of _____ do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____ in the county _____ and State of _____, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And _____ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ dollars,

One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
 One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
 One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
 One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18—, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$ _____ Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the _____ day of _____, 18—. _____

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] _____

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County and State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, in hand paid by _____ of _____ County and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of _____, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said _____ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said _____ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____, of _____ County, State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars, to _____ in hand paid by _____, of _____ County, State of _____, the receipt whereof _____ do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns forever, all _____ right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ am held and firmly bound unto _____ of _____ County, and State of _____, in the sum of _____ Dollars, to be paid to the said _____, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ Dollars,

- One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of _____ and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such devise or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is, that they can not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.		No. of Acres Unimproved Land.		No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.		Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm in Dollars.
	No. of Acres.	Value.	No. of Acres.	Value.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	
Appanoose.....	161059		161088		125138	9606	7789	1049	10838	64871	2385243	18756	387346	\$1611937	
Alamakee.....	134767		156821		109388	61880	937639	181	1964	24825	90920	12776	442829	1415769	
Audubon.....	21146		28819		15986	6876	89235	10	97	9225	394655	788	38283	181458	
Adams.....	65459		43735		54352	17947	281376	7	174	25474	969777	3951	141293	695318	
Adair.....	83182		55680		66265	27550	435014	70	3500	30860	1402428	4655	159739	828171	
Buena Vista.....	33118		57094		27010	15514	162737			7888	228231	2791	67069	207828	
Benton.....	297518		53911		239408	99406	1313666	7	280	83244	3328291	15490	445070	2664995	
Boone.....	156887		71810		106442	32505	429257			46151	1585752	10401	404620	1101843	
Butler.....	149488		58087		124377	37947	771467	11	80	28085	1270873	13827	421771	1204785	
Bremer.....	145967		47001		104709	37947	684795			28754	1026641	14259	515871	1144200	
Black Hawk.....	213025		150881		181256	89361	1108024			56592	1993950	16804	538196	1898244	
Buchanan.....	190556		71418		187240	64291	812342			48831	1811250	17431	556209	2615949	
Clay.....	37059		39919		33375	17481	153159			8797	180120	4436	98766	123343	
Cherokee.....	54638		28974		45412	31693	401507			9459	815215	8545	115595	35049	
Cass.....	110864		45904		92785	40123	676209			40682	1901062	9079	176281	1284899	
Crawford.....	85058		283414		45262	21000	321894			17957	648658	2909	99158	483857	
Cedar.....	248869		41177		166485	40467	640544	26	295	78224	2845491	20243	675887	2066149	
Cerro Gordo.....	53890		309853		48648	28199	415463			9512	255443	719	228097	591617	
Clayton.....	21229		15198		179622	82256	1305125	134	2100	37948	1471263	20024	668895	2081793	
Clinton.....	290555		57335		65083	37947	771467	12	428	89297	3001328	27304	70763	8049049	
Chickasaw.....	96504		94772		71104	40162	643519	3	83	16821	514279	1174	448300	394686	
Carroll.....	53065		309743		39159	26756	310161	3	20	16014	550041	1238	107577	451366	
Clarke.....	96094		50487		78803	17968	217090	7	55	39066	1590260	9297	367648	708497	
Calhoun.....	26996				26618	11040	109631			150	10656	351120	2993	78182	221613
Davis.....	159388		116003		131597	5378	30993	5379	16405	62127	2115569	18643	845707	1600600	
Decatur.....	115731		87172		92575	8211	71169	817	1239	50484	1763140	10555	344551	1024541	
Dubuque.....	187831		98561		146244	49240	634135	84	1730	67118	1702891	20155	643822	1636312	
Des Moines.....	143665		58165		96718	10615	113896	8688	117310	102924	2307938	9247	287392	1772992	
Delaware.....	474029		62046		171363	60401	71728	5	50	56150	1690335	2077	682113	1693314	
Dickinson.....	29114		29850		11461	5701	25822			3183	44453	2403	37282	15334	
Dallas.....	132435		57335		14625	10435	44584			57952	248489	9697	303214	1503407	
Emmet.....	9989		25356		8881	3911	1510			186	4273	9341	10244	3444	
Floyd.....	147098		32130		110708	62067	941439			26162	642448	15461	487729	1367377	
Fayette.....	179504		98156		133758	60779	863670	46	968	37091	1296480	30750	704407	1503127	
Franklin.....	69859		43046		65590	31096	455009			24066	758983	9552	328679	77106	
Freemont.....	115907		198832		103039	13229	206301	841	16625	74815	1703985	5419	179645	1046066	
Grundy.....	146099		47926		135108	67384	976607			40175	1485282	11786	401948	1569377	
Green.....	59410		49838		32323	19391	257760	2	44	78087	788027	1027	120948	629095	
Guthrie.....	87259		47230		76892	37489	393574	22	360	38902	1669134	4145	153505	792461	
Hardin.....	128831		39939		97765	38484	497251			41304	1379661	10982	356915	1066627	
Humboldt.....	29114		36705		27013	13046	20602			9918	397381	3974	90944	200001	
Harrison.....	115433		83182		61571	33615	100645			9698	307313	10210	340768	734049	
Hancock.....	94848		35151		72287	3292	147001	84	1200	44740	187492	3422	69140	786767	
Hamilton.....	10462		341615		9005	4859	70066			2067	57599	1533	48816	160306	
Henry.....	63966		39965		52050	20676	294862			20411	670381	1108	168292	52762	
Iowa.....	182080		50249		110831	15246	180220	9041	112303	62672	2415670	18398	358221	176570	
Ida.....	7292		9494		6514	3108	48815			2801	108465	455	14060	748211	
Jackson.....	191941		89257		158188	48410	670247	36	1080	62518	2713830	17556	519071	2005490	
Johnson.....	193290		142101		48515	550000	991	7942	55962	1665518	23652	521156	1750091		
Jones.....	241021		71257		193049	45306	666779	100	1274	77142	318178	1760	521979	244785	
Jasper.....	278881		179732		218949	79262	1107170			100217	4425859	15267	532239	2916838	
Jones.....	208907		63298		140884	36900	462478	31	409	63433	1903634	18260	461824	186416	
Keokuk.....	607339		57330		16237	104904	6192	66739	55061	1693510	14005	44628	1530140		
Keokuk.....	208125		98060		146727	39328	303383	1363	7363	75079	329182	15584	194782	119728	
Kossuth.....	31550		48189		28835	10788	13138	140		9281	119777	5143	27857	105336	
Lee.....	183832		78692		138580	10851	72924	15400	300407	59863	2190306	11817	279069	1631510	
Lucas.....	108952		59757		88857	13654	152887	31	329	47022	1902580	12665	342164	1080554	
Lyon.....	15872		218841		12766	8192	67142			54	2645	10396	3477	18789	82651
Linn.....	281118		62649		176555	52178	665997	12	160	91773	3439923	23670	586648	2590052	
Louisia.....	151007		52232		100606	3764	198939	1288	16267	49642	2184658	6792	175755	1665739	
Mitchell.....	126384		70176		94138	65534	108811			11274	41	6078	542662	1591878	
Mahaska.....	252398		123490		130968	34462	395532	205	2697	83775	576829	7646	496248	2195785	
Marion.....	199969		82739		153214	45136	529663	189	212	46330	388503	10937	335746	1261346	
Mills.....	141371		53048		49837	37385	412961	31	543	54648	1533976	3528	252639	1010809	
Madison.....	161998		88108		137679	67359	66314	25	484	49194	2265360	571	287103	1709300	
Monroe.....	102215		78306		91730	11638	10118	26	554	5924	11138	902	69140	28878	
Marshall.....	232735		47552		117903	69895	1125829	201	360	67699	2808256	3611	465245	2268728	
Monona.....	52242		56278		99841	15324	188811			21577	818388	2904	66475	47665	
Muscatine.....	178945		48382		129699	32375	416471	63	629	54760	1715978	18287	405262	1747906	
Montgomery.....	104632		30607		86026	1381	551539	8	166	39251	1441467	5322	201635	1073127	
O'Brien.....	33026		53070		26431	14904	157326			6379	1060652	807	53931	191542	
Osceola.....	18490		31406		14651	8769	74757			2510	17279	1890	26829	69681	
Polk.....	207659		56841		140450	37656	563899	21	394	7747	3273040	12188	431841	2140023	
Pocahontas.....	21928		35772		19219	7434	30774			8981	229263	5241	40494	112966	
Pottawattomie.....	124630		419489		96739	33039	589871	63	475	47503	1750083	2578	168081	1252929	
Poweshiek.....	203949		92222		115789	57172	762896			89748	3571105	11416	533635	289322	
Page.....	156182		175471		115184	23289	355789	1230	200	22387	1230413	6758	346507	1288388	
Plymouth.....	582338		51192		44379	39328	447396	10	160	10097	175778	4161	120497	434123	
Palo Alto.....	18517		32225		16679	8696	22308	325		6641	142957	2979	46859	96616	
Ringgold.....	18400		58829		50873	10926	78851	125	1762	33653	1145437	1118	255007	1115782	
Scott.....	235515		19123		185742	47698	762815	40	618	59071	2226346	11515	528868	3041873	
Story.....	148649		43874		99387	26658	330897	8	20	51273	1788477	12973	343265	1038748	
Shelby.....	53180		39326		47290	28029	81944			17674	688556	2254	71676	573026	
Sioux.....	39824		367394		53515	22296	251286			6780	33083	4591	45096	166880	
Sac.....	31336		47201		24179	11056	110094			10862	279716	8035	6599	238880	
Taylor.....	92861		285515		79442	15416	206813	244	3068	48260	1419680	7118	269657	908476	
Tama.....	255182		92222		21494	97018	148780			73251	2482399	18574	345468	2216405	



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History of Mills County.

INTRODUCTION.

How a nation grows; how from central points its population spreads itself and forms new political communities; what may be the incentives that prompt to removal, and the outcome of all attempts to turn to man's advantage the wilderness; all present to the interested person, fruitful themes for reflection. They, too, present the peculiarity of becoming ever more interesting, the more they are studied; and the longer they are critically viewed the more replete with suggestion are they found to be.

History, as such, cannot reproduce the life of a people in all the infinite variety of its details; it must be content with exhibiting the development of that life as a whole. The doings and dealings, the thoughts and imaginings of the individual, however strongly they may reflect the characteristics of the national mind, form no part of history. While it may be argued, and correctly, that the life of the individual is intimately bound up in that of the state or nation, and that the former must frequently be noticed in describing the latter, it may be argued, on the other hand, that the nation exists only through the unity of its individual members, and that it is not the exact counterpart of individual views, but the results of a harmonious and intelligent combination of opinions—often originally directly at variance with each other. No department of human action or thought could long remain unaffected when opposing interests clash. Change—certain far-reaching, radical—is written plainly on the face of opposition—a change that affects not the individual, or a class of individuals, but the united whole. It is this feature that renders history possible—that places it far beyond the scope of mere biography, that admits of those broad, deep, generalizations which men call laws, and which are the very foundation stones of the philosophy of history, and without which there can be no intelligent comprehension of the development and sequence of events, and the results to which they lead.

What is true of the state is equally true of its separate parts. There are no true laws that are of limited application. To be truly philosophi-

cal deductions they should be general enough to warrant broad inferences and specific enough to apply to the *minutiae* of the smallest political subdivision. While, it is true, the history of a single county—embracing, as it does, but a limited territory and a meager population—may present none of those grander laws in obedience to which nations exist and flourish, and by which their power is felt, nevertheless, those principles which make history possible, are found in every community, and find a harbor in every heart. Then there is the added fact, that the history of the county comes nearer to the individual life and character of its citizens than does that of the state, or of the nation of which the state forms a part.

The spread of population merely, the political progress of a people and the military annals, are a part only of our history, and that part which is most easily discerned. The American of the present day wants to know how his ancestors lived, how they looked, what clothes they wore, on what they fed, what were their daily tasks and conversation, and how life dealt with them. This is the most difficult part of history to reproduce accurately, but it is after all that which gives us the clearest and most vivid insight into the spirit of the past. This important element should never be overlooked, for in no other manner can the intellectual growth of the people, the amelioration of manners, the changes in habits and customs, the advance in science and art, the progress of invention, the relation of classes, the increase of prosperity, or the want of it, the moral condition of society, and the every-day life of the people be understood and made to subserve the interests of the present. The events that are recorded are such as occurred at our very doors, were compassed by men whom we know, and which affect our individual interests for woe or for weal. It is not only while these events are fresh in the memory that one may form accurate estimates of their relative importance, and be impartial and candid in forming his judgments; but he may also from present circumstances which have an origin in remote times, and which are historical in the largest, fullest, truest sense, freed from myth, or conjecture, or uncertain tradition, read the promise of the future. It is beyond doubt true that those most closely identified with great or sudden revolutions in opinion or in government are least competent to decide on their value; they make history; the student of after years, decides, the correctness of their theories, or the justice of their cause, and decides, too, under circumstances which preclude the bias of partisan feeling. There is that entire originality of work, that subtlety of thought, that carefulness of observation, that catholicity of views, that honest, kind, perhaps keen criticism of events and men, in the work of those who write years after events have transpired, which they who lived at the time, and contributed to them, are unable to exercise.

The history of a county exhibits a much more limited series of facts in

their proper connection, of which, indeed, each individual one is interesting in its proper place—doubly interesting, perhaps, because it marks the progress of thinking, toiling men, in our very presence; men who have lived in the same moral and social atmosphere, struggled for the same ends for which we have struggled, acquired their experience and reputation in the same manner, and exhibited the same loves and hates, the same proclivities and sympathies. This is the purely biographical element of history—that element which opens to us the sources of human activity, and enables us to read how far and in what manner the views of individuals became impressed on public life and morals. It enables us to know the kind of men who become leaders, to note the conditions and results of their successes or defeats. This is the part of history directly affecting the individual man, for from it does he select his type of character, of thought, and of conduct. The remark of Plutarch is most applicable to the realization of individual hopes and wishes, for it depicts the true conditions of success.

Says he: “Whenever we begin an enterprise, or take possession of a charge, or experience a calamity, we place before our eyes the example of the greatest men of our own or of by-gone ages, and we ask ourselves how Plato or Epaminondas, Lycurgus or Agesilaus, would have acted. Looking into these personages as into a faithful mirror, we can remedy our defects in word or deed. Whenever any perplexity arrives, or any passion disturbs the mind, the student of philosophy pictures to himself some of those who have been celebrated for their virtue, and the recollection sustains his tottering steps and prevents his fall.” Such inspiring examples as these are the kind that have given to the world names in every walk of life that will never die.

NAME AND POSITION.

The county of Mills is so named in memory of Frederick Mills, a brave young officer, of Burlington, Iowa, who was killed in one of the battles of the Mexican war. Foremost in the conflict he was seen, among the first to fall. The battle-field was searched and researched by his comrades, but his body was never found. The heroic bravery of young Mills, and the mysterious disappearance of his remains excited general interest and sympathy, and when the county came to be organized, the tragic story of the gallant officer readily suggested a name, and thus will the memory of Frederick Mills be perpetuated, when monuments of marble have yielded to the ravages of time.

The county to which the name of Mills is given, lies in the extreme west of the second tier, with the Missouri river for its western boundary. The counties bounding it are Pottawattamie on the north, Montgomery

on the east, and Fremont on the south. It comprises two hundred eighty-eight thousand acres, or about four hundred forty square miles, thus classing it among the smallest counties in the state. From the northern to the southern boundary it is but eighteen miles, and in its widest part about twenty-four miles from west to east. Its western boundary is irregular, rendered so by the sinuous course of the great river which there bounds it.

DRAINAGE AND SURFACE CHARACTERS.

The general dip of the county—averaging two feet to the mile—as indeed of the remaining portions of southwestern Iowa, is a little west of south, its surface waters finding their way to the Missouri—the “Big Muddy.” The entire eastern portion of the county is drained by the Nishnabotna, along the valley of which some beautiful scenery is to be found, and which enters the county in section three, Anderson township, and leaves it in section thirty-two, White Cloud township. The central portions of the county are drained by Silver creek, entering it in section six, Ingraham township, and discharging its waters into the Nishnabotna, in section sixteen, White Cloud township. Indian Creek drains the greater portion of the township of that name, entering on section twenty-five, from Montgomery county, its water being thus tributary to the Nishnabotna. There are numerous other small streams, many of them dry the greater portion of the year, in the east and central parts of the county. West of Silver Creek the most considerable stream in the county is Keg Creek * which enters the county on sections three of Ingraham and five of Oak township. It pursues a very sinuous course, sometimes doubling on itself before it passes through the bluffs and reaches the bottom land along the Missouri. It approaches the course of the latter river in section seven of Lyons township, and after a course of six miles in the county, finally leaves it to enter Fremont county on section thirty-two of the same township. The most considerable tributary to Keg creek is Pony creek, which rises in section two of Oak township and empties its waters in section sixteen of Platteville township. Its course is nearly a straight one from north to south, Mosquito Creek, in the extreme northwest, is a tributary to the Missouri and drains the greater portion of the small township of St. Marys, flowing in a course which is almost circular. There remains but one other stream of any importance, Wahbonsie Creek, which leaves this to enter Fremont county on section thirty-six of Lyons

*This stream, on old maps of the county and state is called “Five Barrel Creek,” taking that name from the circumstance of so many half barrels of whisky having been found by the United States dragoons, buried in its banks near the present town of Glenwood. They had been secreted there by persons carrying on a contraband trade with the Indians.

township, having flowed in a southerly course from its place of rising just west of Hillsdale. The name is given it in memory of a celebrated chieftain of the Pottawattamies, an account of whose legal trials may be elsewhere found. The drainage of the Missouri consists almost entirely of small creeks and ravines—the latter yearly growing deeper and larger—through which the waters of the upland regions reach its flood plain, and in which they are lost, none of them flowing through the land in the ordinary manner of streams of running water, but reaching the Missouri by percolation through the earth. The heavily wooded sections are on the west third of the county, while the streams of the eastern side are less heavily wooded, and partake more of the true character of prairie streams.

The surface of the county is uneven, gently undulating with hills and valleys, such as is characteristic of rolling prairie. Here, as in every other part of the world, there is a most intimate connection between the configuration of the surface and the geological structure of any particular district, and it will be shown in the chapter devoted to the geology of this county that every peculiarity in its topography is due to the nature of the underlying strata, modified by those agencies which are to-day operating to change the entire aspect of Nature. Nowhere in this county are there eminences of material height, nor is it true that its several water-sheds are marked by distinct ridges, easily recognized. The county is situated on the western slope of the great divide between the "Big Muddy" and the "Father of Waters," and though so near the former, it has still a much higher elevation than the counties along the Mississippi—the difference being *two hundred and sixty-three feet* above the level of low water in the last named river. A most striking feature in the topography of this county is the region of prairies—a term first applied by the early French settlers, and now almost universally adopted, to designate natural grass lands.* The prairie occupies the whole of the higher portion of

*The following by Capt. Basil Hall, an intelligent English traveler, is highly descriptive of the prairie:

"The charm of a prairie consists in its extension, its green, flowery carpet, its undulating surface and the spirit of forest whereby it is surrounded; the latter being of all others, the most significant and expressive, since it characterizes the landscape and defines the form and boundary of the plain. If the prairie is little its greatest beauty consists in the vicinity of the encompassing edge of forests, which may be compared to the shores of a lake, being intersected with many deep inward bends, as so many inlets, and, at intervals, projecting very far, not unlike a promontory, or protruding arm of land. These projections sometimes so closely approach each other, that the traveler passing through between them, may be said to walk in the midst of an alley overshadowed by the forest, before he enters again upon another broad prairie. Where the plain is extensive the delineations of the forests in the far background appear as would a misty coast at some distance upon the ocean. The eye sometimes surveys the green prairie without discovering on the illimitable plain a tree or bush or any object, save the wilderness of flower and grass, while on other

the county, with here and there the exception of an isolated group of trees, standing like an island in the midst of the ocean.

In ascending from the level of a river to the high land in its vicinity, we first cross the "bottom land" or "bottom," the portion of the valley which is level, and being but little elevated above the surface of the stream is usually liable to overflow, especially at the time of the spring freshets. These bottom lands are almost always heavily timbered and with a variety of trees, among which the elm, linden, black walnut, black and burr oak, poplar and ash are the most common. The breadth of the bottom may be variable, in some places from six to eight miles, and in others

occasions the view is enlivened by the groves, dispersed like islands over the plain, or by a solitary tree rising above the wilderness. The resemblance to the sea, which some of these prairies exhibited, was really most striking. I had heard of this before, but always supposed the account exaggerated. There is one spot in particular, near the middle of Grand Prairie, if I recollect rightly, where the ground happened to be of the rolling character, above alluded to, and where, excepting in the article of color, and that was not widely different from the tinge of some seas, the similarity was so striking that I almost forgot where I was. This deception was heightened by a circumstance which I had often heard mentioned, but the force of which perhaps none but a seaman could fully estimate; I mean the appearance of the distant isolated trees as they gradually rose above the horizon, or receded from our view.

"In spring, when the young grass has just clothed the soil with a soddy carpet of the most delicate green, especially when the sun, rising behind a distant elevation of the ground, its rays reflected by myriads of dew-drops, a more pleasing and more eye-benefiting view cannot be imagined. You see the fallow deer quietly feeding on the herbage; the bee flies humming through the air; the wolf, with lowered tail, sneaks away to its distant lair, with the timorous pace of a creature only too conscious of having disturbed the peace of Nature; prairie-fowls, either in entire tribes, like our own domestic fowls, or in couples, cover the surface; the males rambling, and, like turkeys or peacocks, inflating their plumage, make the air resound with a drawled, loud, and melancholy cry, resembling the cooing of a wood-pigeon, or still more, the sound produced by rapidly rubbing a tambourine with the finger.

* * * * *

"On turning from the verdant plain to the forests or groups of high-grown timber, the eye, at the said season, will find them clad also in the most lively colors. The rich under and brushwood stands out in full blossom. The andromedas, the dog-wood, the wood-apple, the wild plum and cherry, grow exuberantly in the rich soil, and the invisible blossom of the wild vine impregnates the air with its delicious perfume. The variety of the wild fruit-trees, and of blooming bushes is so great, and so immense the abundance of the blossoms they are covered with, that the branches seem to break down under their weight.

"The delightful aspect of the prairie, its amenities, and the absence of that sombre awe inspired by forests, contribute to forcing away that sentiment of loneliness which usually steals upon the mind of the solitary wanderer in the wilderness, for although he espies no habitation, and sees no human being, and knows himself to be far off from any settlement of man, he can scarcely defend himself from believing that he is traveling through a landscape embellished by human art. The flowers are so delicate and elegant as apparently to be distributed for mere ornament over the plain; the groves and groups of trees seem to be dispersed over the prairie to enliven the landscape, and we can scarcely get rid of the impression invading our imagination of the whole scene being flung out and created for the satisfaction of the sentiment of beauty in refined man."

again with hardly more than room for the stream itself to pass between the bluffs. These latter are usually met with just after leaving the bottom land, and rise on either hand from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet. The bluffs which border the broad flood-plain or bottom land of the Missouri river along all that part of its course which forms the western boundary of Iowa, are so peculiar in character and appearance, that they cannot fail to attract the attention of every one who sees them for the first time. Their strangely and beautifully rounded summits, occasionally mingled with sharply-cut ridges, smooth and abruptly retreating slopes, and the entire absence of rocky ledges, except in rare instances, where they appear only at their base, cause them to present a marked contrast with those of the Mississippi and other rivers of the eastern part of the state where rocky ledges support and compose the greater part of their bulk. From the mouth of the Big Sioux to the southern boundary of the state, these bluffs present a continuous, serrated and buttressed front to the flood-plain of the great river, from which they rise abruptly to a maximum height in different parts of the line, varying from one hundred to little less than three hundred feet. Although the front they present is so definite and continuous, it is nevertheless frequently and deeply cleft, not only by the tributaries of the great river, but also by small creeks and short ravines that drain the surface-water from the up-lands beyond, in which the bluffly character is soon lost. Sometimes the bluff range, departing a little from the general direct line, presents a full crescentic front to the plain with an arc of several miles in length. At these places their peculiar outlines are shown in an interesting manner, and the form and arrangement of the numerous rounded prominences presents views of impressive beauty as they stretch away in the distance, or form bold curves in the line of hills; while the broad flood-plain of the Missouri river, level as a floor, stretches miles away to the westward to meet the turbid stream near the line of bluffs which borders the western, as those of Iowa do the eastern side. Trees often fill the sides of the deeper ravines or skirt their bases, but usually their only covering is a growth of wild grasses and annual plants; and, as the mound-like peaks and rounded ridges jut over each other, or diverge in various directions, while they reach upward to the upland, the setting sun throws strange and weird shadows across them, producing a scene quite in keeping with that wonderful history of the past of which they form a part.

The wealth of Mills county is due to the prevalence of the deposit known as the "bluff deposit," and which covers its entire surface. The origin and nature of this material may be fully learned from the geological history of the county. It forms, however, one of the richest of the rich soils for which Iowa is so famous. Analyses of its composition show it

to have a very small per centage of clay, and a very great per centage of purely silicious material. The county is peculiarly adapted to the growth of those cereals and fruits that contribute to the maintenance of man, and well deserves its appellation of "the garden of Iowa." Its fertility is sufficiently well indicated by the rank, luxuriant growth of prairie grass, and the strength of most of the common wild plants. For centuries the earth has been giving of its substance to the nourishment of plant life—but the return it has gleaned only adds to its powers. The humus—soil containing the remains of vegetation—seems almost endowed, not only with the life-sustaining but a life-producing principle. The broad acres of Mills were not subjected to the wonderful changes which have passed over their face without a purpose, and that purpose is sufficiently clear to need no comment. For ages the earth has brought its increase, and for ages more the process of growth and decay may go on, without destroying the fertility of this wonderful soil.

The nature of the soils of a given district is sufficiently distinct to admit of a kind of rude classification, which serves the double purpose of nomenclature, and indicates their value. To two of the three classes into which they are usually divided—namely, drift, bluff, and alluvial—the soil of Mills county belongs, and to the two last named. As has been said, the bluff deposit or soil covers the surface of the entire county to a depth varying from five feet to one hundred feet. In the "bottom" lands, however, is to be found the so-called "alluvium," a soil, which, from the nature of its origin, is probably the very richest material known. This latter is the residue or fine sedimentary matter left by the waters of a stream when at its highest flood. Rushing down declivities the waters of both the ancient and modern streams wore away their soft embankments, carrying the material thus derived to the lower lands, depositing them at all points where the waters were comparatively at rest. These constitute the "flat" or "bottom land,"—the present flood plains of the county's rivers. Beneath this bluff deposit, the probable origin of which will be indicated further on, is found the "drift," a most fertile material, the discussion of the origin of which also properly belongs to the chapter on geology. Not only will the physical peculiarities of these two formations serve to distinguish them, but the different characters of their vegetations will make an excellent criterion. The *flora* of the deeply wooded valleys will be found to differ in many essential points from that of the prairies, each of which is characteristic. This feature is a most noticeable one in Mills county, especially on its western side, which is infinitely diversified with hills and valleys strangely and confusedly mingled together in the wildest manner. Riding west from Glenwood toward the Missouri bottom, many valleys are crossed and hills surmounted—valleys and hills that

were formed by great streams that raged through these narrow passes ages ago—and the wonderful and rapid changes in vegetation, from a prairie to a woodland flora, is a sufficiently plain indication of the changes in the formations on which they flourish. This remarkable adaptability to certain plants in particular regions, whereas in others their very existence is critical, has induced a vast amount of speculation and experiment as to the adaptability of Iowa soils for the growth of forest trees. What is true of this great state as a whole, is true of the county of Mills. Dr. White's admirable summary of discussions on this much mooted point, has demonstrated that notwithstanding the fact that the distance from the northern to the southern limits of the state is more than three degrees of latitude, in consequence of the slight difference in surface elevation, and the great degree of uniformity in the character of the soil, there is a striking uniformity in the character of the native vegetation; for the same reasons also there is an equal uniformity in the adaptability of the soil and climate to the production of cultivated crops. There are indeed, many species of indigenous plants restricted to certain parts of the state, and others that are found only in habitats rendered congenial by moisture, dryness, barrenness, unusual fertility, etc., as the case may be; yet these are only exceptions to the general uniformity throughout the state, of all indigenous vegetation, including the forest trees. The subject of the distribution of indigenous vegetation is a very suggestive and interesting one in all its bearings, but especially when applied to the growth of forest trees, it becomes one of unusual practical importance to every citizen of Iowa. The great importance which attaches to this part of the subject is apparent from the fact that the wood of forest trees for fuel, no less than for other purposes, is an indispensable element in the prosperity, and even the inhabitation of any country, not to mention the beneficial effects of forests upon the climate, the beautifying and adornment of its landscapes, and the shading and sheltering of its homes. Dr. White continues: "If there is really an unfitness of prairie soil for the growth of forest trees, then at least one-third of our state is worthless indeed. But this is *not* the case, for personal observation in all parts of the state, extending through a period of thirty years, has established a knowledge of the fact that *all varieties of our indigenous forest trees will grow thriftily upon all varieties of our soil; even those whose most congenial habitat is upon the alluvial soil of our river valleys, or upon the rugged slopes of the valley sides.*

As has been previously indicated, this county is remarkably well drained; on the east by the Nishnabotna, and west by the numerous small streams, the waters of which ultimately find their way to the Missouri. The character of these streams is determined by the nature of the surface over

which they flow. The clear, sparkling rills and the dancing blue waves of New England streams are all wanting in the waters of Mills. These latter flow throughout their entire courses in this county, in narrow, sinuous, ditch-like depressions in their flood plains, and over the materials previously mentioned as "bluff" and "alluvial." This is the cause of their excessive muddiness. Notwithstanding the fact that the beds of the Nishnabotnas dip in the direction of their courses at the average rate of 2.68 feet per mile, their sinuosity is so great, and the specific gravity of their waters so largely increased by reason of the finely comminuted material held in suspension, that they are excessively sluggish, and it would seem decidedly inappropriate to dignify them with the title of river. Yet there are times when it would seem that in their rage, during heavy rains or the floods of spring, they defy the power of the very hills to withstand them. Then are they seen in their full force and in all their destructiveness; then, if at all, can be appreciated the mighty eroding power of water, that power which shall ultimately level the mountains, and carry away the lands to be swallowed up in the dark recesses of the sea. Observing one of these streams at high flood, no one will longer wonder how they become such an important factor in earth sculpture, and how the deep valleys and lofty bluffs of Mills county came to be as they are. On the extreme west of the county flows the Missouri, to-day as patiently rolling its earth-laden waters onward to the sea as when it first began the great work of digging its own valley. Grand, silent, majestic, it sweeps ever onward in its course, as quietly now as hundreds of centuries ago when its waters expanded scores of miles to the east and west, forming a great inland sea, the bottom of which was the surface of Mills county. "The only discussion of this remarkable river that can be given in this report must relate alone to the character of the stream and its valley along that part of its course which goes to form the western boundary of Mills county. We have no information of the amount of water annually flowing past the state of Iowa in this great river, because no detailed hydrographic survey of it has been made along our border.

"It is, however, one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. Two collections of its water have been made from its channel at Council Bluffs, and the solid contents determined by Prof. Emery. One parcel was collected at low water, on November 9, 1868, and the other on July 5, 1868, when the river was just bank-full. The amount of sediment filtered out of the water in both instances was as follows: *Low water*, 462 grains in one liter=52 grains in one gallon; *high water*, 5.672 grains in one liter=404 grains in one gallon, from which it is readily seen that the amount of suspended sediment at times of high water is more than twelve times as great as it is at low water."—*White*.

A further discussion of the history of the Missouri is reserved for another page.

There are within the limits of this county no bodies of water which could be properly designated as lakes. There is, however, a single one popularly called a lake, situated in sections 34 and 35 of Lyons township—Lake Wahbonsie.* This lake—or pond—lies partly in Fremont county, and is at the best not a very conspicuous feature. It differs widely from the clear blue waters of Lakes Ontario or Superior, and can nowhere be easily approached by reason of the dense growth of flags and marsh grass which grow even to the water's edge. It is properly a fluvatile lake, owing its existence to the change which has occurred in the course of the Missouri, and of the ancient bed of which it is a relict. The broad bottom land of the Missouri has been caused by the vibration of the great stream from side to side during which it alternately occupied and abandoned all portions of it successively. During the last of these recessions to the westward the waters formed a bar or natural dike, and within this was imprisoned the waters, at first forming a "bayou" or pond. Annually overflowing its banks the supply of water was kept up until, in the course of time, from the circumjacent hills in times of flood caused by melting snow or storms the water supply was maintained. Resting, as Lake Wahbonsie does, upon alluvial material, there can be no reasonable doubt but that such has been its history. The time is not far distant when the lake, which has shrunk very largely from its former size, will cease to be; its site will be one vast slough, and, perhaps, in some distant day, where now its waters rest will be found fields of waving grain. It marks, to-day, where once the Missouri ran, and as an index to certain wonderful changes now occurring in the physical aspect of Nature is not without interest and value. The lake has no outlet, its waters being dissipated both by evaporation and by percolation through the soil.

Climate is one of those most important things about which men inquire least. Few realize the fact that all the changes in wind and storm, rain and drouth take place in obedience to fixed laws. It is important to every resident of the county to know at least their effects, even though they take little interest in the laws themselves. Climatic extremes in this county are few. The winters are not excessively cold, and the summers are not intolerably hot. Heavy falls of snow are of extremely rare occurrence, and the annual fall of rain is somewhat less than that of the eastern portions of the state in the same latitude. The prevailing winds during the winter are from the northwest, and are rarely of that bitterly cold

* There seems to be no generally recognized—at least none has been adopted—way of spelling this name. Like all proper names it is purely arbitrary. Among the various orthographies may be mentioned "Wahbonecy," "Wahaboncey," "Wahabonsy," and as will be seen from an interesting legal document on another page "Waubonehey."

nature which residents in the northern portion of the state denote the "blizzard." In the spring the character of the winds suddenly changes to that of a healthful and mellow nature. They then change their quarter, blowing from a southerly direction until the late fall months, when again they blow from the north. There never have been made any meteorological observations extending through a sufficient length of time from which may be gathered the statistics of the climatic conditions of the county since its settlement and organization. It differs but immaterially, however, from the conditions at Council Bluffs, where observations have been made through a long series of years, in pursuance of a plan devised by the general government, dating back to 1819. The following table of mean temperatures for each season, compiled from *data* gathered at the last named place, ranging from the year 1820 to 1843 inclusive, will aid in forming a general conclusion on the climate of this county:

Latitude.....	41 degrees, 30 minutes
Longitude.....	95 " 48 "
Elevation, in feet.....	1350
Mean spring temperature.....	49.3
Mean summer ".....	74.7
Mean autumn ".....	51.4
Mean winter ".....	21.7
The year.....	49.3

From this table it will be seen that the mean temperature for the year is exactly that of the spring.

A series of observations extending over a period of nineteen years, (1850-69), on the direction of the prevailing winds, give the following interesting facts:

DIRECTION	N. E.	E. E.	S. W.	W. N. W.
Spring	19.0	19.9	22.2	28.8
Summer	15.3	23.1	33.1	18.0
Autumn.....	17.3	19.5	25.1	29.2
Winter.....	17.0	14.4	24.1	37.8
Year	17.5	19.0	26.2	28.5

From this table it will be seen that for *three hundred and sixty* days of the year there are perceptible winds blowing in the county. To rightly estimate their value as climatic modifiers, there must be considered many

important factors, such as the distribution of heat through their agency, the distribution of moisture, and their force, questions into which it is not the purpose of this sketch to enter. They are of the greatest benefit to the sanitary condition of the county, as they prevent the accumulation of malaria which arises from the decay of the rich masses of vegetation with which the prairies are covered. Another agent, active in preventing the origination and spread of disease by absorbing large quantities of noxious gasses, is the annual fall of rain, which for a period of twenty years (1850-69) gave the following in inches:

Winter, total.....	117.29; mean.....	5.86
Spring “	237.11; mean.....	11.85
Summer “	278.06; mean.....	13.90
Fall “	216.93; mean.....	10.83

From which it will be seen that both the total and mean fall in summer exceeds that of either the other three seasons. The deductions from these statistics, that the climate is a healthful one, is further strengthened by the general elevation of the greater part of the surface of the county. In all elevated lands the air is invigorating and bracing at all seasons, under the same conditions that prevail elsewhere. The human race has not only degenerated by dwelling in low, unhealthy places, but it is again and again decimated by the pestilences generated in them. As Dr. Farr well remarks, “it is destroyed now periodically by five pestilences—cholera, remittent fever, yellow fever, glandular plagues and influenza. The origin or chief seat of the first is the Delta of the Ganges. Of the second, the African and other tropical coasts. Of the third, the low west coast around the Gulf of Mexico, or the Delta of the Mississippi, and the West India Islands. Of the fourth, the Delta of the Nile and the low sea-side cities of the Mediterranean. Of the generating field of influenza nothing certain is known; but * * * * *

“The history of the nations on the Mediterranean, on the plains of the Euphrates and the Tigris, the Deltas of the Indus and the Ganges, and the rivers of China, exhibit this great fact: the gradual descent of races from the highlands, their establishment on the coasts in cities, sustained and refreshed for a season by immigration from the interior, their degradation in successive generations under the influence of the unhealthy earth, and their final ruin, effacement or subjugation by new races of conquerors. The causes that destroy individual men, lay cities waste, which, in their nature, are immortal, and silently undermine eternal empires.

“On the highlands men feel the loftiest emotions. Every tradition places their origin there. The first nations worshipped there; high on the Indian Caucasus, on Olympus, and on other lofty mountains the Indians and the

Greeks imagined the abodes of their highest gods, while they peopled the low, underground regions, the grave-land of mortality, with infernal deities. Their myths have a deep signification. Man feels his immortality in the hills." * While this may not be considered as bearing directly on the climate of Mills county, it is nevertheless a cognate theme. These are the things which have no little influence on mental and physical organization, and through them modify all the conditions of national development. Health and intelligence, intelligence and good morals, good morals and excellent government are sisters three without which neither nations nor men may live and prosper; while it is true there are no highlands proper in this county, its whole surface is sufficiently elevated to outgeneral disease and stay the ravages of pestilence.

GEOLOGY.

The geological history of Mills county is one of peculiar interest, and affords some very suggestive facts relative to its past vicissitudes. It extends in point of time over many thousands of years, and embraces periods of repose, and periods of remarkable change. Its history, climatologically, has been one of deep interest, and embraces changes so radical and so directly at variance with one another as to be almost incredible. There have been long ages when it basked under a torrid sun, and then these ages gave place to others equally as remarkable for polar frosts. Life, in all the variety and luxuriance of a tropical climate, gave place to the desert wastes of an arctic zone. Nor were these changes sudden. They are there, stamped in the very rocks at your door, and limned upon the landscape of your valleys, not as great and far-reaching catastrophes, but as gradual transitions, indisputably marked as such by the fossil forms that roll out from the rock you crush, or see traced with a delicacy no draughtsman can imitate. There have been times when Old Ocean, heedless of his doings, dashed against the rocky barrier that dared dispute his sway, or rolled in solemn, conscious might above its highest point; times when a beautiful and varied *flora* thrived on its surface; and times when there was naught save a waste of desert matter. We strike our pick in the shales on the hillside, and behold! *there* in the coal that gives us warmth and drives our engines, are the fairy forms that made the fern paradise of the coal period—beautiful arguments, those, of changes that thousands of years, as we measure time, would not compass. In presenting the following principal facts in the geology of Mills

* P. xciv., Report of Wm. Farr, Esq., to the Registrar-General of England, 1852.

county, enough only of the lithological characters of the various rock strata have been given to enable the interested reader to identify them. Many points of interest from a geological standpoint have necessarily been omitted; their introduction would have unduly lengthened the chapter, and scarcely possessed any general interest. To trace, briefly, the changes that have occurred, and to note their probable causes, are the main purposes of this sketch.

The surface of the county is entirely covered with the deposit before referred to as the "bluff deposit," but perhaps more correctly the loess. It lies next above the drift and varies in depth, in different parts of the county, from five to one hundred feet. In appearance the deposit is peculiarly characteristic, presenting substantially the same features in whatsoever part of the globe it is found. Its material is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious but not sandy, "not very cohesive and not at all plastic." Along the Missouri bottom the formation is exposed in the most favorable manner for study. Those bold, high escarpments stand out as monuments—not very enduring, to be sure—to mark the great changes that have occurred in the surface features of this county. Mixed throughout this material are to be found various species of land and fresh water shells that seem to furnish the clue to a solution of the problem concerning its origin. Relative to this point, it is sufficient for present purposes to simply indicate the more prominent points in the theories broached, of which there are two principal ones. The first, and, to speak within bounds, a most novel one, is the theory of Baron von Richthofen. The Baron's theory, based principally upon the study of the loess of China, is substantially this: "that loess, certainly in China, and probably in all continents, is a sub-aerial deposit collected on dry grassy areas by the action of fierce winds. For the formation of such a region he supposes a central undrained elevated area, from which nearly all moisture is excluded by surrounding mountain chains."*

To this theory is opposed what is called the *sub-aqueous* theory, which the reader will at once notice is diametrically opposite to that of the Baron. Without entering into the details of the various arguments advanced by those who maintain the last named theory, it is sufficient to say that the lacustrine origin of the loess is now a quite generally conceded point. Such an origin involves radical changes in our conceptions of the physical aspect of the county. We must conceive the present level of the land to be somewhat lowered, the waters of the Missouri barred on their way to the ocean, spreading eastward and westward until they assumed the proportions of a great inland sea, two hundred or more miles in length. Far away to

*Prof. J. E. Todd, in Proc. A. A. S., Vol. XXVII, 1878.

the northwest the upper Missouri is plowing its way through the land, wearing away its boundaries and hurrying onward with them to the comparatively quiet waters below. The depression of the land meant also the northward extension of the Gulf of Mexico, which, then as now, became the final recipient of the waters of the Missouri. In the great Lake Missouri the finely comminuted material held in suspension by its waters was deposited as a blanket of silt over the bottom of the lake—the former surface of the land. Then came those giant throes which lifted again the partially submerged continent, hurled the encroaching waves of the ocean back to their former dominion, and allowed the waters of the ancient Lake Missouri to gradually reach the sea. Then began a period of erosion, not yet ended, by means of which the great river has plowed out its present valley through the land. The abrading process still continues on a scale so enormous as to excite our wonder, and it is the immediate cause that renders so treacherous and uncertain the navigation of the stream. Through sediment of its own deposition in centuries far back in the history of time the river is cutting its way, changing its channel ever and anon, and carrying in its turbid waters much of the land of Mills to make fertile the broad acres along its lower course.

The lake the river formed in that far off past was not a lake of an hour, nor one of a season of floods, but for centuries reigned where now the farmer guides his plow. It contained life-forms, many of which, or closely allied ones, are living to-day. Among them flourished shells of the genera *Physa*, *Limnophysa*, *Planorbis*, and perhaps *Aucylus*. These are found throughout the Loess mingled with land shells of the genera *Mesodon*, *Succinea*, *Zonites* and others. Prof. J. E. Todd, in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Vol. XXVII, reports twenty-seven species from the Loess of Fremont county. Prof. Samuel Aughey reports a list of one hundred and twenty-three, of which seventy-eight at least are incorrectly determined. Not more than forty-five of all the forms he has listed in his "Sketches of the Physical Geography and Geology of Nebraska," p. 287, can possibly stand. Is it questioned how came these land shells here? They were brought down by floods from the higher and wooded sections forming the boundaries of the lake, and at length sinking to the bottom were covered with silt in a manner similar to that which entombed their allied brethren of the fresh water forms. These remains are in themselves almost conclusive proof of the fresh water origin of the Loess, and help to solve some of the questions of the surface geology of Mills.

Immediately beneath the Loess is found the Drift, though rarely seen in Mills county, and then only in deep railroad cuts or in the valleys of those streams which have eroded their courses to a great depth. The

term "drift," as it is commonly employed in geology, "includes the sand, gravel, clay and boulders occurring over some parts of the continents, which are without stratification or order of arrangement, and have been transported from places in high latitudes by some agency which (1) could carry masses of rock hundreds of tons in weight, and which (2) was not always dependent for motion on the slopes of the surface." (*Hall*.) This agency was ice, either in the form of an extensive glacier or detached masses called icebergs. The whole surface of North America, to the thirty-ninth parallel, bears evidence of the denuding and transforming power of this agency. This it was which rounded, in part, these hills, partially filled old valleys or dug out new ones, and which left at our very doors these masses of rock—large and small—or buried them in the hill-side, to excite our wonder and cause us to speculate as to their origin. They were brought hither from some northern locality where the material from which they were derived may be found *in situ*. Often there are found, in the valleys of the deeper streams, and in "land-slides" along the "bluffs" on the Missouri* bottom large masses of Sioux Quartzite, and rocks of other kinds, from points still farther to the northward. The general direction of the glacial movement was southward. In section 16, tp. 71, r. 43 west, are found "two distinct sets of scratches upon the same surface and crossing each other," showing that the movement of the glacier changed while passing over this rock—which is one of the series of the upper coal measure limestone. The "one set has a direction south, twenty degrees east, and the other, south, fifty-one degrees east."

The exposures of the drift in the county are quite inconsiderable and always local. It is nowhere the surface soil, and is to be seen only in the deepest valleys or at the base of the loess along the bluffs. It is occasionally seen along the course of the Nishnabotna, and frequently exposed in the numerous ravines in the vicinity of Glenwood, and indeed wherever there are deeply eroded valleys among the bluffs. Where it appears it is seen to be a compound of clay and gravel, with occasional beds of sand, and is deposited without regularity—being what is technically termed unmodified drift. It usually contains many small and well-worn pieces of gneiss, porphyry, hornblende, and other primary rocks, together with occasional small fragments of limestone, sandstone, and bits of slate, all of which are of much older ages, and have been transported from points more or less remote from their present locality. The bluffs along the Mississippi are

* In Shea's "Discovery of the Mississippi Valley," there is a note on this word, to the effect that "Pekitanoui," or Muddy Water, prevailed until Marest's time (1712), about which period it was called "Missouri," from the fact that a tribe of Indians known as Missouris inhabited the country at its mouth, the same country being now embraced within the limits of St. Louis county, Missouri.

almost entirely composed of the drift, a most striking difference between them and those along the Missouri, which are, superficially at least, composed of the loess.

There being no rocks of Permian, Triassic, or Jurassic age in this county, or indeed in the state, the series next met with belong to another period of geological time, older far than any yet considered—the lower Cretaceous. They are the Nishnabotna sandstones and are named for the river along whose course they appear, and where they have been studied. Lithologically, the formation is a coarse-grained, friable, and ferruginous sandstone. The presence of a very large amount of oxide of iron gives the rock a sombre and displeasing color which, were it fitted in other respects, would greatly lessen its value for building purposes. In the north-eastern part of this county it has, however, been quite extensively quarried, and being of somewhat better quality than the same formation in other sections, makes a fair building stone. It has little economic value. There is, nevertheless, a fact that should not be overlooked. It lies unconformably upon the rocks of the upper coal-measures, and does not partake of the dips of the older formations, but has one of its own—to the north of westward.* The formation, being at the surface during the glacial epoch, suffered a most extensive denudation, but this is the very feature that has added value to it, for the sand thus derived has contributed greatly to the mellowness and warmth of the soil, and largely increased its productiveness.

Of the Coal measures, which lie next below the Cretaceous in Iowa, only the Upper Coal measure strata have been exposed in this county, and, as would be naturally inferred, the thickness of the superincumbent loess and drift negatives the probability of either numerous or extensive outcrops. There is so little difference in the geological and physical features of this and Fremont counties that the following account† of the Coal measures of the latter will be of exact application here. There is, in addition, the fact that no section of the measures indicated has ever been made in this county, so complete as that which here follows:

*White's Geology of Iowa, 1870; vol. I, page 285.

†White's "Geology of Iowa, 1870, Vol. I, pp. 357 *et seq.* Frequent allusion to this survey is made necessary from the fact that no other has ever been made of the western portion of the state. The survey of Dr. Hall was confined to the eastern portions, and to the Des Moines river valley, while the still older one of Dr. Owen was a merely preliminary reconnoissance. Dr. White's work was unfortunately brought to an end by legislative folly before the survey could be completed. Often condemned as inaccurate, it should be remembered, in justice to Dr. White, that he was compelled to publish his work before completion, and without the possibility of verifying his deductions. Future surveys will demonstrate the general correctness of most of his views as to the area and geography of the coal formations, and *should his suggestions now be followed*, money being spent in fruitless search for coal would be saved for more politic and rational purposes. R. E. C.

"None [of the coal-measure strata] have been found in the valleys of either of the Nishnabotnas, and, with the exception of a slight one in the valley of Walnut creek, the only exposures are to be found at distant intervals along the base of the bluffs that border the Missouri river flood-plain. They usually extend only a few feet in height above the level of the plain, and are then lost from sight beneath the bluff deposit, or the slight intervening accumulation of drift; but in the northwestern part of the county a few exposures reach considerable height above the general level of the flood-plain.

On the land of John Wilson, section 23, township 70, range 43, there are some fine exposures of upper coal-measure strata, which reach the greatest aggregate thickness of any yet known within the state, westward from Madison county. It is, therefore, a locality of great interest and importance in the study of that formation in southwestern Iowa. The strata observed there are represented by the following:

SECTION NEAR WILTON'S

No. 29—Yellowish gray, impure limestone, in thin layers.....	2	feet.
No. 28—Limestone in two layers, with a three-inch marly parting.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
No. 27—Yellowish shaly marl.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
No. 26—Black carbonaceous shale.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
No. 25—Bluish clayey shale.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
No. 24—Black carbonaceous shale.....	1	"
No. 23—Bluish, marly shale, with numerous fossils.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
No. 22—Impure coal.....	10-12	"
No. 21—Light bluish, fossiliferous, shaly clay.....	2	"
No. 20—Compact, bluish limestone with shaly partings.....	4	"
No. 19—Marly clay, with calcareous concretions.....	6	"
No. 18—Light gray limestone.....	4	"
No. 17—Unexposed.....	6	"
No. 16—Compact limestone.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
No. 15—Light yellowish indurated marl.....	4	"
No. 14—Yellowish silicious limestone with flinty concretions.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
No. 13—Yellowish, marly shale, with concretions of impure limestone.....	3	"
No. 12—Compact limestone.....	1	"
No. 11—Yellowish marly shale.....	2	"
No. 10—Gray limestone in thick layers.....	3	"
No. 9—Bluish clayey shale.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
No. 8—Yellowish silicious limestone.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
No. 7—Compact gray limestone, with marly partings.....	16	"
No. 6—Bluish, shaly clay.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
No. 5—Compact layer of limestone.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
No. 4—Bluish, shaly clay.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
No. 3—Compact, bluish limestone.....	2	"
No. 2—Bluish clayey shale.....	4	"
No. 1—Fine grained, micaceous sandstone.....	1	"
Total.....	80	10-12 ft.

The lowest member of the foregoing section, No. 1, is only a few feet above the general level of the flood-plain, and many of the other members appear successively above it in the face of the bluff that fronts the flood-plain near Mr. Wilson's residence, while the higher members are found in the bed and banks of a small rivulet that comes down from the uplands through the bluffs at this point. Along the base of the bluffs above this point, as far as the north boundary line of the county, frequent exposures are seen of strata which are equivalent to a large part of those that constitute the lower half of the section at Wil-

son's. Southward from Wilson's, along the base of the bluffs, several exposures of the lowest members of that section are seen at long intervals, always holding about the same relative position above the level of the flood-plain, all the way to the town of Hamburg, in the southwestern part of the county. The fine-grained micaceous sandstone of No. 1, of the foregoing section, is seen at the village of Plum Hollow, a couple of miles below Mr. Wilson's, and also at Hamburg, and several intermediate points. A few strata were found resting upon it at all these points, but none were observed beneath it. It is therefore stratigraphically the lowest stratum found in southwestern Iowa, if we except the lowest strata of Madison and Decatur counties. It is regarded as equivalent with No. 1 of the section in the valley of the Tarkio, in Page county; with No. 2 of the section at Winterset, in Madison county, and with No. 2 of the section at Davis' Mills, in Decatur county. It will thus be seen that the lowest stratum exposed in Fremont county is regarded as equivalent with strata that further eastward are known to be near the base of the Upper coal-measures. It is, of course, inferred that that stratum is also near the base of the same formation, unless those beneath it have thickened very greatly in their westward extension.

No doubt is entertained that the thin bed of impure coal represented by No. 22, of the section at Wilson's, is identical with the bed of coal that has been opened at various points along the valley of the Nodaway, from the center of Adams county to the southern boundary of the state. The horizon of this coal is referred to near the base of the series of limestone strata exposed near Winterset, in Madison county. If this reference is correct, it will be seen that there is a greater aggregate thickness of limestone strata in Fremont county, beneath the horizon named, than there is in Madison county, which seems plainly to indicate a thickening of the strata of the upper coal measures to the westward."

There is, therefore, no probability that workable beds of coal will be found in this county, at a point near enough to the surface to make mining profitable. In the deeper ravines and gullies the strata may be reached by deep mining, but at many hundreds of feet. In borings made some years ago in the vicinity of Nebraska City, the drill is said to have penetrated four hundred feet, and then only reached the middle coal-measures, which must first be pierced before the coal-bearing strata are reached, in this State, the base of the lower coal-measures. Wood must continue to be the main reliance for fuel until transportation rates have been so reduced as to make the introduction of coal from other portions of the state economical.

Hence among the mineral resources of this county, coal cannot be included, but is effectually settled in the negative by the reasons and facts above adduced. The only available material of an economical nature, aside from the fertile soil, are the limestone out crops along the Missouri bottom, in southwest part of the county, and a few minor exposures of fair building material, above referred to as the Nishnabotna sandstone, in the extreme northeast and along Farm Creek. The fertility and richness of the soil is absolutely inexhaustible from an agricultural point of view for many feet down, or, in other words, throughout the entire loess formation. That it, together with the occasional good deposits of clay which are found at the base of the bluffs, may be successfully used in the manufacture of an excellent quality of brick, is sufficiently attested

by the numerous fine dwelling and business houses in the county, constructed of native brick. It will always be true of Mills county that its wealth is in its broad acres, as being so well adapted to agriculture, rather than in any hidden sources of mineral wealth. The crack of the whip rather than the hum of wheels, the sturdy arm of the farmer rather than the pick of the miner must be its almost sole reliance.

Thus briefly has been given all that is definitely known of the geology of this county. It presents many features of interest, and promises to abundantly reward any person willing to complete a minute survey of its domain.

A word as to the forms of life found imbedded in the rocks of the county. The fossils characteristic of the Upper Coal-measure strata may be obtained at every point—where the rocks are exposed, and these exposures promise a rich harvest to the student of ancient life, as well as to the mere curiosity hunter. Here are found the now extinct and remarkable trilobites (*Phillipsia*)—a genus of fossil crustaceans allied to the modern “horse-shoe crab” of the Atlantic coast; and a very beautiful and curious form of coral (*Campophyllum torquium*), a silent witness to a once tropical climate. Among the articulates are found several species of *Productus*, once classed—and still by many—with the mollusca, but now beginning to be recognized as closely allied to the worms. Others of the brachiopods are *Chonetes granulifera* and *C. glabra*. Among the “flowers of the carboniferous world” were crinoids—stemmed echinoderms—of which the living *Pentacrinus asteria* of the West Indian seas is a type; not flowers at all, though popularly called “stone lilies,” but an animal. These all point to a time when the ocean covered the county and the rocks in which they are found were being formed. They are full of instruction for those who will carefully study them.*

NATURAL HISTORY.†

The natural history of this county is almost the exact counterpart of that of all prairie countries. While its forms of life present an infinite diversity, only a few of the many are found to be predominant. With the single exception of the insects, the birds will be found most numerously repre-

*The remains of a *Mastodon* were found during the course of an excavation for a railroad cutting near Malvern in 1876. Some of the *costæ*, the *sacrum*, *atlas*, and a portion of the *tusk* were found, and are now in the museum of Tabor College. Other remains are scattered among various families in the vicinity of that city which should be gathered and placed in some permanent place to insure their keeping. They have a value infinitely greater than that of being merely “curious” or reliquets.

† Exclusive of the fishes and insects.

sented. The time was, however, when the larger forms of life abounded; when the deer, the elk, and the buffalo made these prairies their home. The coming of the white man, attended by all the circumstances of progress, has driven these larger forms from the county, and now the smaller kind alone retain a footing.

There is no record of any attempt at any time made to determine the relation of the *flora* and *fauna* of this county to the rest of the state. Prof. J. E. Todd, of Tabor College, has, however, done a large amount of local work, which has extended into the southern part of Mills county, and in his specialties, geology and botany, has published much valuable information. In no counties but those in the eastern portion of the state has such a work been done, and there chiefly in the interests of science and by private individuals. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the state will order and sustain to completion an intelligent and exhaustive survey of her great domain—a survey the value of which will become more and more apparent with the growth of years. Twice has the state instituted a geological survey, and twice has it failed to support the same, and brought both to a close while yet their work was in its infancy. All that is valuable, all that is best known of its natural resources has been contributed by the pens and at the expense of men in private life. The following *resume* of the natural history of the county is by no means a complete representation of its forms, and is to be considered only as indicative of the nature of its resources, both animal and vegetable. In the lists following, as much information has been incorporated as is consistent with a simple catalogue of forms. This is especially true of the trees and shrubs. It is manifestly impossible to give either descriptions or life-histories of many species in a work of this nature. For the sake of insuring accuracy in the reader, both scientific and common names are given.

AVIDÆ—BIRDS.*

TURDIDÆ—THRUSHES.

1. *Turdus migratorius*, Linn—Robin. Common.

* In the following catalogue the general arrangement of Coues' "Birds of the Northwest," is adopted as being the one most consistent with the great mass of observed facts, and is the one approved by the leading ornithologists of the country. The arrangement is by families. A few species are included which have not been observed in the county but are known to occur in the counties surrounding. Such are marked with an asterisk (*). Species doubtfully referred to the county are indicated by a question mark (?). Many of the following list have not been observed in this county, but are admitted from the fact that they are known in the state, and on the authority of the work above mentioned, which places them here.

2. *Turdus naevius*, Gmelin—Varied Thrush. Abundant.
3. *Turdus mustellinus* Gmelin—Wood thrush.
4. *Turdus pallasii*, Cab—Hermit thrush, common.
5. *Turdus Swainsonii*, Cab—Swainson's thrush.
6. *Mimus carolinensis*, Cab—Cat bird, abundant.
7. (?) *Mimus polyglottus*, Boie—Mocking bird, in Fremont and Decatur counties.

8. *Harporhynchus rufus*, Cab—Brown thrush. rare.

SAXICOLIDÆ—BLUE BIRDS AND STONE-CHATS.

9. *Sialia sialis*, Haldeman—Blue bird, everywhere.
10. (?) *Sialia mexicana*, Sw.—Western blue bird, beautiful.

PARIDÆ—TITMICE.

11. *Parus atricapillus*, Linn—Chickadee.
12. *Parus atricapillus* var. *septentrionalis*, Allen—Long-tailed Chickadee.
13. *Lophophanes bicolor*, Bonap—Crested titmouse.

SYLVIIDÆ—WARBLERS.

14. *Regulus satrapa*, Licht—Golden-crested kinglet, common.
15. *Regulus calendula*, Licht,—Ruby-crested kinglet.
16. *Poliophtila cœrulea*, Sclat—Blue-gray gnat-catcher, rare.

CERTHIADÆ—CREEPERS.

17. *Certhia familiaris*, Linn—Brown creeper.

SITTIDÆ—NUTHATCHES.

18. *Sitta carolinensis*, Lath—White-breasted nuthatch.
19. *Sitta canadensis*, Linn—Red-breasted nuthatch; very rare.

TROGLODYTIDÆ—WRENS.

20. *Salpinctes obsoletus*, Cab—Rock wren.
21. *Anorthura hyemalis*, Coues—Winter wren, pretty.
22. (?) *Telmatodytes palustris*, Bonap—Long-billed marsh wren.
23. (*) *Cistothorus stellaris*, Cab—Short-billed marsh wren.
24. (?) *Thryothorus ludovicianus*, Bonap—Carolina wren; a "rollicking" singer.
25. *Thryothorus bewickii*, Bonap—Bewick's wren; an odd bird.
26. *Troglodytes uedon*, Vieill—House wren; pugnacious.

MOTACILLIDÆ—WAG-TAILS.

27. *Anthus ludovicianus*, Licht—Tit-lark.

SYLVICOLIDÆ—WOOD-WARBLERS†

28. *Mniotilta varia*, Vieill—Black and white creeper. A "screeching" songster.

†The warblers are exceedingly difficult to distinguish, and the observer may require extended and painstaking observation to learn them all.

29. *Parula americana*, Bonap—Blue-yellow-backed warbler.
30. *Prothonotaria citrea*, Baird—Prothonotary warbler.
31. **Helminthophaga ruficapilla*, Baird—Nashville warbler.
32. *Helminthophaga celata*, Baird—Golden-crowned warbler.
33. (?)*Helminthophaga pinus*, Baird—Blue-winged yellow warbler.
34. **Dendroeca striata*, Baird—Black-poll warbler.
35. *Dendroeca palmarum*. Baird—Merely a bird of passage.
36. *Dendroeca pinus*, Wilson—Pine-creeping warbler; a fall loiterer.
37. (?)*Dendroeca virens*, Baird—Black-throated green warbler.
38. *Dendroeca caerulescens*, Baird—Black-throated blue warbler.
39. *Dendroeca coronata*, Gray—Yellow-crowned warbler.
40. *Dendroeca blackburniae*, Baird—Blackburnian warbler.
41. *Dendroeca castanea*, Baird—Bay-breasted warbler; very rare.
42. (?)*Dendroeca pennsylvanica*, Baird—Chestnut-sided warbler.
43. *Dendroeca caerulea*, Baird—Blue warbler.
44. *Dendroeca aestiva*, Baird—Yellow warbler; everywhere.
45. *Dendroeca maculosa*, Baird—Black and yellow warbler.
46. *Dendroeca discolor*, Baird—Prairie warbler.
47. *Dendroeca dominica*, Baird—Yellow-throated warbler.
48. *Seiurus aurocapillus*, Swain—Golden-crowned wagtail.
49. (*)*Seiurus noveboracensis*, Nutt—New York water wagtail.
50. *Seiurus ludovicianus*, Baird—Long-billed water thrush; rare.
51. (*)*Geothlypis trichas*, Cab—Maryland yellow-throat.
52. *Geothlypis philadelphia*, Baird—Mourning warbler.
53. *Oporornis formosus*. Baird—Kentucky warbler; common.
54. *Myiodioctes pusillus*, Bonap—Green black-capped warbler.
55. *Myiodioctes canadensis*, Cab—Canada warbler.
56. *Setophaga ruticilla*, Swain—Red start; abundant.
57. *Icteria virens*, Baird—Yellow-breasted chat.

TANAGRIDÆ—TANAGERS.

58. (*)*Pyrranga rubra*, Vieill—Scarlet tanager; a gaudy foreigner.
59. *Pyrranga aestiva*, Vieill—Summer red-bird.

HIRUNDINIDÆ—SWALLOWS

60. *Hirundo horreorum*, Barton—Barn swallow.
61. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, Sclater—Cliff swallow.
62. *Tachycineta bicolor*, Cab—White-bellied swallow; very rare.
63. *Progne purpurea*, Boie—Purple martin.
64. *Cotyle riparia*, Boie—Bank swallow, sand martin; abundant.
65. (?)*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*, Baird—Rough-winged sand martin.

AMPELIDÆ—WAX-WINGS.

66. *Ampelis cedrorum*, Gray—Cedar bird wax-wing; common.
67. *Ampelus garrulus*, Linn—Northern wax-wing.

VIREONIDÆ—VIREOS.

68. *Vireo gilvus*, Bonap—Warbling vireo; common.
 69. *Vireo solitarius*, Baird—Solitary vireo.
 70. *Vireo noveboracensis*, Bonap—White-eyed vireo.
 71. *Vireo bellii*, Audubon—Bell's vireo.
 72. *Vireo olivaceus*, Bonap—Red-eyed vireo.
 73. (?) *Vireo philadelphicus*, Cass—Brotherly-love vireo; rare everywhere.
 74. (?) *Vireo flavifrons*, Baird—Yellow-throated vireo.

LANIIDÆ—SHRIKES.

75. *Collurio borealis*, Baird—Northern shrike; butcher bird; abundant.
 76. *Collurio excubitorides*, Coues—White-rumped shrike.

ALAUDIDÆ—LARKS.

77. *Eremophila alpestris*, Boie—Horned lark; very common.

FRINGILLIDÆ—SPARROWS.

78. (?) *Hesperiphona vespertina*, Bonap—Evening grosbeak.
 79. *Pinicola enucleator*, Cab—Pine grosbeak; an occasional winter visitant.
 80. *Carpodacus purpureus*, Gray—Purple finch.
 81. *Chrysomitris tristis*, Cab—Yellow bird gold finch; a delicate bird.
 82. *Chrysomitris pinus*, Bonap—Pine finch.
 83. *Curvirostra americana*, Wilson—Red crossbill.
 84. *Curvirostra leucoptera*, Wilson—White-winged crossbill.
 85. *Aegiothus linaria*, Cab—Red poll linnet; common; winter.
 86. *Plectrophanes nivalis*, Meyer—Snow bunting; common.
 87. *Plectrophanes lapponicus*, Kaup—Lapland bunting; in winter only.
 88. *Plectrophanes pictus*, Cab—Painted bunting; in winter only.
 89. *Plectrophanes ornatus*, Temm—Black-bellied long spur; common.
 90. *Centronyx bairdii*, Baird—Baird's sparrow.
 91. *Passerculus savanna*, Bonap—Savanna sparrow.
 92. *Pooectes gramineus*, Baird—Grass finch; abundant; shy.
 93. *Coturniculus passerinus*, Bonap—Yellow-winged sparrow.
 94. *Coturniculus henslowii*, Bonap—Henslow's sparrow.
 95. *Melospiza melodia*, Baird—Song sparrow.
 96. *Melospiza lincolni*, Baird—Lincoln's sparrow.
 97. *Melospiza palustris*, Baird—Swamp sparrow.
 98. *Junco hyemalis*, Sclat—Snow bird; very familiar and common.
 99. *Spizella monticola*, Baird—Tree sparrow.
 100. *Spizella pusilla*, Bonap—Field sparrow.
 101. *Spizella pallida*, Bonap—Western field sparrow; abundant.
 102. *Spizella socialis*, Bonap—Chipping sparrow.
 103. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, Swain—White-crowned Sparrow.

104. *Zonotrichia albicollis*, Bonap—White-throated sparrow.
105. *Zonotrichia querula*, Gamb—Harris' sparrow.
106. *Zonotrichia intermedia*, Ridgway—Ridgway's sparrow.
107. *Chondestes grammacus*, Bonap—Lark sparrow; a wary bird.
108. *Passerella iliaca*, Swain—Fox-colored sparrow.
109. *Euspiza americana*, Bonap—Black-throated bunting.
110. *Goniaphea ludoviciana*, Cab—Rose-breasted grosbeak.
111. *Goniaphea cerulea*, Swain—Blue Grosbeak.
112. *Cyanospiza cyanea*, Baird—Indigo bird; a welcome visitant.
113. *Cardinalis virginianus*, Bonap—Cardinal bird.
114. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, Vieill—Chewink.
115. (?) *Pipilo maculatus* var *arcticus*, Coues—Arctic spotted towhee; rare.

ICTERIDÆ—BLACKBIRDS AND ORIOLES.

116. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Swain—Bobolink; not rare.
117. *Molothrus pecorus*, Swain—Cow blackbird.
118. *Agelaius phoeniceus*, Vieill—Red-winged blackbird; a noisy fellow.
119. *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*, Baird—Yellow-headed blackbird.
120. *Sturnella magna*, Swain—Meadow lark; a cheerful songster.
121. *Icterus spurius*, Bonap—Orchard oriole; not common, very brilliant.
122. *Icterus baltimore*, Daud—Baltimore oriole; hang nest.
123. (?) *Icterus bullockii*, Bonap—Bullock's oriole.
124. *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, Swain—Rusty grackle.
125. *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*, Cab—Blue-headed grackle.
126. *Quiscalus purpureus*, Licht—Crow blackbird; everybody knows him!

CORVIDÆ—CROWS AND JAYS.

127. *Corvus corax*, Linn—Raven; not common.
128. *Corvus americanus*, Aud—Crow; acts like some men.
129. *Pica hudsonica*, Bonap—Magpie.
130. *Cyanurus cristatus*, Swain—Blue jay; brilliant and saucy. See note to this species.

TYRANNIDÆ—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

131. *Tyrannus carolinensis*, Temm—King bird; abundant, saucy.
132. *Tyrannus verticalis*, Say—Arkansas flycatcher.
133. *Myiarchus crinitus*, Cab—Great-crested flycatcher.
134. *Sayornis fuscus*, Baird—Bridge pewee; rare.
135. *Contopus borealis*, Baird—Olive sided pewee; common.
136. (?) *Contopus virens*, Cab—Wood pewee.
137. *Empidonax flaviventris*, Baird—Yellow-bellied flycatcher; common.

138. *Empidonax traillii*, Baird—Traill's flycatcher.
 139. *Empidonax minimus*, Baird—Least flycatcher.
 140. (?) *Empidonax acadicus*, Baird—Acadian flycatcher.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ—GOATSUCKERS.

141. *Antrostomus vociferus*, Bonap—Whipporwill; a night songster.
 142. *Antrostomus nuttallii*, Cass—Nuttall's whipporwill; rare.
 143. *Chordeiles virginianus*, Bonap—Night-hawk, bull-bat, pisk; abundant.

CYPSELIDÆ—SWIFTS.

144. *Chaetura pelagica*, Baird Chimney swift; abundant.

TROCHILIDÆ—HUMMING BIRDS.

145. *Trochilus colubris*, Linn—Humming-bird; the only species.

ALCEDINIDÆ—KINGFISHERS.

146. *Ceryle alcyon*, Boie—King fisher; an interesting bird.

CUCULIDÆ—CUCKOOS.

147. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*, Bonap—Black-billed cuckoo
 148. *Coccyzus americanus*, Bonap—Yellow-billed cuckoos. } Hard to separate.

PICIDÆ—WOODPECKERS

149. *Picus villosus*, Linn—Hairy woodpecker.
 150. *Picus pubescens*, Linn—Downy woodpecker.
 151. *Sphyrapicus varius*, Baird—Yellow flicker; very common.
 152. *Hylotomus pileatus*, Baird—Pileated woodpecker.
 153. *Centurus carolinus*, Bonap—Red-bellied woodpecker; abundant in winter.
 154. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, Swain—Red-headed woodpecker; abundant.
 155. *Colaptes auratus*, Swain—Golden-winged woodpecker; often confounded with 151.

ARIDÆ—PARROQUETS.

156. ¹ *Conurus carolinensis*, Kuhl—Carolina parrot.

STRIGIDÆ—OWLS.

156. *Strix flammea*, Schl.—Barn owl; common.
 157. *Bubo virginianus*, Bonap—Great horned owl; common.
 158. *Scops asio*, Bonap—Screech owl; noisy and familiar.
 159. *Otus vulgaris*, Flem.—Long-eared owl; a visitor.
 160. *Brachyotus palustris*, Bonap—Short-eared owl; rare.

(1) A resident of Decatur county told me that he had several times seen a flock of parrots in the southern part of the county, on a tall, dead cottonwood tree, known to the neighboring people as the "parrot-tree" from its having been frequented at intervals by the same flock for several years.—Trippe. Old residents state that it once was common here, and it is now occasionally seen. It is not known to nest in this county.

161. *Syrnium nebulosum*, Boie—Barred owl; common.
 162. (?) *Syrnium cinereum*, Aud—Great gray owl.
 163. *Nyctea scandiaca*, Newt—A wanderer in this county.
 164. (?) *Nyctale albifrons*, Cassin—Kirkland's owl; very doubtful.

FALCONIDÆ—HAWKS.

165. *Falco communis*, Gmelin—Duck hawk.
 166. *Falco columbarius*, Linn—Pigeon hawk; abundant.
 167. *Falco richardsonii*, Ridgw—American merlin.
 168. *Falco sparverius*, Linn—Sparrow hawk.
 169. (?) *Astur atricapillus*, Bonap—Goshawk.
 170. *Accipiter fuscus*, Bonap—Sharp-shinned hawk; rare?
 171. *Accipiter cooperii*, Gray—Chicken hawk: common.
 172. *Buteo borealis*, Vieill—Red-tailed hawk.
 173. *Buteo lineatus*, Jardine—Red-shouldered hawk.
 174. (?) *Buteo pennsylvanicus*, Bonap—Broad-winged hawk.
 175. *Archibuteo lagopus*, Gray—Rough-legged hawk.
 176. *Nauclerus furcatus*, Vigors—Swallow-tailed hawk.
 177. *Circus hudsonius*, Vieill—Marsh hawk; common.
 178. (?) *Aquila chrysaetos*, Linn—Golden eagle; perhaps occasional.
 179. *Haliaetus leucocephalus*, Say—White-headed eagle.
 180. *Pandion haliaetus*, Cuv—Osprey; fish-hawk; common on the Missouri.

CATHARTIDÆ—VULTURES.

181. *Cathartes aura*, Illiger—Turkey buzzard.

COLUMBIDÆ—PIGEONS.

182. *Ectopistes migratoria*, Swain—Wild pigeon.
 183. *Zenaidura carolinensis*, Bonap—Carolina dove.

TETRAONIDÆ—GROUSE.

184. *Pediocates phasianellus*, Linn—Sharp-tailed grouse.
 185. *Cupidonia cupido*, Baird—Prairie hen; hardly common.²
 186. *Bonasa umbellus*, Steph—Ruffed grouse; common.

PERDICIDÆ—PARTRIDGES.

187. *Ortyx virginianus*, Bonap—Quail, bob-white; a cheerful little fellow, becoming scarce.

MELEAGRIDÆ—TURKEYS.

188. *Meleagris gallopavo*, Linn—Wild turkey; occasionally.

CHARADRIIDÆ—PLOVERS.

189. *Charadrius virginicus*, Bork—Golden plover.
 190. *Ægialitis vocifera*, Bork—Kildee plover.

(2) This species is still subjected to wanton destruction notwithstanding the legislation in its behalf.

191. *Ægialitis meloda*, Cab—Piping plover; a monotonous songster.
 192. *Ægialitis semipalmata*, Cab—Ring plover.
 193. *Squaturoloa helvetica*, Brehm—Black-bellied plover.

RECURVIROSTRIDÆ—AVOCETS.

194. *Recurvirostra americana*, Gmelin—Avocet; awkward.
 195. *Himantopus nigricollis*, Vieill—Black-necked stilt.

PHALAROPODIDÆ.

196. *Steganopus wilsonii*, Coues—Wilson's Phalarope; common.
 197. (?) *Lobipes hyperboreus*, Cuv—Northern Phalarope.
 198. *Phalaropus fulicarius*, Bonap—Red Phalarope.

SCOLOPACIDÆ—SNIPES AND SANDPIPERS.

199. *Philohela minor*, Gray—Woodcock; fine game bird.
 200. *Gallinago wilsonii*, Bonap—Wilson's snipe.
 201. *Macrorhamphus griseus*, Leach—Red-breasted snipe.
 202. *Tringa canutus*, Linn—Robin-snipe.
 203. *Tringa minutilla*, Vieill—Least sandpiper; common.
 204. (?) *Tringa bairdii*, Coues—Baird's sandpiper.
 205. *Tringa maculata*, Vieill—Jack snipe; abundant.
 206. **Tringa americana*, Cass—American Dunlin.
 207. *Ereunetes pusillus*, Cass—Semi-palmated sandpiper; rare.
 208. (?) *Micropalama himantopus*, Baird—Stilt sand-piper.
 209. *Totanus semi-palmatus*, Temm—Willit.
 210. *Totanus melanoleucus*, Vieill—Tell-tale, tattler; noisy.
 211. *Totanus flavipes*, Vieill—Lesser yellow shanks.
 212. **Totanus solitarius*, Aud—Wood-tattler; well named.
 213. *Tringoides maculatus*, Gray—Spotted sand-piper.
 214. *Limosa fedoa*, Ord—Marbled Godwit; common.
 215. *Limosa hudsonica*, Swain—Hudsonian Godwit.
 216. *Numenius longirostris*, Wilson—Long-billed curlew.
 217. *Numenius hudsonica*, Lathrop—Hudsonian curlew.
 218. (?) *Numenius borealis*, Lath—Esquimaux curlew. Extremely doubtful.
 219. *Tryngites rufescens*, Cab—Buff-crested sand-piper.

TANTALIDÆ—IBISES.

220. *Tantalus loculator*, Linn—Wood ibis. Common.

ARDEIDÆ—HERONS.

221. *Ardea herodias*, Linn—Great blue heron.
 222. (?) *Ardea egretta*, Gray,—Great white heron.
 223. *Ardea virescens*, Linn—Green heron, poke.
 224. *Nycteardea grisea*, Allen—Night heron. Now a rare bird.
 225. *Botaurus minor*, Boie—American bittern.
 226. *Ardetta exilis*, Gray—Little bittern. Common.

GRUIDÆ—CRANES.

227. *Grus canadensis*, Temm—Sand-hill crane. Abundant further north.
 228. *Grus americana*, Temm—White crane. Not common.

RALLIDÆ—RAILS.

229. (?) *Rallus elegans*, Aud—Marsh hen.
 230. *Rallus virginianus*, Linn—Virginia Rail.
 231. *Porzana carolina*, Viell—Carolina rail.
 232. *Eulica americana*, Gmelin—Coot. Common.
 233. (?) *Gallinula galeata*, Bonap—Florida gallinule.
 234. *Gallinula martinica*, Lath—Purple gillinule.

ANATIDÆ—DUCKS.*

235. *Cygnus americana*, Sharp—American Swan.
 236. *Cygnus buccinator*, Rich—Trumpeter.
 237. *Anser hyperboreus*, Pallas—Snowy goose.
 238. *Branta canadensis*, Gray—Canada goose.
 239. *Branta bernicla*, Scop—Black brant.
 240. *Anas boschas*, Linn—Mallard.
 241. *Anas obscura*, Gmelin—Dusky duck.
 242. *Querquedula discors*, Stephens—Blue-winged teal.
 243. *Querquedula carolinensis*, Stephens—Green-winged teal.
 244. *Spatula clypeata*, Boie—Shoveler.
 245. *Chaulelasmus streperus*, Gray—Gadwall.
 246. *Mareca americana*, Stephens—Baldpate.
 247. *Aix sponsa*, Boie—Wood duck.
 248. *Fuligula marila*, Steph—Blue-bill, shuffler; abundant.
 249. *Fuligula affinis*, Eyton—Broad-bill; little black-head.
 250. *Fuligula collaris*, Bonap—Ring-necked duck.
 251. *Fuligula ferina*, var. *americana*, Coues—Red-head.
 252. *Fuligula vallisnera*, Steph—Canvas-back duck; not common.
 253. *Bucephala clangula*, Coues—Golden eye. *Rare!*
 254. *Bucephala albeola*, Baird—Butter ball.
 255. *Histrionicus torquatus*, Bonap—Harlequin duck.
 256. *Erismatura rubida*, Bonap—Ruddy duck.
 257. *Mergus merganser*, Linn—Sheldrake.
 258. *Mergus serrator*, Linn—Red-breasted merganser; common.
 359. *Mergus cucullatus*, Linn—Hooded merganser.

PELECANIDÆ—PELICANS.

260. *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus*, Lath—White pelican; occasional.

GRACULIDÆ—CORMORANTS.

261. *Graculus dilophus*, Gray—Double-crested Cormorant.

*The ducks are fairly common, some species being abundant. Since they are, for the most migratory, they are found in greatest numbers during the spring and fall.

LARIDÆ—GULLS AND TERNS.

- | | | |
|------|--|-------------------------------|
| 262. | (?) <i>Larus marinus</i> , Lin—Black-backed Gull. | } Mostly birds
of passage. |
| 263. | <i>Larus delawarensis</i> , Ord—Ring-billed Gull. | |
| 264. | (??) <i>Larus franklini</i> , Rich—Franklin's rosy Gull. | |
| 265. | <i>Gelochelidon anglica</i> , Mont—Marsh Tern. | |
| 266. | <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , Linn—Wilson's Tern. | |
| 267. | <i>Sterna antillarum</i> , Coues—Least Tern. | |
| 268. | <i>Hydrochelidon lariformis</i> , Coues—Black Tern. | |

COLYMBIDÆ—LOONS AND GREBES.

269. *Colymbus torquatus*, Brunn—Loon; a good diver!
270. *Colymbus septentrionalis*, Linn—Red-throated Loon.
271. *Podiceps holbollii*, Reinh—Red-necked Grebe.
272. *Podiceps cornutus*, Lath—Horned Grebe; common.
273. *Podiceps cristatus*, Lath—Crested Grebe; abundant.
274. *Podilymbus podiceps*, Lawr—Carolina Grebe. Dabchick.

It will be observed from the above list that two hundred and seventy-four different and distinctly defined species of birds occur in this county, which are distributed among forty-five families and one hundred and sixty-eight *genera*. The presence of so large a number—a certain per centum of which are migratory, and though sometimes tarrying, are not, properly speaking, residents of the county—is to be attributed to the extensive wooded sections on its western side, and to the fact that the valley of the Missouri acts as a great highway along which many birds migrate to or from high latitudes.

It would have been a matter of deep interest, and perhaps of abiding value, to have introduced short notes illustrative of the habits and homes of many species. The limits of a work of this nature will permit only a brief extract or two from the highest living authorities on American birds, which, it is hoped, may serve to interest some of the residents of this county in the study of their wonderful and beautiful avi-fauna. In the following notes the figures refer to the numbers of the preceding list:

No. 16.—“I was walking in a narrow path through a hummock, which lies back of the old fort at Miami, Florida, and had paused to observe a female of this species, when I heard a low warbling which sounded like the distant songs of some bird I had never heard. I listened attentively, but could make nothing of it, and advanced a few paces, when I heard it more plainly. This time it appeared to come from above me, and looking upward, I saw a male gnat-catcher hopping nimbly from limb to limb on some small trees which skirted the woods. Although he was but a short distance away, I was obliged to watch the motion of his little throat before I became convinced that this music came from him. It was even so, and nothing could be more appropriate to the delicate marking and size of the tiny, fairy-like bird than the silvery warble which filled the air with sweet

continuous melody. I was completely surprised, for I never imagined that any bird was capable of producing notes so soft and low, yet each one was given with such distinctness that the ear could catch every part of the wondrous and complicated song. I watched him for some time, but he never ceased singing, save when he sprang into the air to catch some passing insect. The female seemed to enjoy the musical efforts that were accomplished for her benefit, for she drew gradually nearer, until she alighted upon the same tree with her mate. At this moment she took alarm and flew a short distance, followed by her mate. As I walked away I could hear the murmur of the love-song till it became indistinguishable from the gentle rustling of the leaves around."—*Maynard*.

No. 46.—“The pretty little prairie warble was one of my earliest bird acquaintances, and one I have always been fond of, on this and other accounts. When we were shooting birds pretty much all the time we could find, or “make,” in spite of the college dons, in our early home at Washington, Dr. Prentiss and I knew just where to look for it, and it did not take long to get a few of the delicate birds, in their season. We were generally back in time for recitation, and even if that performance went lame in consequence, it did not seem much matter comparatively. The inflection of the prairie warbler’s notes was a much more agreeable theme than that of a Greek verb, and I am still uncertain whether it was not quite as profitable. There was a little glade just by the college, bordering Rock Creek, closed in by high woods—a sloping, sandy field, run waste with scattered cedars—where we could be sure of finding the warblers any day, from the 20th of April, for two or three weeks. Ten to one we would not *see* the little creatures at first; but presently, from the very nearest juniper, would come the well-known sounds. A curious song, if song it can be called—as much like a mouse complaining of the tooth-ache as anything else I can liken it to—it is simply indescribable. Then perhaps the quaint performer would dart out into the air, turn a somersault after a passing midge, get right side up, and into the shrubbery again in an instant; or if we kept still, with wide-open eyes, we would see him perched on a spray; settling firmly on his legs, with his beak straight up in the air, the throat swelling, and hear the curious music again. After that would come the inevitable tragedy—for tragedy it *is*, and I cannot, after picking up warm bloody little birds for years, make anything else out of it, or learn to look on it with indifference.”—*Cones*.

No. 48.—“Speaking of music, and while I have a favorite author in hand, let me reproduce another passage—not alone for its truth and beauty, but because it tells something few know—something about the voice of the golden-crowned thrush that I never knew myself till I found

it here, familiar as I thought I was with that pretty and dainty bird: 'Coming to a dryer and less mossy place in the woods, I am amused with the golden-crowned thrush, which, however, is no thrush at all, but a warbler, (the *Scirus aurocapillus*). He walks on the ground ahead of me with such an easy, gliding motion, and with such an unconscious, pre-occupied air, jerking his head like a hen or partridge, now hurrying, now slackening his pace, that I pause to observe him. If I sit down, he pauses to observe me, and extends his pretty ramblings on all sides, apparently very much engrossed with his own affairs, but never losing sight of me. Satisfied that I have no hostile intentions, the pretty pedestrian mounts a limb a few feet from the ground, and gives me the benefit of one of his musical performances, a sort of accelerating chant, commencing in a very low key, which makes him seem at a very uncertain distance, he grows louder and louder, until his body quakes and his chant runs into a shriek, ringing in my ears with a peculiar sharpness. This lay may be represented thus: 'Teacher, *teacher*, TEACHER, TEACHER!'--the accent on the first syllable, and each word uttered with increased force and shrillness. No writer with whom I am acquainted gives him credit for more musical ability than is displayed in this strain; yet in this the half is not told. He has a far rarer song, which he reserves for some nymph whom he meets in the air. Mounting by easy flights to the top of the tallest tree, he launches into the air with a sort of suspended, hovering flight, like certain of the finches, and bursts into a perfect ecstasy of song—clear, ringing, copious, rivaling the gold finches in vivacity, and the linnets in melody. This strain is one of the rarest fits of bird melody to be heard. Over the woods, hid from view, the ecstatic singer warbles his finest strains. In the song you instantly detect his relationship to the water-wagtail (*Scirus noveboracensis*)—erroneously called water-thrush—whose song is likewise a sudden burst, full and ringing, and with a tone of youthful joyousness in it, as if the bird had just had some unexpected good fortune. For nearly two years this strain of the pretty walker was little more than a disembodied voice to me, and I was puzzled by it as Thoreau was by his mysterious night warbler, which, by the way, I suspect was no new bird at all, but one he was otherwise familiar with. The little bird himself seems disposed to keep the matter a secret, and improves every opportunity to repeat before you his shrill, accelerating lay, as if this were quite enough, and all he laid claim to. Still, I trust I am betraying no confidence in making the matter public here. I think this is pre-eminently his love-song, as I hear it oftenest about the mating season. I have caught half-suppressed strains of it from two males chasing each other with fearful speed through the forest."—Quoted by *Coues*.

No. 75. "In this manner he has more resemblance to the pies than to

to birds of prey, particularly in the habit of carrying off his surplus food, as if to hoard it for future emergencies; with this difference, that crows, jays, magpies, etc., conceal theirs at random, in holes and crevices, where, perhaps, it is forgotten or never found again; while the butcher bird sticks his on thorns and bushes, where it shrivels in the sun, and soon becomes equally useless to the hoarder. Both retain the same habits in confinement, whatever the food may be that is presented to them. This habit of the shrike, of seizing and impaling grasshoppers and other insects on thorns, has given rise to the opinion that he places their carcasses there by way of bait, to allure small birds to them, while he himself lies in ambush to surprise and destroy them. In, this, however, they appear to allow him a greater portion of reason and contrivance, than he seems entitled to, or than other circumstances will altogether warrant; for we find that he not only serves grasshoppers in this manner, but even small birds themselves, as those have assured me who have kept them in cages in this country, and amused themselves with their maneuvers. If so, we might as well suppose the farmer to be inviting crows to his corn, when he hangs up their carcasses around it, as the butcher bird to be decoying small birds* by a display of the dead bodies of their comrades!"—*Wilson*.

N. 116. "The entire change of plumage which the male of this species undergoes twice a year is none the less interesting because it is so well known a fact in its economy. When the bird reaches the middle districts, which is usually not until May, the males, as a rule, are already in nearly perfect breeding attire, but in the vast majority of instances still show touches of yellowish on the belly and legs. At this period they are very conspicuous, associated in flocks sometimes great in extent, moving restlessly about the meadows and orchards, overflowing with glad music. Their numbers seem out of all proportion to that of the females, but that is probably due to the silent and more retiring ways of the latter sex. They really pass through, in the vernal migration, quite rapidly, though they do not appear to be all in a hurry, as we see them day by day. They throw themselves in a field, scatter on the ground, feeding, and at the slightest alarm, or in mere wantonness, suddenly fly *en masse* to the nearest tree, fence, or bush, and begin to sing, producing an indescribable medley, hushed in an instant, only to be resumed. Sometimes they sing as merrily, though with less concerted action, while they are rambling in the grass. Their day-time leisure for song and food is easily explained; for they migrate at this season, almost entirely by night. Every night in

*This passage of Wilson's, written in 1808, must now be considerably modified in the light of advanced knowledge. None better than farmers know the habits and manners of the butcher bird, and whether the parallel instituted by Wilson is a true one each will decide for himself.

early May as we walk the streets, we can hear the mellow metallic clinking coming down through the darkness, from birds passing high overhead and sounding clearer in the stillness. By the middle of May they have all passed; a few, it is stated, linger to breed south of New England, but the main body passes on, spreading over that portion of the Union and the neighboring British provinces, occupying in pairs almost every meadow. The change of plumage with the finishing of the duties of reproduction is rapid and complete before the return movement is made, although this takes place in August. As far north at least as Maryland, I never saw or heard of a decidedly black individual, among the millions that re-pass the state late in the summer and during September. The males are, indeed, distinguishable by their superior size and a sort of diffuseness of tawny coloration, not quite like the cleaner and lighter pattern of the females, aside from the black traces that frequently persist; but the difference is not great. They are now songless—who ever heard bobolink music in the fall?—they have a comfortable, self-satisfied chink, befitting such fat and abandoned gourmands as they are, thronging in countless hoards the wild rice tracts and the grainfields, loafing and inviting their souls. So they go until the first cold snap, that sends them into winter quarters at once—chiefly in the West Indies, but also much further south. They have successively filled the *role* of bobolink, reed-bird, rice-bird and butter-bird. As soon as the season relaxes once more, in March, they will re-enter the United States and do it all over again.”—*Coucs*.

No. 117. “It does not appear that the cow-bird ever attempts to take forcible possession of a nest. She watches her chance while the owners are away, slips in by stealth and leaves the evidence of her unfriendly visit to be discovered on their return, in the shape of the ominous egg. The parents hold anxious consultation in this emergency, as their sorrowful cries and disturbed actions plainly indicate. If their nest was empty before, they generally desert it, and their courage in giving up a cozy home results in one cow-bird the less. Sometimes, even after there is an egg of their own in the nest, they have nerve enough to let it go, rather than assume the hateful task of incubating the strange one. But if the female has already laid one or two eggs, the pair generally settle into the reluctant conviction that there is no help for it; they quiet down after a while and things go on as if nothing had happened. Not always, however, will they desert even an empty nest; some birds have discovered a way out of the difficulty—it is the most ingenious device imaginable, and the more we think about it the more astonishing it seems. They build a two-story nest, leaving the obnoxious egg in the basement. I want no better proof that birds possess a faculty indistinguishable, so far as it goes, from human reason; and such a case as this bears impressively upon the

general question of the difference between reason and that faculty we designate by the vague and misleading term "instinct." The evidence has accumulated till it has become conclusive, that the difference is one of degree, not of kind—that instinct is a lower order of reason—the arrest in brutes, at a certain stage, of a faculty reaching higher development in man. Instinct, in the ill-considered current sense of the term, could never lead a summer yellow-bird up to building a two-story nest to let a cow-bird's eggs addle below. Such 'instinct' is merely force of habit, inherited or acquired—a sum of tendencies operating unknowingly and uniformly upon the same recurring circumstances, devoid of conscious design, lacking recognized precision, totally inadequate to the requirements of the first special emergency. What bird, possessed of only such a faculty as this, could build a two-story nest to get rid of an objectionable deposit in the original single-story fabric? It argues as intelligent a design as was ever indicated in the erection of a building by a human being. No question of inherited tendency enters here; and if it did, the issue would be only set back a step no nearer determination, for there must have been an original double nest, the result of an original idea. Nor is this wonderful forethought very rarely exhibited; considering what proportion the double nests discovered bear to the ordinary ones brought to our notice, among the millions annually constructed, we can easily believe that the ingenious device is in fact a frequent resort of the birds plagued by the cow-bunting. And how can we sufficiently admire the perseverance and energy of a bird which, having once safely shut up the terrible egg in her cellar, and then having found another one violating her premises, forthwith built a third story? She deserved better of fate than that her house should at last be despoiled by a naturalist. This was a summer yellow-bird, to whom the price of passing thus into history must have seemed hard."—*Coues*.

No. 130.—"All jays make their share of noise in the world, they fret and scold about trifles, quarrel over anything, and keep everything in a foment when they are about. The particular kind we are now talking about is nowise behind his fellows in these respects—a stranger to modesty and forbearance, and the many gentle qualities that charm us in some little birds and endear them to us; he is a regular filibuster, ready for any sort of adventure that promises sport or spoil, even if spiced with danger. Sometimes he prowls about alone, but oftener has a band of choice spirits with him, who keep each other in countenance, (for our jay is a coward at heart, like other bullies), and share the plunder on the usual terms in such cases, of each one taking all he can get. Once I had a chance of seeing a band of these guerrillas on a raid; they went at it in good style, but came off very badly indeed. A vagabond troop made a descent upon a

bush clump, where, probably, they expected to find eggs to suck, or at any rate a chance for mischief and amusement. To their intense joy, they surprised a little owl quietly digesting his grasshoppers, with both eyes shut. Here was a lark! and a chance to wipe out a part of the score that the jays keep against the owls for injuries received, time out of mind. In the tumult that ensued, the little birds scurried off, the woodpeckers overhead stopped tapping to look on, and a snake that was basking in a sunny spot concluded to crawl into his hole. The jays lunged furiously at their enemy, who sat helpless; bewildered by the sudden onslaught, trying to look as big as possible, with his wings set for bucklers and his bill snapping; meanwhile twisting his head till I thought he would wring it off, trying to look all ways at once. The jays, emboldened by partial success, grew more impudent, till their victim made a break through their ranks and flapped into the heart of a neighboring juniper, hoping to be protected by the tough, thick foliage. The jays went trooping after, and I hardly know how the fight would have ended had I not thought it time to take a hand in the game myself. I secured the owl first, it being the interesting Pygmy Owl, (*Glaucidium*), and then shot four of the jays before they made up their minds to be off. The collector has no better chance to enrich his cabinet than when the birds are quarreling, and so it has been with the third party in a difficulty, ever since the monkey divided cheese for the two cats."—*Coues*.

No. 226.—“Mudie speaks as follows of the European bittern’s voice: ‘Anon a burst of savage laughter breaks upon you, gratingly loud, and so unwonted and odd that it sounds as if the voices of a bull and a horse were combined; the former breaking down his bellow to suit the neigh of the latter, in mocking you from the sky;’ ‘when the bittern booms and bleats overhead, one certainly feels as if the earth were shaking.’ * *

* Chaucer speaks as follows in *The Wife of Bath’s Tale*:

‘And as a bitore bumbleth in the mire,
She laid hire mooth into the water doun,
Bewray me not, thou water, with they soun’,
Quod she, to the I tell it, and no mo,
Min husband hath long asses eres two.’

Another notion was that the bill was put inside a reed to increase the sound; the truth is, of course, that the bird uses no means to produce its bellow but its own organs of voice. Our own bittern has no rude roar, but, as its name in most parts of the country denotes, makes a noise very much like driving a stake with an axe. It has also a hollow croak at the moment of alarm."—*Endicott*.

No. 232.—“In the southwest, where the coots are apparently resident, I frequently observed them, and they are probably more abundant than

one might suppose, for like their allies, the rails, they are naturally much withdrawn from general observation by their habits, and by the intricate character of their resorts. While steaming along the Colorado river in September, coots frequently appeared for a moment in places where the banks were fringed with reeds; to croak a note at sight of the boat, and then paddle out of sight again. The most satisfactory observations I ever made upon them was at a point on the Mojave river in California, where the stream became a broken chain of reedy lagoon, alternating with half-submerged tracks of oozy marsh, grown up to short crisp grass. There were great numbers of ducks here in October, along with hutchins and snow geese, herons and a variety of small waders. While wading about, waist-deep, in default of any more elegant or less fatiguing method of duck shooting, I continually heard the gabbling of the coots among the rushes, where they were disporting in flocks of a dozen or more, and noisy enough to be quite troublesome, since I was in urgent need of more desirable game for the table. But with all their clamor and apparent heedlessness they were shy birds, and it was only by strategem that after receiving all the wild fowl I desired, I got an opportunity of watching them at my leisure. Standing motionless just within the edge of a clump of reeds bordering an open space, and perfectly concealed, I could see the birds, after what appeared to be a council as to the expediency of their proposed move, come out of the rushes on the other side, examining silently at first and glancing steadily around to make sure the coast was clear before commencing their gambols. They swam with ease and grace; the head now drawn back and held back upright over their plump bodies, that floated lightly and changed their course at a movement of their broad paddles, now stretched out to full length as the birds hurried about, throwing off the ripples from their half-submerged breasts, crossing and re-crossing each others path in wanton sport, or attracted by some delicacy floating at a little distance; they were a gay and careless crew as one could wish to see, yet not altogether given to sport, for on the slightest movement on my part their suspicions were aroused, and off they scurried into the impenetrable masses of vegetation that effectually hid them from view and precluded pursuit.”—*Coots*.

No. 247.—“No sooner has the female completed her set of eggs than she is abandoned by her mate, who now joins others, which form themselves into considerable flocks, and thus remain apart till the young are able to fly, when old and young of both sexes come together, and so remain until the commencing of the next breeding season. In all the nests I have examined I have been rather surprised to find a quantity of feathers belonging to birds of other species, even those of the domestic fowls and particularly those of the wild grouse and wild turkey, on com-

ing on a nest with eggs covered over with feathers and down, although quite out of sight, in the depth of a woodpecker's or squirrel's hole. On the contrary, when the nest was placed on the broken branch of a tree, it could easily be observed from the ground, on account of the feathers, dead sticks and withered grass about it; if the nest is placed immediately over the water, the young, the moment they are hatched, scramble to the mouth of the hole, launch into the air with their little wings and feet spread out, and drop into their favorite element; but whenever their birth-place is some distance from it, the mother carries them to it one by one in her bill, holding them so as not to injure their yet tender frame. On several occasions, however, when the hole was twenty, thirty or more yards from a bayou or other piece of water, I observed that the mother suffered the young to fall on the grass and dried leaves beneath the tree, and afterward led them directly to the nearest edge of the next pool or creek. At this early age the young answer to their parent's calls with a mellow *pee, pee pee-e*, often and rapidly repeated. The call of the mother at such time is low, soft and prolonged, resembling the skylarks' *pe-ee, pe-ee*. The watch-note of the male, which resembles *hoc cck*, is never uttered by the female; indeed, the male himself seldom uses it unless alarmed by some uncommon sound, or the sight of a distant enemy, or when intent on calling passing birds of his own species."—*Audubon*.

PLANTÆ *

WOODY PLANTS AND VINES.

Negundo aceroides, box elder, common; handsome.

Quercus rubra, red oak, common; excellent fuel.

Quercus nigra, black oak, abundant; valuable; medicinal; bark astringent.

Quercus palustris, pin oak, rare; a coarse grained variety.

Quercus castanea, chesnut oak, fairly common.

Quercus macrocarpa, burr oak, very common.

* It is manifestly impossible to present the reader with anything like a complete list of the county's plants, since their nomenclature alone would require a volume of greater proportions than this. Three classes only have been given, the arboreous and shrubby—with a few climbing plants—and the medicinal, the latter including only the most common and best known varieties. It is a peculiarity of all science that many forms—small in themselves—rejoice in a nomenclature the length of which is altogether disproportionate to their size. Yet, such is the looseness with which popular names are used that identification is simply an impossibility, unless recourse is had to the proper botanical nomenclature—which is a sufficient apology for the introduction of these technical names.—R. E. C.

Quercus imbricaria, laurel oak, rare, valuable only for fuel.

Quercus phellos, (?) willow oak; valuable for fuel.

Quercus tinctoria, yellow bark oak; very rare; bark astringent.

Ulmus americanus, white elm, common in bottoms.

Ulmus fulva, slippery elm, common; bark medicinal; demulcent.

Ulmus alata, winged elm, doubtful very, more eastern.

Acer rubrum, red maple, rare; valuable in cabinet work.

Acer dasycarpum, white maple, very common.

Acer saccharinum, hard maple, cultivated; valuable for sugar and fuel.

Salix tristis, (?) glaucous willow, common.

Salix lucida, shining willow, very common.

Salix petiolaris, petioled willow, very common.

Salix nigra, black willow, very rare.

Salix longifolia, long-leaved willow, very common.

Salix candida, (?) white willow, medicinal; astringent.

Salix humilis, prairie willow, not common.

Populus tremuloides, aspen, cultivated.

Populus angulata, water poplar, not common; a large tree.

Populus monilifera, cottonwood, abundant; tall and large.

Platanus occidentalis, sycamore, common along streams; "the largest though not the tallest tree in the American forest; conspicuous by its whiteness.

Tilia americana, basswood, linn, common; large.

Juglans nigra, black walnut, valuable in the arts.

Juglans cinerea, buternut, rare; medicinal; cathartic.

Carya alba, shell-bark hickory, common; valuable.

Carya glabra, pignut hickory, abundant; fruit bitter.

Carya amara, bitternut, valuable for fuel; common.

Betula nigra, red birch, a stately tree; mild tonic; common.

Fraxinus americana, white ash, common; valuable.

Fraxinus viridis, green ash, rare.

Fraxinus sambucifolia, black ash, abundant; valuable for rails.

Liriodendron tulipifera, tulip tree, valuable substitute for pine; very large; bark medicinal; diaphoretic.

Gymnocladus canadensis, coffee tree, rare; fruit peculiar.

Gleditschia triacanthus, honey locust, not rare; wood heavy.

Carpinus americana, hornbeam, doubtfully referred to the county.

Alnus incana, black alder, common.

Alnus serrulata, smooth alder, doubtful; rare, if at all.

Cornus florida, cornel, abundant; very pretty; bark medicinal; a decided roborant.

Cornus paniculata, paniced dogwood, common; flowers white.

Rhus toxicodendron, poison ivy, dangerous; easily recognized.

Rhus glabra, sumac, common; poisonous.

Rhus radicans, three-leaved ivy, rare; poisonous.

Robinia pseudacacia, locust, fragrant; valuable; common.

Sambucus canadensis, elderberry, fairly common; edible; medicinal; see below.

Corylus americana, hazel-nut, very abundant; edible.

Spiræa tomentosa, hackberry, common.

Spiræa salicifolia, meadow sweet, very common.

Morus rubra, mulberry, common; edible.

Ostrya virginica, ironwood, common along bottoms; heavy.

Rhamnus catharticus, perhaps *lancoletus*, buckthorn, common; medicinal.

Cratægus tomentosa, blackthorn, common; very tough.

Cratægus coccinea, white thorn, abundant.

Crægus viridis, red haw, everywhere; a misnomer.

Amelanchier canadensis, service berry, common; edible; several varieties.

Prunus americana, wild plum, abundant; edible.

Cerasus pennsylvanica, wild red cherry, common; edible.

Cerasus virginica, choke cherry, abundant; insipid.

Cerasus serotina, black cherry, common; edible, but bitter.

Aesculus glabra, buckeye, occasional; fetid.

Asimina triloba, pawpaw, common; edible.

Rosa lucida, wild rose; everywhere; pretty.

Rosa setigera, early wild rose, prairies; beautiful.

Pyrus ioensis, wild crab apple, abundant; fruit useless unless preserved.

Ribes rotundifolium, smooth gooseberry, common; edible.

Ribes cynosbati, prickly gooseberry, abundant; edible.

Ribes floridum, wild black currant, common; fruit insipid.

Lonicera flava, wild honeysuckle, hillsides, common.

Lonicera grata (?), American woodbine; elegant, often cultivated.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia creeper, common; harmless.

Xanthoxylum americanum, prickly ash, common; medicinal.

Vitis cordifolia, frost grape, common; edible.

Vitis aestivalis, river bank grape, abundant; edible.

Ceanothus americanus, Jersey tea; abundant on prairies.

Ceanothus ovalis, red root, pernicious; abundant.

Staphylea trifolia, bladdernut; rare.

Amorpha canescens, lead plant; abundant.

Viburnum lentago, black haw; common.

Shepherdia argentea (?) buffalo berry; fruit edible, scarlet, acid.

Cercis canadensis, red bud, common; used for dyeing.

Amorpha fruticosa, false indigo.

Cephalanthus occidentalis, button bush.

Euonymus atropurpureus, wahoo, fairly common.

Juniperus virginiana, cedar.*

Celtis crassifolia, hackberry (?) common.

Celastrus scandens, bittersweet.

Symphoricarpus vulgaris, common nearly everywhere; perhaps two species.

Rubus occidentalis, common.

Rubus villosus, rare, perhaps accidental; root-bark astringent.

Menispermum canadensis, moonseed, in woods.

Smilax rotundifolia? green briar; common; determination doubtful.

The preceding list comprises all the trees, shrubs and woody climbing plants known in the county. The major part of them may be found along the bottom lands of the principal streams, or along the bluffs of the Missouri river. It will be seen that the county is well wooded with varieties valuable both as fuel and in the arts. The varieties are many, but, as is usual in wooded districts, a few kinds predominate. No attempt has been made to discuss the relations of the *flora* to that of the remainder of the state, nor to point out the few species of plants peculiar to it. The design has been to present a list—with brief notes—of the more valuable and large plants, and it is believed the county's resources, in this particular, are quite fully represented by the foregoing catalogue.

There is, however, one feature that cannot be passed without comment. The *flora* of the county is distinctively divided in that it comprises species both of woodland and prairie *habitat*, *i. e.*, its forms are found in either the one or the other location. Associated with the trees and shrubs are innumerable herbs, such as are commonly found in low or in wooded districts, and are, in the main, distinct in *habitat* from the plants of the higher and more exposed country. The prairie, on the other hand, is peculiarly rich in that order of flowering plants known as the *Compositae*. Riding across the country one may see thousands of blossoms raising their brilliant selves above the grasses that would obscure their beauty. The golden solidagos, the purple asters or the brilliant puccoons, (*Lithospermum*) vie with each other in claiming the attention of the passer-by. In the more moist places is to be seen the pretty penroyal, (*Hedcoma*) and by its side blossoms the invaluable boneset (*Eupatorium*). Who would recognize in these brilliant white flowers, the nauseous mixtures our "grandames and aunts" were wont to prepare for us?

* Only *fossil* specimens of this species are known in this county. They seem to have thrived in the ravines and valleys of the age immediately preceding the deposition of the loess. In Fremont county specimens have been found *thirteen inches in diameter*. R. E. C.

To see the prairie in all its beauty, it is needful that not one trip, but many, should be made—and let the occasion suit the season. In the earlier summer the omnipresent “nigger-head”—(*Echinacea purpurea*)—lifts its form as defiantly and jauntily withal as the “ox eye” daisy (*Leucanthemum*) for which the meadows of New England are so famous. Then, in the valleys bloom the “iron-weeds,” (*Vernonia fasciculata*) while on the prairies the “rosin-weed,” (*Silphium laciniatum*) lifts its cheerful golden face to nod knowingly at you as you pass by. Here, there, everywhere, some beautiful blossom smiles at you, and awakens feelings in your heart that only a prairie *flor* can. What wonder our fathers stopped here amid so much splendor—a splendor withal that marked the great fertility of the virgin soil. From early spring, when first appear the “Johnny jump-ups,” (*Viola cucullata*) and “Bird’s foot violet,” (*Viola delphinifolia*) to late autumn, when the last aster and golden-rod succumb to Nature’s inexorable laws, the prairie forms the botanist’s paradise. Inviting, did you say? Aye, more than that; instructive in the highest sense, for here some orders reach a development unknown elsewhere on the globe. Here one finds the princes of the-flower realm of Nature. Cunningly, wisely, and full of a hidden secret meaning, a thousand forms look up into the faces of pedestrians who, with repressed curiosity, and not quite willingly tread them under foot. They are leaves of the great folio, marginal notes on the pages of the book of Nature, often and to many, and for a long period to every one, hieroglyphs whose deciphering would repay all the requisite toil.

But very many of these plants have an infinitely greater value than that conferred by their beauty. Does some astute utilitarian mutter to himself, “Now you are getting sensible?” Wonder if he *thinks* of this when making grimaces at some unsavory decoction his physician has prescribed? Wonder if he would not rather look at than take them? Entering largely into the category of medicinal plants as do many of the forms found in this county it is deemed a matter of interest to the general reader to know their habitat, their abundance, and their uses. The following list is very far from exhaustive, dealing as it does with only some of the most common or most easily recognized plants that possess a medicinal value. Where practicable, the portion of the plant which is used is indicated, together with the nature of its action physiologically.

CATALOGUE OF COMMON MEDICINAL PLANTS.

Parmelia parietina, common yellow wall lichen; tonic.

Adiantum pedatum, maiden hair fern: common, astringent.

Veratum viride, white hellebore, common in swamps; poisonous; an energetic irritant; not safe.

Mentha canadensis, spearmint; common stimulant and tonic.

Hedeoma pulegioides, pennyroyal; common; stimulant and carminative.

Verbascum thapsus, common mullein; emulcent, slightly narcotic. The leaves are used.

Taraxacum dens-leonis, dandelion; common; tonic and stomachic.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, boneset, very abundant; emulcent, an emetic.

Sanguinaria canadensis, blood root; abundant, diaphoretic.

Cassia marilandica, senna, common; cathartic.

Oxalis stricta, abundant; an excellent refrigerant.

Linum usitatissimum, flax, now naturalized; an emollient and demulcent.

Cimicifuga racemosa, black snake root, only the root used; it is an astringent, quite local and only in woodlands along the Missouri bluffs.

Tanacetum huronense, doubtful here; tonic, leaves only.

Polygonum incarnatum, knot-weed, abundant; roots cathartic.

Datura stramonium, Jamestown-weed, abundant; leaves and seeds narcotic.

Sambucus canadensis, common; the flowers are mildly, stimulant and sudorific; the berries diuretic, and the inner bark is narcotic and emetic.

Solidago missouriensis, common; the flowers reputed valuable in wounds.

Gillenia stipulacea, American ipecac, leaves emetic.

Mertensia virginica, lung-wort; the root said to be a valuable expectorant.

Acorus calamus, sweet flag, rare, the root; tonic.

Scilla fraseri, squill, rare, the bulb; diuretic.

Arabis quinquefolia, ginseng, rare, the root; tonic.

Marrubium vulgare, hoarhound; a weak tonic.

Geranium maculata, cranesbill; root astringent.

Sabatia angularis, American centaury; febrifuge and tonic.

Achillea millefolium, milfoil, introduced; tonic.

Cannabis americana, American hemp; hypnotic.

REPTILIA.*

TOADS, FROGS, SNAKES AND TURTLES.

In the number and variety of reptiles the county is equal to any in the state. The dry prairies form congenial homes for the skinks (*E. septentrionalis*); its streams are the homes of several species of turtles and batrachians, and its woods and fields shelter a large number of serpents. Of all the latter that are here listed, only two species, the rattlesnake (*C. tergemina* and *C. horridus*), are poisonous. While local and popular tradition arms most of the remaining, and especially the "blowing-viper" (*Heterodon simus*), with deadly powers, the fact is that without a single exception they are perfectly harmless. In the economy of farming they are beneficial, ridding the fields and gardens of many destructive forms. Of all the varieties mentioned in the following lists the toads and turtles are beyond a doubt the most beneficial to the farmer. The first rid him of many destructive insects; the latter clear his streams from dead and deleterious matters.

OPHIDIA—SERPENTS.

Reptiles, not shielded with an epidermal covering of imbricated scales, which is shed as a whole and replaced at regular intervals; mouth very dilatable; the bones of the lower jaw separate from each other, only united by ligaments; limbs wanting or represented by small spurs on the sides of the vent—a transverse slit. Various anatomical characters distinguish the snakes, but the elongated form and absence of limbs separate them at once from all our other vertebrates, excepting the lizard *Ophiosaurus*, and this is not in any other respect, snake-like.—Jordan.

COLUBRIDÆ—COLUBRINE SNAKES.

1. *Heterodon platyrhinus*, blowing viper, perfectly harmless.
2. *Heterodon simus*, hog-nosed snake, innocent.
3. *Tropidonotus erythrogaster*, red-bellied water snake.
4. " *rhombigfer*, Holbrook's water snake.
5. " *grahami*, Graham's snake.
6. *Tropidoclonium kirtlandi*, Kirtland's snake, pretty.
7. (?) *Storeria occipitomaculata*, red-bellied snake, doubtful.
8. *Eutania saurita*, riband snake, handsome; small snake, rare.
9. " *faireyi*, Fairie's garter snake.

*The classification adopted is that of Jordan's Manual of Vertebrates, 2d edition. A close and more extended survey may add a few more species to the list. Species with a question mark preceding are of doubtful determination. Many of them have been identified through alcoholic specimens.

10. " *proxima*, Say's garter snake.
11. " *radix*, Hoy's garter snake; determination doubtful.
12. " *sirtalis*, striped snake; several varieties.
13. *Pityophis sayi*, western pine snake, seventy inches long.
14. *Coluber obsoletus*, racer, one of the largest snakes.
15. " *vulpinus*, fox snake.
16. " *emoryi*, Emory's snake.
17. *Cyclophis æstivus*, summer green snake, splendid.
18. *Diadophis punctatus*, ring-necked snake, also *var amabilis*.
19. (?) " *aruyi*, Army's ring-necked snake.
20. *Ophibolus sayi*, king snake.
21. " *doliatus*, corn snake.
22. " *triangulus*, spotted adder, harmless.
23. " *calligaster*, Kennicott's chain snake.
25. (?) *Virginia elegans*, ground snake.
25. *Carphophiops amœnus*, ground snake.
26. " *vernus*, worm snake, rare and local.

CROTALIDÆ—CROTALID SNAKES.

(These snakes are both renowned for the deadliness of their venom.)

27. *Crotalus horridus*, rattlesnake; deadly; doubtful determination.
28. *Caudisona tergemina*, prairie rattlesnake; abundant.

There is much doubt that *Crotalus horridus* is found here. The prairie rattlesnake varies so wonderfully that it is not at all sure but that some local form of that species is confounded with the wood-rattlesnake, which is more eastern in its distribution.

BATRACHIA.

Cold-blooded vertebrates, allied to the fishes, but differing in several respects, notably in the absence of rayed fins, the limbs, being usually developed and functional, with the skeletal elements of the limbs of reptiles: toes usually without claws.

The batrachians undergo a more or less complete metamorphosis, the young ("tadpoles") being aquatic and fish-like, breathing by means of external gills or branchiæ; later in life lungs are developed and, with one exception, the gills disappear; skin naked and moist, (rarely having imbedded scales) and used to some extent as an organ of respiration; heart with two auricles and a single ventricle; reproduction by means of eggs, which are of comparatively small size, without hard shell, developed in water or in moist situations.—*Jordan*.

RANIDÆ—FROGS.

- Rana halecina*, leopard frog; common.
 " *clamitans*, green frog.

Rana catesbiana, bull frog; "well noted for its rich bass notes."

" *temporaria*, wood frog; variety.

HYLIDÆ—TREE FROGS.

Hyla versicolor, common tree toad.

(?) *Hyla Pickeringii*, Pickering's tree toad.

Acris gryllus, cricket frog.

(?) *Chorophilus* sp.

BUFONIDÆ—TOADS.

Bufo lentiginosus, American toad; variable; somewhat rare.

PLETHODONTIDÆ—SALAMANDERS.

Hemidactylium scutatum, four-toed salamander.

Spelerpes bilineatus, two-striped salamander.

Spelerpes longicaudus, cave salamander.

Spelerpes ruber, red triton.

AMBLYSTOMIDÆ—AMBLYSTOMAS.

Amblystoma opacum, opaque salamander; handsome.

Amblystoma tigrinum, tiger salamander; common.

• *Amblystoma microstomum*, small mouthed salamander.

Amblystoma punctatum, large spotted salamander.

Menopoma alleghaniense, hell bender; common.

LACERTILIA—LIZARDS.

Opheosaurus ventralis, glass snake; tail breaks into pieces when caught.

Cnemidophorus sexlineatus, six-lined lizard.

SCINCIDÆ—SKINKS.

Eumeces fasciatus, blue-tailed lizard; common.

Eumeces septentrionalis, northern skink; common, everywhere in prairies.

TESTUDINATA—TURTLES.

Cistudo clausa, common box turtle.

Cistudo ornata, northern box turtle; very abundant.

Malacoclemmys geographica, map turtle.

Malacoclemmys pseudogeographica, Le Sueur's map turtle.

Chrysemys picta, painted turtle. • (Not seen. Possibly, in local tradition, confounded with the elegant terrapin.)

Pseudemys troostii, yellow-bellied terrapin.

Pseudemys elegans, elegant terrapin; very common.

Chelydra serpentina, snapping turtle; common.

Cinosternum pennsylvanicum, small mud turtle; in Wahbonsie lake.

Trionyx ferox, soft-shell turtle.

Aspidonectes spinifer, in Missouri river.*

* Yeste. Prof. J. E. Todd.

Few persons realize the numbers and beauty of many of these forms of life which are usually considered either dangerous or disgusting. They are often of surprising beauty and always instructive. Belonging, as they do, to the highest branch of animal life—the *vertebrata*—though to some of its lower orders, they come to us revealing through their structure and structural affinities that long line of ancestry through which the highest orders have been evolved. They take us back, in thought, to those remote periods of the world's history when birds, reptiles and fishes were difficult of separation; when each comprised in their structure some of the salient features of the others. While, perhaps, the structural resemblance of the modern forms is recondite or hidden to the casual observer, by the aid of forms long since entombed in the rocks the competent student not only detects, but places on them their proper value. It is said that "there are sermons in stones," but with, perhaps, greater accuracy it may be said *there is history in bones*.

MOLLUSCA.

In the streams of the county, and in its wooded districts as well, are found some of those low forms of animal life that are rarely if ever seen by a people dwelling in prairie regions. These creatures are the mollusks, numerous in individuals, but comparatively rare in species. In all the perennial streams they find a congenial home. The species, of both land and fresh-water shells found in the county, are as follows:

FRESH-WATER MOLLUSKS.

- * *Unio alatus*, Say—The winged unio.
- “ *rubiginosus*, Lea—The ruddy unio.
- “ *coccineus*, Hild—The saffron unio.
- “ *parvus*, Barnes—The little unio.
- “ *luteolus*, Lam—The straw-colored unio.
- “ *undulatus*, Barnes—The wavy unio.
- “ *pressus*, Lea, the flat unio.
- “ *ligamentinus*, Barnes, the ligament unio.
- “ *gibbosus*, Barnes, the gibbous unio.
- “ *ventricosus*, Barnes, the inflated unio.
- “ *rectus*, Lamarck, the straight unio.
- “ *mississippiensis*, Lea, the Mississippi unio.
- Margaritana** *complanata*, Barnes, the complanate clam.
- “ *rugosa*, Barnes, the rugose margaritana.
- Anodonta danielsii*, Lea, Daniel's anodon.

**Unio* and *Margaritana* both mean pearl bearing. Most of the mollusks in this list are to be found without much labor or pains. The *Uniones* or "clam-shells" may be found in every shallow place in the Missouri; the others require a little more care in searching for them.

- Anodonta grandis*, Lay, the splendid anodon.
 “ *ferussaciana*, Lea, Ferrussac’s anodon.
 “ *imbecillis*, Say, the slight anodon.
Sphaerium striatinum, Lam., the striated globe-shell.
 “ *occidentale*, Prime, the western globe-shell.
 “ *rhomboideum*, Prime, (very rare) the rhomboid globe-shell.
Pisidium abditum, Prime, the hidden pea-shell.
Limnæa reflexa, Say, the reflected river-snail.
 “ *humilis*, Say, the humble river-snail.
 “ *decidiosa*, Say, abundant.
Physa heterostropha, Say, the sinistral physa. Common, very.
 “ *gyrina*, Say, (var. last?), the tadpole physa.
Ancylus rivularis, Hald., the river limpet.
Planorbis trivolvis, Say, the three-whorled plane-shell.
 “ *campanulatus*, Say, the little-bell-like plane-shell.
 “ *parvus*, Say, the little-plane-shell.
 “ *lentus*, Say, the smooth plane-shell.
Melantho subsolidus, Anth., the somewhat-solid black snail.

LAND MOLLUSKS.

These forms are very few, and none of them abundant. It is barely possible that the great prairie fires of past years were the main agency in reducing their numbers. These animals are to be sought in the woods, in shady, moist ravines and may be taken in greatest abundance during the warm rains of spring. They are easily prepared, and when properly cleansed make most beautiful—though fragile—ornaments. Many of the smallest kinds must be sought under chips and decayed vegetation, and even then will be commonly overlooked.

- Helix albolabris*, Say, white-lipped snail-shell.
 “ *profunda*, Say, the deeply umbilicated snail-shell.
 “ *alternata*, Say, the striped land-snail.
 “ *hirsuta*, Say, the hirsute snail-shell.
 “ *arboreus*, Say, the tree-snail.
 “ *pulchella*, Mull, the beautiful whorled shell (minute).
 “ *monodon*, Rackett, the one-toothed snail.
 “ *leaii*, Ward, Lea’s land-snail; variety of *monodon*?
 “ *clausa*, Lea, the closed (umbilicus) land snail.
Pupa pentadon, Say, the five-toothed pupa-shell (very small).
Vertigo ovata, Gould.

Many of these shells possess great beauty, but all lack the brilliant coloration of species that are found in tropical countries, or even in some portions of North America. There are numerous highly colored varie-

ties on the West Coast, and some few found in the southern states. Only two of the above list attain any considerable size, the *Helix albolabris*, and *Helix profunda*, which sometimes grow to one and a half inches in diameter. Further investigation of *all* the shells of this county will abundantly reward any interested person.

MAMMALIA.

Time was when the prairies and woods of Mills county gave sustenance and shelter to many interesting animals among the higher orders. The buffalo (*Bison americanus*) once roamed here in countless numbers, and even now, in the marshes and morasses along the river bottoms their remains are frequently exposed. The American panther (*Felis concolor*), once found a congenial home in its woods, but the coming of the white man—who wages a merciless war on wild life of every sort—has driven them to other and remote homes. The wolf (*Canis lupus*), is still occasionally seen, skulking along the lowlands, the self-despised remnants of a once numerous race. The fox (*Vulpes vulgaris*), under its various names of “red fox,” “silver fox,” and “black fox,” occasionally enjoys a “square meal” at the farmer’s expense, and to the detriment of his henery, but hunted in revenge for his depredations and in desire for his pelt, he is rapidly becoming extinct. One animal still flourishes, the enterprising nature of which is not unfrequently wafted to us on the “stilly breezes of night,” to our disgust, and yet a most valuable companion to the farmer, the skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). The French, perhaps, had sufficient reason to name him “*le enfant diabale*,” but he is a great entomologist, if he does occasionally disgrace himself, and conducting his entomological excursions by night, he rids the farmer of many a pest otherwise sadly destructive. Notwithstanding that his scalp commands a bounty, the industrious gopher (*Geomys bursarius*), piles his mounds of dirt here and there, all unconscious of the legal care of which he is the recipient. In addition to the animals above mentioned, there are in the county the following:

Putorius vison, common mink.

“ *ermineus*, ermine.

“ *vulgaris*, least weasel.

Procyon lotor, raccoon.

Vespertilio subulatus, little brown bat.

“ *noctivagans*, black bat.

“ *fuscus*, dusky bat.

“ sp.

Atalapha crepuscularis, twilight-bat; rare here.

“ *noveboracensis*, common.

(?) *Corynorhinus macrotis*; not sure of this determination.

Sciuropterus volucella, flying squirrel; in Missouri bottom.

Sciurus niger, fox squirrel; common.

“ *carolinensis*, gray squirrel: abundant.

“ *ludovicianus*, common.

“ *hudsonius*, chickaree, common, especially along the Nishnabotna and Missouri.

Tamias striatus, chipmunk, in all wooded sections.

Spermophilus tridecemlineatus, striped gopher.

“ *franklinii*, common.

Arctomys monax, woodchuck.

Zapus hudsonius, jumping mouse, rare.

Hesperomys leucopus, deer mouse, everywhere.

Ochetodon humilis, harvest mouse, local.

Arvicola riparius, meadow mouse.

“ *austerus*, commonly confounded with the last.

Synaptomys cooperi, Cooper's mouse.

Castor fiber, beaver. *

Fiber zibethicus, muskrat.

Ercthizon dorsatus, porcupine; not seen, listed by tradition.

(?) *Lepus sylvaticus*, hare, determination doubtful.

“ ———, jack rabbit; rare.

This list comprises the major part of the mammalian *fauna* of the county. Further study will correct it, perhaps, by the addition of a few species. This simple enumeration of varieties may aid the future student in the determination of the county's animal resources. The value of a knowledge of the forms about one is sufficiently attested by the experience of men. Nevertheless, it is a fact, that may not be successfully controverted, that the most common objects about people interest them the least. Even in Great Britain, where nearly all of the time of men is consumed in the attempt to earn a livelihood, more attention is paid to these subjects than in this land of comparative leisure, abounding in forms to interest and instruct. Jardine, one of the greatest ornithologists of the present century, writing of the nature of the society in which Alexander Wilson, the “Scottish bird-catcher,” spent his infancy and early youth, says:

“The population of the manufacturing districts differs not essentially in its constitution and character from the other parts of the community of Great Britain. It is composed of men primarily devoted to the acquisition of independence. Activity and decision form a strong feature in their disposition, and stamp them with vivid impressions of the worldly changes which may ultimately conduce to the loss or prosperity of their engage-

* Two specimens were trapped in the Nishnabotna river, in Fremont county, December 9, 1880. They were taken to Sidney and regarded as a great curiosity; hence it may be presumed the beaver is of extremely rare occurrence here.

ments. In Paisley,* the largest manufacturing town in Scotland, the middle and operative classes in whose sphere the individual, about whom we are now interested chiefly moved, are respectable and industrious—or idle, of restless disposition and preferring dissipation and revelry, according to the habits they had formed on their early entrance into the world. The greater part of the employment in this important town is given out in pieces, which permits the laborer to enjoy a greater portion of leisure than he could do by the more usual method of working a fixed time. A little exertion and assiduity will allow him some hours of relaxation, and the manner in which this is spent often bears a high influence on the future prospects of the individual. Numerous clubs have at various times been instituted, to which most of the operatives resort and spend their leisure time, according to their inclinations. In some, intemperance prevails, with the high and wrangling discussion of the affairs and conduct of their different masters, and the politics of the day, What are called liberal sentiments are promulgated; and with the assistance of the more radical newspapers the foundation is laid for that jealousy of the welfare of their superiors, and discontentment with their own lot, which so often causes the distress of friends, and the destruction of neighbor's property, and which, if it does not always bring themselves to ruin, can never promote either their happiness or welfare. In others, though, to a certain extent, the same courses are run, they are generally conducted with moderation—intemperance is avoided—politics and literature are freely entered upon and keenly contested, and the argument is conducted with a ready conviction to the truth, and more for the sake of information, than the obstinate maintenance of any untenable opinion. Libraries of considerable extent belong to some of these clubs; the taste for reading and study is gradually increasing, and many of the more sedate members avail themselves of their privilege, to advance their knowledge of some favorite subject, and occasionally launch into debates with ardor and penetration, and talent, not often found so varied among this class of society. Other sources of information and improvement also occupy the unemployed hours of the more respectable operatives. The different branches of mechanics are eagerly pursued, and often practically applied with such success as to raise the individual from dependency to the higher ranks of society. Natural history is also studied, and the more interesting works on the subject sought after and eagerly pursued; and botany, or rather the culture of flowers, forms one of the most favorite and universal recreations. Almost every one possesses his flower-garden, and, as his taste directs, enters warmly into the culture of what are called florist's plants—polyanthes, ranunculi, anemonies, hyacinths, pinks and carnations; and as much pleasure is afforded, and emulation excited, in watching the success of a favorite bulb or seedling, as could arise from an indulgence in more common, but less innocent amusements. The naming of their flowers, too, is a matter of great importance, and serves to draw their attention to the history of the individuals whom they wish to commemorate."—*Sir W. Jardine's Life of Alex. Wilson.*

Under influences such as these was Wilson born, influences which, if they could find a harbor in each western heart, would soon result in a most intelligent and thoroughly informed class of men. It is in the hope that some one, in whose hands this volume may fall, will engage in the study of this county's natural resources that these outlines have been given, as well as that they may prove useful to those now directly interested.

*The place where Wilson was born, July 6, 1766.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUST.

(Culoptenus spretus).

The first mention of the locust is in the Bible, and occurs in chapter X., of the book of Exodus, but is confined to a mere mention of their appearance in Egypt as an affliction upon Pharaoh and his people for their treatment of the Israelites. The earliest account of the ravages of locusts, descriptive of the terrible calamities they have caused to mankind, appears in the book of Joel, chapter I. Omitting the figurative parts, the prophets description is graphic and accurate:

“A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains; a great people and a strong; there hath not been ever the like, neither shall be any more after it, even to the years of many generations. A fire devoureth before them; and behind them a flame burneth; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them. The appearance of them is as the appearance of horses; and as horse-men, so shall they run. Like the noise of chariots on the tops of mountains shall they leap, like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble, as a strong people set in battle array. Before their face the people shall be much pained; all faces shall gather blackness. They shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war; and they shall march every one on his ways, and they shall not break their ranks. * * * They shall run to and fro in the city; they shall run upon the wall: they shall climb upon the houses; they shall enter at the windows like a thief.” Whether this be over-drawn none better know than those who resided in Mills county in those years when the locusts were most destructive. The incessant buzz and noise which their flight produces, the unavoidable destruction which is everywhere going on, fill the beholder with both awe and wonder. Southey, in his *Thalaba*, pictures most graphically the noise their approach occasions:

“Onward they come, a dark, continuous cloud
Of congregated myriads numberless,
The rushing of whose wings was as the sound
Of a broad river, headlong in its course
Plunged from a mountain summit, or the roar
Of a wild ocean in the autumn storm,
Shattering its billows on a shore of rocks!”

The first account after the statement of Joel, which, judging from the account there given, was the first visitation known to the semi-civilized Jews, is that of Orosius, who says that in the year 3800 certain regions in North Africa were visited by monstrous swarms: the wind blew them

into the sea, and the bodies washed ashore "stank more than the corpses of a hundred thousand men." St. Augustine later mentions a locust plague which occurred in the Kingdom of Masinissa, and resulting in a famine and pestilence, caused the death of about 800,000 men. According to Mouffet, in 1478 the region about Venice was subjected to an invasion and a resulting famine caused the death of 30,000 people.

The locusts of the New World present many features in common with those of the Old World. They breed in the same enormous multitudes, enter upon the same migrations, and for the same reasons, are subjected to essentially the same climatic conditions, and manifest the same destructiveness.

The authentic records of the Rocky Mountain locust date back to 1818 and 1819. In Neill's History of Minnesota it is stated that in those years the locusts "in vast hordes" appeared in Minnesota "eating everything in their course, in some cases the ground being covered three or four inches." While, doubtless, the state of Iowa was invaded simultaneously with Minnesota, the visitation was probably not so general, and possibly entirely confined to the northwestern counties. There is no tradition of a general invasion of the state which dates back further than the year 1833. The authority for a locust invasion in that year is the following, quoted in the United States Entomological Commissioners' Report: "In regard to the grasshopper raid of 1833, there was no white settlement here then, but there is a part of a tribe of Indians living near the center of this state and they used to hunt through here, and in some of their visits here in 1866, their chief, Johnny Green, who was a very old man, told the people here that thirty-three years before that the grasshoppers came so thick that the grass was all eaten off, and there was no grass for their ponies, and the ground looked black, as if there had been a prairie fire. He also said there had been no more grasshoppers till 1866, when he was speaking. This chief was a very intelligent man, and was about one-half white; but the Indians are very liable to exaggerate; I have forgotten the name of the tribe of Indians, but think they were the Winnebagoes or Pottawattamies."

Other locust years in Iowa were 1850, 1856, 1857, 1864-65, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870-72, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877.

The most destructive year in Mills county was 1867. The young unfledged locusts made sad ravages in that year upon the growing crops. Again in 1875 was enormous damage done, not by locusts, hatched in the county, as in the previous destructive invasion, but by great swarms coming from the south. In this county in that year the damage is reported as fully twenty-five per cent.

The visitations of the locust to this county, or the state will not be fre-

quent. Nor can it ever become a permanent resident here. The labors of the entomological commission previously referred to, have developed the following general conclusions: The comparatively sudden change from the attenuated and dry atmosphere of the elevated plains and plateaus which constitute the permanent region to the more humid and low prairie region of the Mississippi valley proper, is injurious to that species, though its consequences are not manifest with the invading insects, except, perhaps, in limiting their eastward progress. The first generation, however, hatched in the low, alluvial country, is more or less unhealthy, and the insects do not breed here, but quit the country and get back, as far as they are able, to more congenial breeding grounds. If the weather be particularly wet and cold they perish in immense numbers, and there is even reason to believe that even the bulk of those which attain maturity are intestate and perish without procreating, because the large majority of those which drop on the return to Northwest contain no eggs. In the sub-permanent region, or as we go west and northwest, the species propagates, and becomes localized more and more until we reach the country where it is always found. Nothing is more certain than that the species is not autochthonous in Texas; West Arkansas, Indian Territory, West Missouri, Kansas, Western Iowa, Nebraska, nor even Minnesota; and whenever it over-runs any of those states, it sooner or later abandons them. We may perhaps find, in addition to the comparatively sudden changes from an attenuated and dry to a more dense and humid atmosphere, another tangible barrier to the insects permanent multiplication in the more fertile country to the southeast, in the lengthened summer season. As with annual plants, so with insects (like the locust) which produce but one generation annually and whose active existence is bounded by the spring and autumn frosts, the duration of active life is proportioned to the length of the growing season. Aside from the causes here enumerated by the commission, may be mentioned the presence of a greater number of invertebrate enemies in the shape of beetles and mites, both of which attack and slay incredible numbers of locusts. During their visitation to Iowa in 1875-76 there were also found within them many larvae of a kind of fly, the egg having been laid within the body of the locust by adults of the fly indicated. Innumerable thousands were thus found diseased and dying.

The injury to the agricultural interests of this county *has been done*; and now bids fair to come the dawn of immunity from this scourge. Thousands of dollars have been lost to its agricultural interests, but the experience gained from past disaster will enable the farmer of the future, should it ever become necessary, to successfully battle even greater hosts. May the following unique description never again be recorded of this

beautiful "garden of Iowa?" "The farmer plows and plants. He cultivates in hope, watching his growing grain, in graceful, wave-like motion wafted to and fro by the warm summer winds. The green begins to golden; the harvest is at hand. Joy lightens his labor as the fruit of past toil is about to be realized. The day breaks with a smiling sun that sends his ripening rays through laden orchards and promising fields. Kine and stock of every sort are sleek with plenty, and all the earth seems glad. The day grows. Suddenly the sun's face is darkened, and clouds obscure the sky. The joy of the morn gives way to ominous fear. The day closes, and ravenous locust swarms have fallen upon the land. The morrow comes, and, ah! what a change it brings! The fertile land of promise and plenty has become a desolate waste, and old Sol, even at his brightest, shines sadly through an atmosphere alive with myriads of glittering insects."—*Riley*.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian! What crowds of memories, incidents and adventures come trooping to the mind at the bare mention of that name, once fear-inspiring, now commonplace and powerless. A name once so dreaded, and often freighted with murder and rapine, is history's, as a memento of which but a few outcast and hunted tribes alone remain.

The savage of Nature and he whom poets sing are different beings. The latter, kingly in mien and sullenly morose in habit, animated by the noblest of motives, engaging in chase or in war as fancy or necessity dictated, disdaining peril and knowing no fear—such as he existed only in the imagination of Cooper, or is painted in the verse of authors equally gifted with him. The former, with passions unrestrained and by nature treacherous, slothful, repulsive and unclean—such is the savage of Nature, as unlike him celebrated in song as well he could be. Yet, there is something that calls for our sympathy in the history of this unfortunate race. The same harrowing lust for gold which impelled Pizarro to the conquest of the Incas, and Cortez to the destruction of the mighty empire of the Montezumas, in a newer, and perhaps less revolting form, has driven the red man from the homes in which his ancestors, for many generations past, have roamed at will, and left him—what? The inheritance of extinction, and that alone. He was, rather than is. "The only hope of the perpetuity of his race seems now to center in the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Chickasaws of the Indian Territory. These nations, numbering in the aggregate about eight thousand souls, have attained a

considerable degree of civilization; and with just and liberal dealing on the part of the government the outlook for the future is not discouraging. Most of the other Indian tribes seem to be rapidly approaching extinction. Right or wrong, such is the logic of events. Whether the red man has been justly deprived of the ownership of the New World will remain a subject of debate; that he has been deprived, cannot be denied. "The Saxon has come. His conquering foot has trodden the vast domain from shore to shore. The weaker race has withdrawn from his presence and his sword. By the majestic rivers and in the depths of the solitary woods the feeble sons of the bow and arrow will be seen no more. Only their names remain on hill, and stream, and mountain. The red man sinks and falls. His eyes are to the west. To the prairies and forests, the hunting-grounds of his ancestors, he says farewell. He is gone! The cypress and the hemlock sing his requiem."

But whence did he come? This opens up a field of inquiry which has engaged the attention of earnest students since the Indian was first known. It seems to be a still mooted point whether he came from Asia, that mythological "cradle of the race." Long ages anterior to the red man's occupation of the land there lived and thrived other races—men who, in that far off time built the mounds and made the implements that we now so commonly find. The evidence which exists shows that that ancient civilization belonged to a great people, a people which covered a large part of this continent and with whom the Indians of today have little or nothing in common. Over the past of these strange people hangs a veil which it yet remains for some Columbus or Pizarro to remove. In the valley of the Ohio, that of the Mississippi, the prairies of Kansas and of Texas, the mysterious and inexplicable animal representations of Wisconsin, are mounds, all of which contain relics which are the works of these primitive people, of whom the later Indians retain not even a tradition. Suppose that these latter were the lineal descendants of the mound builders—what then? we have removed the difficulty, but a step back, and *still man was*. There is no knowledge, revealed or human, that throws any light upon the origin of the race of men, other than that which comes to us through their structural affinities—that afforded by comparative anatomy. Concerning the mound builders, there is nothing historical to enlighten us as to what kind of men they were. They have left their works, and implements, some of them in this county, but tell us more than a few social or domestic habits, and their distribution, they do not. They are a race shrouded in mystery, affording us not even the argument deduced so commonly from philology to determine their affinity to the present tribes of the far West.

With reference to a more complete account of the Indians who formerly

made this county their home, the reader is referred to a preceding page of this volume—where will be found all the various treaties made either by the territorial or general governments. It is sufficient to state here that the territory of which the county is now composed was once possessed by the Iowas,* a tribe of Indians at one time identified with the Sacs, of the Rock River, but from whom they separated and formed a band by themselves. At an early day in the history of the Indians the Sac and Fox races were distinct nations, the latter of whom lived almost solely within the territory embraced by the river St. Lawrence. They engaged in fierce wars with the famed Iroquois, by whom they were conquered and finally driven to the west. On reaching Illinois they formed an alliance with the Sacs. With them were finally joined the Pottawatamie Indians, all of whom were of the great family of the Algonquins. This family, at the beginning of the seventeenth century numbered nearly a quarter million souls, but their habits, their wars, and wasting diseases, have reduced their numbers to a mere handful, a disheartened and reckless remnant of a once proud race. The *original* owners of this soil, belonged, however to another family—the great race of the Dakotahs, who were the possessors when first the known history of the territory begins. The Sac and Fox Indians did not come into the state to dwell until the close of the celebrated Black Hawk† war, when they were

*There is some difference of authority as to the origin and meaning of this name. A tribe of Sac and Fox Indians, according to Le Claire, wandering in search of a home, crossed the Mississippi at Rock Island. Finding a *place* which they admired and with the appearance of which they were satisfied they exclaimed "Iowa! Iowa! this is the place." Hildreth says there is a tradition that a tribe of Indians left the parent band of the Omahas in a snow-storm, which presented the phenomena of "gray snow," by mingling the sands of the shore with the falling snow, and thereby sullyng its purity. The Omaha's called them from this circumstance, "Py-ho-ja," gray snow. By dropping the j, or making it silent it becomes Py-ho-ia, which, by a little further corruption is transformed into I-o-wa, accented on the second syllable, as was the custom of the Indians. The meaning of the word as now generally accepted is *drowsy* or *sleepy men*. R. E. C.

†The last years of this great chieftain were filled with bitterness, if not with remorse. In September, of 1836, Governor Dodge met a band of a thousand, chiefs, braves and warriors, just above the site of the city of Davenport. Black Hawk was present, but was not allowed to participate in the deliberations. It was the last time the old chief visited the vicinity. On this occasion he was dressed in the white man's style, having on an old black frock coat, and a drab hat, with a cane, the very picture of disappointed ambition. Like the withered oak of his native forest, torn and shattered by the lightning's blast, the winter of age upon his brow, and his feeble tottering steps pressing the soil he so much loved, he stood, a representative, a noble relic of his once powerful tribe, in meditative, dismal silence. What thrilling recollections, what heartstirring scenes, must have passed through the mind of the aged patriarch of three-score years, and what deep emotions must have filled his soul, as he reflected upon the past, and desired to unburden his crowded memory of the wrongs of his people toward him. But he was not allowed to speak. He had made a mis-step in the great drama of life. He was a fallen chieftain. His proud nature would

unable longer to resist the advance of the white man. In 1842 was made a treaty in accordance with the provisions of which the Sac and Fox and Pottawattamies ceded to the general government the western portion of the State of Iowa, and "their right of title and interest therein." The parties to the treaty were, as has been said on a preceding page, Governor Chambers, of Iowa Territory, on the part of the government, and Chiefs Keokuk, Appanoose and Panassa, among others, in behalf of the red men. In the spring of 1846 the Indians finally retired to Kansas, and here the history of their connection with Iowa soil finally ends.

Attention has been previously called to Wahbonsie lake as having been named from Wahbonsie, a chief of the Pottawattamies, who formerly resided with a band of that tribe on the borders of the lake, and was considered its owner. With these Indians, and with Wahbonsie in particular, Major Cooper, one of the first white settlers or residents of the adjoining county of Fremont, carried on an extensive trading business, which, if not always of the most legitimate character, was most profitable. When the final treaty, in 1842, was made, ceding these lands to the government, Wahbonsie was one of the few who lingered after nearly all the others had departed for their Kansas homes. During his continued sojourn it appears he contracted certain debts, which he evinced no disposition to pay, and, after the manner of many white men, prepared to leave without settlement. Among some of the oldest records preserved was found the following document, showing how the fated Wahbonsie became entangled in the meshes of the law. The Hitchcock noticed was the successor to Major Cooper, and the man who first brought any slaves to Iowa soil. It will be observed that the document was issued by authority of the State of Missouri, to which that portion of Fremont county in which Austin, its first capital was situated belonged.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF ATCHINSON, } ss.

Before me, James Cummings, a justice of the peace, of the county aforesaid, this day personally came Rufus Hitchcock, who being duly sworn sayeth that Waubonchey justly owes him twenty-two dollars, and that said Waubonchey is a leaving the county without paying him or leaving property for him, and that he wants a writ of attachment against the goods, chattles, monies of Waubonchey and further sayeth not, this November 14, 1846.

RUFUS HITCHCOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 14th day of November, 1846.

JAMES CUMMINGS,
Justice of the Peace.

not allow him to yield, and take a lowly seat in the councils of his people; and so he stood the silent observer of the final contract that tore him from the last foothold on the hunting grounds of his fathers. The saddened memory of years struggled for utterance, but the great chieftain smothered it with stoical indifference. He died on the Des Moines River, October 3, 1839, three years after this treaty.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

With regard to the origin of the division of individual states into county and township organizations, which in an important measure should have the power and opportunity of their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to the state and general government of which they each formed a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says the county system

"Originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large-landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1723 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the state, spread into all the southern states, and some of the northern states; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formally extended over the state by the constitution of 1848. Under this system, as in other states adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the state had become filled with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short that under that system, 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured. The township system had its origin in Massachusetts and dates back to 1635. The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, 'whereas, particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freemen of every town, or the majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court."

"They might also (says Mr. Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways, and the like.' Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy. Probably also a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a 'general court,' or legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders. They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal cases, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony. Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1839; and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency, and adaptations to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio, and other western states."

The separate organization of the county was affected by an election held on the first Monday in August, 1851. The organizing sheriff appointed by the General Assembly at its session immediately preceeding, was W. W. Noyes. The election resulted in the choice of William Smith, county judge; W. W. Noyes, * county clerk; James Hardy, sheriff and assessor; C. W. Folles, recorder and treasurer; L. T. Coons, prosecuting attorney; Dan Clark, school-fund commissioner; W. E. Dean, coroner, and William Spencer, surveyor. In view of the importance of this first election and the fact that little has hitherto been known concerning the county's earlier history it has been deemed best to transcribe the certificates of election for each of the officials most prominent in its early history. These records had long been lost, but care in overhauling a mass of "rubbish" brought to light these valuable facts.

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY. } ss.

At an election holden in the said county, on the first Monday in August, 1851, William Smith was elected to the office of Judge of the above county for the term of four years from that day and until his successor is elected and qualified, and he has been qualified by taking the oath of office as required by law.

[SEAL.]

W. W. NOYES, *Clerk.*

Know all men by these presents:

That I, William Smith, do solemnly swear that I will truly perform the office of judge in and for the county of Mills; that I will support the constitution of the United States and that of the State of Iowa, and that without fear, favor, affection or hope of reward, I will to the best of my knowledge and ability administer justice according to the law equally to the rich and poor.

WILLIAM SMITH.

MILLS COUNTY, } Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of August, 1851.
STATE OF IOWA, } W. W. NOYES, J. P.
Aug. 18, 1851 } *Organizing Sheriff.*

* Resigned December 9, 1851, office filled by the appointment of J. B. McCabe, December 10, 1851, "until the next election," (April, 1852).

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY, } ss.

At an election holden in the said county on the first Monday of August, 1851, W. W. Noyes* was elected to the office of clerk of the above county for the term of two years from that day, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and he was qualified by giving and taking the oath required by law.

WILLIAM SMITH,
County Judge.

Similar returns were made for C. W. Tolles, recorder and treasurer; Dan Clark, school fund commissioner and James Hardy, sheriff and assessor.

It appears from the records that Judge William Smith resigned at the expiration of his first year of service, and was succeeded by Judge Hiram P. Bennett, who was elected "on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1852, for the term of three years," presumably to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Smith. There seems also to have been a second change in the clerk of the district court, for the election of Mr. Bennett was certified by William A. Scott, but the certificate bears no date beyond the one mentioned as the date on which the election had been holden. Still another change occurred before the election of the following year, and Judge Bennett appointed William Snuffin to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Scott.

The various officers elected did not take possession of their respective offices—which they were supposed to have done, though each individual cared for his papers at his own residence—on the same day, nor did they qualify and present their bonds at the same date. W. W. Noyes qualified August 18, 1851, and gave bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars, with James Hardy, John Sivers and Joseph W. Coolidge as bondsmen. L. T. Coon, qualified on the same day, filing a bond for five thousand dollars, with W. W. Noyes, and William Dalley, as sureties. William E. Dean qualified on that date, also, giving his bond, without security, for five thousand dollars. The next person to qualify was Dan Clark, August 23, 1851, giving a bond of ten thousand dollars, with the name of John B. Wilson, as bondsman. On the 30th of the same month James Hardy qualified, and gave his individual bond for a like amount. On the following day, the 31st, C. W. Tolles qualified and gave a bond for seven thousand five hundred dollars, with the names of Abraham Burger and Joseph W. Coolidge as securities. One other bond was filed, that of William W. Spencer, as surveyor, in the penal sum of one thousand dol-

*STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY, } ss.

James B. McCabe was appointed clerk of the election until April election to fill the vacancy of W. W. Noyes, resigned, and until his successor is elected and qualified by giving and taking the oath of office as required by law.

WILLIAM SMITH,
County Judge.

Dec. 10, 1851.

lars, with 'Squire Eggleston and W. C. Matthews as bondsmen. This bond bears no date whatever. It is endorsed on the back:

This bond excepted,
WILLIAM SMITH,
County Judge.

As indeed were all of the bonds mentioned. The officers having duly taken the oath of office and filed their bond in a sufficiently large sum "as required by law," the county was duly organized and became an independent political entity. From that day on the population and wealth of the county grew together. As the range and importance of its business increased the need of a proper depository for important papers and documents became more urgent. As has elsewhere been said, even the courts of justice had no abiding place, and it was not until 1857 that the present court-house building was erected and the county officials could be said to have a home.

The earliest records of the county court go back only to June, 1852. All prior to that seem to have been lost. The following is a literally correct copy of the very first proceeding which exists. The officers of the court were: William Smith, Judge; Achilles Rogers, Clerk; J. S. Sharp, Prosecuting Attorney, and James Hardy, Sheriff.

County Court, Mills county, Iowa, June Term, A. D. 1851.*

June 7—Present, William Smith, county judge, and the following proceedings were had and done as follows, to-wit:

Upon the application of James O'Neil and others for the location of a road from Platteville, via Coonville and Lewistown, in the direction of Indiantown, it is ordered that Samuel Martin be and is hereby appointed commissioner to view and report on the propriety of said location, his services to commence on the tenth day of June, 1852, and to report within thirty days.

June 8—Ordered that Achilles Rogers be and is hereby appointed clerk of the district court for Mills county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. B. McCabe.

The said Rogers having given official bond, with approved security, and taken the oath of office, entered upon the duties of his office

June 18—In the absence of the county judge the prosecuting attorney J. L. Sharp, acting as county judge, it is ordered that the following named persons be summoned to act as grand jurors at the July term of the district court, to be holden at the town of Coonville on the 19th day of July, 1852, as follows, to-wit:

From West Liberty township—Benjamin Lambert, John Windom, George Liston and O. N. Tyson.

Silver Creek township—Daniel Lewis and James McCoy.

Council Bluffs township—Daniel Hemford.

Rawles township—Wm. Kesterson, Ezekiel Lambert and Lawrence Rains,

Platteville township—Christian Clapper, ——— Cobble, John Williamson and Dan Clark.

*Evidently meant for 1852.

And it is further ordered that the following named persons be summoned to serve as petit grand jurors at the July term of the district court, to be holden at the town of Glenwood, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1852, as follows, to-wit:

West Liberty township—John Chandler, Elijah Ballou, George Micklewait and Solomon Cox.

Platteville township—Jefferson Martin, James O'Neil, David Moody and David Diffibaugh.

Rawles Township—P. A. Hooper, Jonathan Kerns, Luke Rawson and L. Anthony.

Council Bluffs township—James Blair.

Silver Creek township—L. J. Hull and A. B. Bickmore.

THE DISTRICT COURTS.

The first district court held in the county was by Judge James Sloan,* elected April 7, 1821.

The court convened in October of that year at Coonville, (now Glenwood). There was then no court house in which to transact the legal business of the county so recourse was had to private dwellings or even to stores. For some unknown reason—perhaps the religious faith of Judge Sloan, who was a Mormon—a great hostility had been originated toward him, and when he came to convene court it was declared he should not proceed. The store house in which court had usually been held being denied his honor, Mr. J. W. Coolidge offered his store to the judge and the attorneys, which offer was accepted and the court was

*Judge Sloan was a native of Ireland, and had been admitted to the bar but the year previous to his election. On the records of the first term of the district court of Fremont county, which then belonged to the fifth judicial district and over which William McKay presided, appears the following:

“James Sloan produces in court his declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and also produced satisfactory evidence to the court that said James Sloan has resided in the United States for more than five years, and within the state of Iowa for more than one year last passed, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. Thereupon the said James Sloan came into open court, and was duly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly, Queen of Victoria, present Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, whereof he was before a subject.

Now at this time comes James Sloan and produces in court a license from the supreme court of the state of Iowa, to practice as an attorney and counselor at law, whereupon the said James Sloan came into open court, and was duly sworn to support the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that he would faithfully demean himself as an attorney and counselor at law to the best of his abilities.”

duly convened. When the judge and the court *attaches* reached the point of opening the session, threats, both loud and numerous, were made, and declarations were rife that he *should not* open court. He calmly but firmly insisted, and ordered the sheriff, James Hardy, to proclaim the court in session, which that official at once proceeded to do. Immediately thereafter Judge Sloan adjourned the court, and thus ended the first session.*

There are no records but one of the district court in existence from the time of the first holding until the October term, 1853.

The single document, or record, alluded to has reference to the first case of divorce in the county, and is the following:

STATE OF IOWA, }
COUNTY OF MILLS, } ss.—*In the District Court.*

SAMUEL MARTIN, }
 vs. }
MARY MARTIN, } ss.—*Bill for Divorce.*

To the Honorable District Court of Mills County:

Your Petitioner Samuel Martin by his Solisitor A. C. Ford humbly represents that on the twenty ninth day of March A. D. 1837 in the State of Illinois in the County of Sangamon your Petitioner inter married with one Mary Bragg whome your Petitioner pray may be made a party Defendant to this his bill of complaint and that your petitioner with the Defendant subsequently Moved to this State and while your Petitioner lived with the defendant as man and wife that they had born unto them three children (to witt) Susan Ann Martin, William J. Martin, and John A. Martin and that on the tenth day of September last past the defendant wilfully and without cause or provocation deserted your petitioner and also that the said defendant did at several times while living with your Petitioner commit the crime of adultery and your Petitioner also represents that he was and is and has been for the last six months a resident of this state and that this application is not made through fear or restraint or out of any levity but in sincerity and truth and for the causes set forth in this his bill of Complaint your Petitioner humbly asks the court in view of the premises herein spesefied that the said marriage may be dissolved and a Decree of Divorce adjudged and that the guardianship of said Susan Ann Martin William J. Martin and John A. Martin may be adjudged and Decreed to your petitioner states that the foregoing complaint is true and pray the judgment of this court and that the said Marriage be desolved and a Divorce Decreed in accordance with the Code in such cases made and provided.

SAMUEL MARTIN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of october A. D. 1851.

W. W. NOYES, *Clerk.*

*Tradition awards to James Sloan's court the usual amount of "backwoods" incidents. It is related of him that a very modest member of the bar politely attempted to enlighten his understanding upon some statutory provision, opening the code and offering to read therefrom, when to his chagrin and mortification, he was met by the stern rebuke of his honor—"Sit down sir, down — to h——l with your eud, the court has the law in its head." There is a great difference of opinion among those who knew Judge Sloan as to his ability and fitness for the judicial bench. At all events he was illiterate, though prompt and decisive in rendering his judgments.

The suit was continued, and finally adjusted by the granting of the decree to the petitioner in the October term, 1853. In that year occurs the first entry in the court minute book or record, the petition just quoted having been obtained from the "valuable box in the cellar."

District Court, Mills county, October term, 1853.

At an adjourned term of the district court of said county begun and held at Glenwood, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1853, pursuant to notice given in accordance with the code of Iowa, there were present. Hon. Samuel H. Riddle, judge; Wm. Snuffin, clerk; George Hepner, prosecuting attorney, and John Haynie, sheriff. when the following proceedings were had and done, viz:

On motion of A. C. Ford it is ordered that D. W. Price be and is hereby enrolled as an attorney and counsellor in this court.

On motion of H. P. Bennett, Mr. Geo. Hepner was appointed prosecuting attorney, *pro tem*. The court was then adjourned until half past one o'clock p. m.

Court was opened again pursuant to adjournment and the sheriff ordered to summons fifteen grand jurors.

The case of State of Iowa against Wheatley Mickelwait, was called, and adjourned till to-morrow.

The sheriff returned into court with the following grand jurors, viz: John B. Wilson, Philip Miller, Jesse A. Painter, H. P. Allison, Wm. Davis, C. W. Tolles, jr., J. W. Coolidge. Thompson Blair, Wm. Jessup, Edward Gilliland, W. W. Greene, Stephen Miles, James L. Shields, A. McAlpine and James L. Burger, of which Joseph W. Coolidge was appointed foreman of the court, who, together with his fellows, being duly sworn and empaneled, having received their charge from the court retired to consider the presentments and indictments.

James B. McCabe and Henry Hull being summoned on the grand jury, did not appear, and by order of the court an attachment was issued for said persons to the sheriff. Said sheriff returned into court with said defendants. The said James B. McCabe and Henry Hull being duly sworn and questioned by the court, the court acquitted James B. McCabe, by paying costs, and Henry Hull was fined one dollar and costs.

The court then ordered an adjournment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SAMUEL H. RIDDLE,
Judge Seventh Judicial District of Iowa.

The first case of this session of the district court was a case of replevin, and was that of Simpson Snow *vs.* Monroe Holloway, which was continued. The first indictment returned was for assault and battery, the case being that of State of Iowa *vs.* Wheatley Mickelwait, which was dismissed on motion of counsel for defendant. The same personage again figures as one against whom the second indictment recorded appears. He was indicted for selling intoxicating liquor. When the case came on for a hearing the defense "moved to set aside," which was not sustained. A demurrer was then filed, but the demurrer was overruled. Leave was given the defense until the following morning, when he was to plead. This was the first case on the morning of Wednesday, October 19, the defense filing a plea of not guilty, whereupon the court ordered the empanelling of a jury to try the same. After the trial the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and fined the defendant ten dollars. In addition to this

indictment the grand jury returned one against Lewis Johnson, for manslaughter; against John Johnson, for an assault with intent to commit great bodily injury; against W. Ellington, for betting; against J. D. Rogers and P. A. Hooper, for an assault with intent to commit great bodily injury; and one against Samuel Judy, Thomas Woods, John Johnson, J. D. Rogers, Seth Johnson and Geo. Kirkman, for arson. The parties to the last named offense all obtained a change of venue to Pottawattamie county, where the case was tried, with what result it has not been possible to learn. William Ellington had to pay two dollars and fifty cents for the privilege of betting, the jury having returned a verdict of guilty when the cause came on for a hearing.

Judge Samuel J. Riddle presided at this term of the court, he having been appointed successor to Judge James Sloan, who had resigned. There are various reasons assigned as to why the honorable gentleman presented his resignation.

It is said that it was brought about by interested parties who were striving to foist themselves into public notice. One of the attorneys before the bar of Fremont, A. C. Ford, was to receive the resignation of Judge Sloan, secure the backing of his Whig friends, and Sloan was to present the claims of Ford to Governor Hempstead, at Dubuque, where he then resided. Sloan had in some way become related, in business matters, to a certain Orson Hyde, who was editing a paper known as the *Fremont Guardian*. In consideration of any service that Hyde might render him Ford was to purchase the press of Hyde,* and in connection with Dawson

*The following is the record in this case, being the first chattel mortgage and quit-claim deed recorded in the county of Fremont. It is introduced here as possibly corroborative of the opinion so often expressed.

*This indenture, made the second day of March, A. D. 1852, between Jacob Dawson, of the county of Fremont, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and Orson Hide,† of the county of Pottawattamie, Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth: That I, the said Jacob Dawson, for the consideration of two thousand dollars, do hereby quit-claim unto the said Orson Hide, all of my interest in the following tract of land lying and being in the county of Pottawattamie, and State of Iowa; Beginning at a stake on the corner of Hide and Main streets, in the town of Kaneshville in said county, which stake is about two feet northeast from the northwest corner of the printing office, and running thence along Main street sixty-one feet to Riddle & Co.'s line near the warehouse; thence along Riddle & Co.'s line in a southern direction to the rear corner, being the northeast corner of Riddle & Co.'s wareroom; thence in a northeasterly direction along the line of John Gooch's lot about sixty-eight feet to a stake on Hide street, which stake is the northwest corner of John Gooch's lot; thence in a northwesterly direction along Hide street about forty-six feet to the place of beginning—being known as the *Frontier Guardian* printing office, building and lot. And do hereby bargain, sell and convey unto the said Orson Hide all of the materials connected with the *Frontier Guardian* printing establishment, to-wit: One "Imperial" printing press (Cincinnati make): two news chases, one long book chase, two job chases, fifteen pairs cases, two*

†Orson Hide, the great Mormon apostle.

should use it as a campaign organ in support of Ford as a candidate for the district judgeship at the next election. Only one thing was lacking in the chain of events as just stated—the friends on whom Ford relied for recommendations signally failed him. It appears that he had been a fugitive from justice from the state of California, and the fact was quite generally known among the citizens of the county. Indeed, the opposition took a stronger aspect than mere refusal to recommend his appointment—a meeting was called in Sidney, in Fremont county, in February, 1852, at which were passed a series of resolutions denouncing Hyde, and not at all complimentary to Ford. Copies of the resolutions were sent to papers in the eastern portion of the state, in western Missouri, and to Governor Hempstead. Accompanying them was sent a recommendation to the governor to appoint Allen A. Bradford as the successor of Judge Sloan. This petition was heard and granted. Bradford received the appointment and entered upon the duties of his office. Before the expiration of

double stands for cases, one cast-iron roller mould, one imposing stone and frame, five small and two large composing sticks, one inking apparatus, one bank and two tables, five brass galleys, rules and furniture, with all the news and job type belonging to and connected with the said *Frontier Guardian* office—hereby granting to the said Orson Hide the legal title and the right of possession thereof.

The above conveyance to be void upon condition that I pay well and truly, according to the tenure thereof, a certain promissory note bearing even date herewith, calling for one thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-two cents (\$1,153.92), executed by Jacob Dawson and A. C. Ford, and payable to O. Hide twelve months after date, together with ten per cent. interest from date until paid. And upon the further condition that I will well and truly supply to such of the present subscribers who have paid in advance for the *Frontier Guardian* the *Frontier Guardian* and *Iowa Sentinel* to the amount which each subscriber may have so paid in advance as will appear by reference to the subscription book of said *Frontier Guardian*, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three hundred and eighty-four dollars and eight cents, or otherwise satisfy such subscribers, releasing said O. Hide from any liability in reference to said advance payment as aforesaid, otherwise to be and remain in full force, to have and to hold the above described premises hereby quit-claimed, and the said above described material hereby bargained and sold, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining.

In testimony whereof, the said Jacob Dawson hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JACOB DAWSON, [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, } ss.

Personally appeared before me, Hadley D. Johnson, a notary public within and for the county of Pottawattamie and State of Iowa, Jacob Dawson, personally known to me to be the identical person whose name is affixed to the foregoing deed as grantor, who acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his voluntary act and deed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this 2d day of March, A. D. 1852.

HADLEY D. JOHNSON
Notary Public.

his first term his official acts met with such general approval and his integrity of character was so well known that there was scarcely any opposition in electing him for the next term. But the matter did not end here. "Hyde employed Ford and A. W. Babbitt to institute a suit for libel against the ten citizens who reported these resolutions to the meeting. Ford brought the papers for the suit down to Fremont from Mr. Hyde, and filed them with the clerk, and had the sheriff to serve the parties defendant with notice of the suit. * * * But when the court was held in the spring of 1852, by Judge Bradford, a demurrer was filed to the statements in the petition, alleging that to charge a man with selling his printing press, and using his influence to have a man elected to an office, was not defamatory nor libelous, as the fact imputed was not a crime. The demurrer was sustained, the suit was ended, and everything went along smoothly after that."—*Lingenfelter*.

Judge Bradford was a worthy man, and merited the confidence reposed in him by the legal fraternity and court officials generally. He was a native of Maine and retained very many of the peculiarities of his native state. In court he was stately and dignified, permitted no gross violations of court decorum, was prompt in his decisions, and taken altogether was a worthy occupant of the bench of the district judgeship.

"Judge Bradford had some peculiarities—some eccentricities. His dress, though it might be made of the costliest broadcloth, hardly ever fit his person; his coat, pants and vest were nearly all the time either too large, too small, too long, or too short, and sometimes one garment might be too large or too short, when at the same time as to the fit of the others it was *vice versa*. He hardly ever combed his hair, and would frequently let his beard go two or three weeks without shaving; and it frequently happened that when he had about half shaven himself he would suddenly stop, pick up a newspaper and read it, and then neglect to complete his toilet. And, when thus half shaven, one foot slip-shod, and otherwise slatternly attired, he would go to church, to court, or around amongst his friends. But with all his eccentricities he had many warm friends, for he was ever a true friend to the virtuous, the industrious, and the necessitous; no poor man ever went from his house hungry."—*Lingenfelter*.

Judge Bradford did not complete the term for which he was elected. In some difficulty with a man near Nebraska City he received a severe wound on the head by a club in the hands of the same, which necessitated his resignation of the judgeship. The difficulty seems to have been occasioned by the boundary line of the respective claims of Judge Bradford and his assailant. It was during the judicial career of Judge Bradford that the first rules adopted by any district court in Mills county were

spread upon the proceedings and made a part of its record. They comprise eleven distinct specifications, and cover nearly all the ordinary business of a session of court. With the November term of 1854 the connection of Judge Bradford with the judicial history of the county ceases.

The successor to Judge Bradford was the Honorable E. H. Sears, whose first court in this district was opened the 19th day of February, 1855. There seems to have been a change in the policy of political parties since that date. Judge Sears, as had been his predecessor, was at that time a democrat, but the application for his appointment was made by lawyers and others who were whigs. The petition was presented to Governor Grimes, also a whig, and the appointment was made on the basis of ability and moral worth. Judge Sears, in all his judicial career proved the correctness of the theory "the *best* men in the highest places." His first term occurred at a time well calculated to test his judicial powers and his legal ability. New laws—for the most part obnoxious in themselves to many—had been enacted, and the first causes in the county under these enactments were tried before him. They were causes relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and others pertaining to the swamp lands, both, in their very natures, requiring the greatest judicial care and more than ordinary legal ability in the court before which they were tried. There was added another fact requiring good powers of discrimination,—that of the nature of the bar of the county, at that time composed of the strongest legal talent in western Iowa. Judge Sears gave such general satisfaction and proved so admirably his fitness for the judgeship that to his election the second time was presented no obstacle; and it was accordingly done. He was a careful man and a wise judge—taking the greatest pains to insure justice to all parties to a suit—civil or criminal. This carefulness is evidenced by the following extract from an address to the grand jury, delivered in 1859, showing the measures he adopted to insure no errors on the part of the jurors.

JUDGE SEARS' CHARGE.

Gentlemen:—Before entering upon the important duties which you are called upon to discharge, it may be well for you to make and answer the following inquiries: What are the uses of a grand jury? Why was it instituted? And did the people demand it?

"The people of England, our ancestors, did demand it, and thought they had made a great advance in personal security and individual liberty when they had obtained it from the reluctant and unwilling hands of despotism. Prior to its institution the courts were looked upon by the mass of the people as engines of cruelty, injustice and oppression, and not as the

protectors of innocence and the punishers of crime. Who does not remember the history of the bloody assizes and the judicial act of a Jeffreys? And it was to prevent fraud, oppression, favoritism, bribery, and all manner of corruption in the administration of criminal jurisprudence, that the grand jury was instituted. And how can you assist by your action as grand jurors, in the accomplishment of this great object? It can only be accomplished by laying aside every *personal or party consideration; by rising above hatred or affection, and by knowing no person, friend or foe in the discharge of your duties.* To vindicate the law and mete out simple-handed justice, should be your only motive. No one can be arraigned before this court for a crime but on your presentment. You are responsible to your country and to your God for the wrongful arraignment of the innocent, and for the non-arraignment of the guilty.

“Courts and juries should never permit mere technicalities, evasions or subterfuges to prevent the truth or thwart the administration of justice. The temple of justice is no place for evasion and falsehood. And this remark applies alike to the bar, the jury and the court. The court, imbued with the spirit of equity, should hold with even hand the scales of justice. The jury, rising above every personal consideration and disregarding every subterfuge and evasion, should find the simple truth. And the member of the bar who feels the responsibility and real dignity of his position, will have a stronger regard for the faithful administration of the law than successful evasion; and more pleasure in the triumph of truth and right than in falsehood and injustice. He will feel that his duty to himself as a man, to his country as a citizen, to his God and his own conscience, as a responsible being, are infinitely higher in their nature than the duty he owes his client. And when all of us feel our responsibility and act up to the high duties which it imposes, may we not hope that our courts (if it be true that they have lost it) will regain the public respect, and enjoy the public confidence; and that men will not feel called upon on account of any imagined inefficiency or uncertainty of the courts, to take what they deem justice into their own hands, and administer it summarily and in violation of all law. But are our courts wholly to blame for this loss of confidence and growing disrespect for their decisions? Has not the citizen a sacred duty to perform in relation to the courts and in maintaining their character and authority? A decision of a court having authority to make the same, is as much the law of the land as a statute can be; and until the same is reversed in a legal way and constitutional manner, should be respected and obeyed. He who creates a disrespect for the courts of our country is doing an irreparable injury, by shaking the confidence of the people in the faithful administration of justice. While the courts themselves should not only be pure, but should be above sus-

pcion, and should avoid the least shadow of party or personal bias. They should also be respected and sustained by that confidence which alone can enable them to successfully perform the important function for which they were instituted, to mete out simple handed justice between man and man protect the innocent and punish the guilty.

“But your special attention is called to your duty in regard to *all county officers*. Gentlemen, let your inquiry into your county affairs and the manner in which your officers have transacted their duties, be strict, thorough and uncompromising; hold them to a strict account of their stewardship and this court will give you all the assistance in its power to enable you faithfully to perform this, as well as every other part of your duty. Pursue these investigations, gentlemen, with diligence, not urged thereto by a spirit of persecution or party prejudice, or personal ill-will, and not deterred therefrom by favor, fear or personal friendship. Give to all complaints against your public agents a patient hearing; and let all come here with these complaints, if any they have, or hereafter hold their peace.

“And now, gentlemen, remember that the position you occupy is one of vast importance to your county, and to the entire state. Interests as dear as life, as personal liberty, and as the rights of property, depend upon your action. It is for you to say whether the law shall be maintained and enforced and its violator receive the reward he merits, whether human life and the person of the citizen shall be safe under its protecting care, whether the rights of property shall be inviolate and the sovereignty of the law maintained and order secured within your county, or whether the law shall be trampled upon with impunity, every principle of justice and good order outraged, and the violator with unblushing front and in open defiance of all law, go unwhipped of justice. And, gentlemen, is the oath you have just taken a mere form, a judicial farce, a solemn mockery before high heaven, or is it binding upon your conscience, imposing the highest obligation under which the human being can act in the discharge of important duties, to himself, to his country and to his God? Acting then in view of these high and solemn responsibilities, enforced by an oath administered by the authority of law, in the temple of justice, to the searcher of all hearts, I cannot doubt but that you will so act as to redeem this, your solemn pledge, maintain the dignity of the law, secure its supremacy and give a sense of security to the citizen in all his rights of person and of property within your county.”

Judge Sears always appeared to be dignified and equal to any emergency that might arise. He felt that the suffrage of his constituency called him to execute justice upon the guilty and to protect the rights and liberty of others. The following incident may serve to illustrate this feature of his character, and the fidelity he exercised as a judge.

"I recollect," says Hon. L. Lingenfelter, "of a very exciting time in his court in this [Fremont] county in 1859. In 1857 the new constitution of Iowa provided that a negro might testify the same as any other person in all courts of judicature, federal or state. Under its provisions and the statute made thereunder it happened, at the September term of the district court for 1859, there were three blacks, to-wit: Green Garner, Henry Garner and Thomas Reid, subpoenaed, and were in attendance to testify in a certain case against some parties who were wealthy, respectable and influential. When the case came on for trial the court-house was crowded with men full of excitement, who were intent upon an interruption should these witnesses be put upon the stand. Threats were audibly made against the lawyers, the parties interested, the witnesses, the officers of the court, and even against the court itself, should they attempt to testify. But Judge Sears quailed not; he was firm, fearless and unmoved. He called upon the sheriff to bid the spectators be seated and be quiet, stating that they should have a good opportunity to hear all the evidence; that what was now transpiring was something new, to be sure, but it was now the law, and he hoped no man who loved the enforcement of law would see it violated. This had a good effect. The witnesses were all sworn, testified, and subjected to a cross-examination, and then retired without molestation, and no one else injured or insulted."*

The successor to Judge Sears was Judge James G. Day, a graduate of an Ohio college; at a law school in Cincinnati he received his legal education, coming to western Iowa at his graduation therefrom. He served with distinguished ability for two terms, and afterward became one of the judges of the supreme court of the state—a position he now holds. Judge J. W. McDill succeeded him, to be in turn succeeded by Judge J. R. Reid, the present incumbent. Thus it may be seen that the district court of Mills has had a most eventful history. It originally was held in private residences, but now in a stately building erected specially to meet the ends of justice. Its lists of attorneys comprise many men of distinction; its different judges have been men, for the major part, of distinguished ability, and its records—unfortunately—full well filled with causes both criminal and civil. The scenes of other and older days will never be repeated, and this sketch may serve to revive memories—many of them long since dead.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

In those days not every lawyer was a Wm. M. Evarts or a Jeremiah S. Black, but all were good-natured and jolly and many of them practical

* Judge Sears died at his home in Sidney, Fremont county, of pneumonia, Thursday, January 20, 1881.

jokers. Cases were few and fees were small, and when the attorneys could not entertain themselves in work pertaining to their profession they sought to divert themselves in other ways.

The county being new, lawyers were not very abundant, and so it was customary for nearly all the attorneys of the district to accompany the judge from place to place where court was held and pick up clients when and where they could. This practice was not very remunerative, but it has its bright side, nevertheless. "The boys didn't make much money," a veteran lawyer tells us, "but they had lots of fun."

A good story is told of a prank played by the attorneys in the district north of this, about the year 1850 or 1851. The judge for that district was — Williams. quite a character in his way, but withal an excellent judge and one learned in the law. He combined the legal acumen of Lord Coke with the proportions of Falstaff and the tendency to abjuration of a trooper of the army in Flanders. To speak alliteratively, he was profound, prodigious, and profane. The lawyers of his court were constantly annoying him and he was condemning them and fining them for contempt. Yet Judge Williams was a kind man at heart, and many is the good deed set down to his credit in the book of the recording angel.

On one occasion the Judge and his retinue of lawyers set out on horseback from the county seat of Grundy county for Eldora, the capital of Hardin county. On the way the judge grew athirst and as they neared the Iowa river was reminded by one of the lawyers, informed as to the facts, that about half a mile from the road an Irishman kept whisky for sale in his cabin. Leaving the party, his honor went in quest of the enlivening fluid for which he had an enthusiastic fondness. The attorneys rode on and soon reached the banks of the Iowa. A light rain had fallen the evening and morning preceding, and the stream was muddy, turbid, and to all appearance deep. One of the party made a reconnoissance, however, and found that at the worst the water was only "mid-sides," and the party, laughing at their first apprehensions, were soon on the west bank of the river safe, sound and dry, and then halted to wait for the judge.

At once the idea of a joke on his worship occurred to the waggish barristers, and they proceeded to carry it out. They hastily denuded themselves, some of coats, some of boots and some of other articles of apparel; and when the judge arrived on the opposite bank—which was in a few minutes they presented all the appearance of men who had just disrobed and who—were now re-clothing themselves. The judge took in the situation at once (?) and was further informed by the lawyers that if he wanted to reach town in a dry suit he must strip off all his clothes, put them in his

saddle-bags and with the latter about his neck *swim* the raging current! The profanity that followed was fearful. His honor anathematized the weather, the stream, the county commissioners, the attorneys, (of course,)—everything—until the air was almost blue and the atmosphere smelled of sulphur. He would remove an article of clothing, and then shake his fist at the irreverent wags across the river, who were visibly enjoying the spectacle immensely, and objurgate. At last he stood forth, *in puribus naturalibus*, a “man of unbounded stomach” and of wrath. The spectacle can only be imagined; it can never be described! Mounting his steed he timidly ventured into the stream, appealing to the frantic attorneys to watch him carefully and come to his assistance if necessary. He had proceeded but a few feet when the real condition of affairs became apparent, for, in addition to the suspicious, or auspicious circumstance of the shallowness of the water, the lawyers hurriedly bestrode their horses, and as hurriedly galloped away.

It is needless to say that his honor made the passage in safety. He also reached the hotel at Eldora in safety, and when he confronted those attorneys in the little bar-room—but let us draw a veil!

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND JUDGES.

Mills county has been subjected to the usual number of changes relative to its judicial position. Under the constitution of 1846 the district to which it was attached had no existence until February, 1851, when the sixth district was created. As originally composed, the district included the counties of Adair, Adams, Audubon, Buena Vista, Buncombe (now Lyon), Carroll, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Harrison, Ida, Page, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Taylor, Union and Waukon, (now Woodbury).

On September 2, 1857, Mills county was taken from the seventh and added to the sixth district by a special provision of the constitution. The seventh district was created February 9, 1853, and of this Mills county was considered a part, though it was unconnected formally with any district until September 2, 1857, when it was attached, as above noted, to the sixth. At the time of the adoption of the new constitution in 1857, the sixth district was composed of the counties of Adair, Adams, Fremont, Mills, Montgomery, Page and Taylor. This arrangement was modified under the new constitution, and Mills, together with Crawford, Carroll, Greene, Shelby, Audubon, Pottawattamie, Cass and Fremont

counties formed the thirteenth judicial district. The change was made in accordance with article five, section ten, of the new constitution, which re-organized the judicial districts so that they numbered but eleven, but provided for a change in the boundaries thereof "every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time."

Under the constitution of 1846, the district judges were James Sloan, elected April 7, 1851, resigned March 9, 1852; A. A. Bradford, appointed by the governor May 4, 1852, qualified May 24, elected by the people April 4, 1853, and who subsequently resigned; E. H. Sears, appointed January 9, 1855, qualified February 1, elected by the people April 2. By the constitution of 1858 Mills became a part of the third district. Hon. E. H. Sears was the first judge of the new district, having been elected at the October election, 1858. He was succeeded by James G. Day, elected October 14, 1862, and re-elected October 9, 1866. In March 1870, he resigned, to be followed by Hon. J. W. McDill,* who was appointed to fill the vacancy, until the following October, when he was elected by the people. He resigned in 1872, having received the nomination of the republican party for congressional honors. Judge J. R. Reid, of Council Bluffs, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge McDill, and has since been the incumbent. These gentlemen have all served their constituency with singular ability and success. They have added honor to the official records of the county, and maintained the high standing of its judicial relations.

THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

With the establishment of the circuit court, Judge James G. Day, judge of the third district, Iowa, on the first day of December, 1868, in compliance with the requirements of section 24† of the act establishing circuit and general courts, and defining the power and jurisdiction thereof, designated the following dates for holding the terms of the cir-

* Now U. S. Senator.

†Chapter 86, sec. 24. "The district judge of each judicial district shall, on or before the first day of December, 1868, designate, by an order under his hand, the times for holding the terms of the circuit court in each circuit in his district for the year 1869, which order shall be filed with the clerk of the court, in each county of the circuit. And thereafter each general term shall at the last term held for the year 1869, and every alternate year thereafter, designate by an order under their hands, the time for holding the terms of each circuit in the district for the two years next ensuing, which order shall be filed with the several clerks of each circuit."

circuit court in Mills county: At Glenwood January 12, April 6, July 20, and October 5. This county, with Fremont, Page, Montgomery and Pottawattamie counties belong to the third judicial district, of which they constitute the first circuit.

The records of the circuit court of this county open with a vacation record. The first business appearing was in reference to an application for the sale of "intoxicating liquors." The officers of the court were Hon. R. L. Douglas, judges; T. P. Ballard, clerk, and E. B. Sampson, sheriff. The vacation record is as follows, the clerk acting as judge:

In the matter of the application of C. A. Bartholomew for marriage license, January 4, 1869. Comes now into court this 4th day of January, 1869, C. A. Bartholomew and makes application for license permitting the marriage of himself and Miss M. A. Beaton, and the court being satisfied as to the competency of said parties, grants the license as prayed for.

T. P. BALLARD,
Clerk Circuit Court.

In the matter of the application of George G. Gause for marriage license January 5, 1869. Comes now into court this 5th day of January, 1869, R. R. Hawley, and makes application for license permitting the marriage of George G. Gause and Anna C. Lewellyn, and the court being satisfied as to the competency of said parties, grants the license as prayed for.

T. P. BALLARD,
Clerk Circuit Court.

In the matter of the application of William F. Kramer for permit to sell liquors.

Comes now on the 4th day of January, 1869, Wm. F. Kramer and files certificate of good character, signed by twelve citizens of Glenwood township, for the purpose of procuring a permit to buy and sell intoxicating liquors in the town of Glenwood, Mills county, Iowa, for medicinal, mechanical, culinary and sacramental purposes only; whereupon January 14, 1869, is fixed as the time of final hearing in this matter before the judge of the court in term time at Glenwood, Iowa, and it is ordered that notice of the application and the time of final hearing be given by posting at the door of the post office in Glenwood, Iowa, at least ten days before the time of final hearing.

T. P. BALLARD, Clerk,
In the absence of the Circuit Judge.

The foregoing entry read in open court on the 12th day of January, A. D., 1869, and approved by me.

R. L. DOUGLASS,
Circuit Judge of the 7th Circuit of the 3d Judicial District.

The business of the first term was not very extended, nor did it cover a wide range of subjects. For the full information of the reader, who may desire to know how court records are kept, and something of the nature of the business as well, the following record of the first term has been transcribed in full:

At a regular term of the circuit court of Mills county, Iowa, begun and held at the court house in Glenwood, on Tuesday the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869.

Present—Hon. R. L. Douglass, circuit judge of the first court of the third judicial district; T. P. Ballard, clerk, and E. B. Sampson, sheriff, and where the following proceedings were had and done:

The said court adopted for its own use a metallic seal, having on the face thereof "Circuit Court of Mills County, Iowa," and also the Goddess of Liberty holding a shield in her right hand, and in her left hand a flag.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock A. M.

Signed and approved January 12th, A. D. 1869, in open court.

R. L. DOUGLASS.

WEDNESDAY, January 13, A. D. 1869, 10 A. M.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, same as yesterday.

The court this day was occupied with probate business, and at 3 o'clock P. M.; adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock A. M.

R. L. DOUGLASS.

THURSDAY MORNING, January 14, A. D. 1869.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, same as yesterday.

Application of Wm. F. Kramer for permit to buy and sell intoxicating liquors for mechanical, culinary and sacramental purposes only.

Comes now the said Wm. F. Kramer by H. C. Watkins, his attorney, and it appearing to the court by satisfactory evidence that the said applicant is not a hotel keeper, keeper of a saloon, eating house, grocery keeper, nor a confectioner, and he having on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869, presented to and filed in the office of the clerk of this court a certificate of twelve citizens of Glenwood township, in this county, certifying that the said applicant is a man of good moral character and standing therein; that said certificate was obtained for the purpose of procuring for said applicant a permit to buy and sell intoxicating liquors for the purposes above shown, in Glenwood, Mills county, Iowa, of which township, town and county said applicant is a citizen and resident; and at the same time, the application of said Wm. F. Kramer being filed in the office of said clerk, and the said clerk having fixed the third day of the present term of this court, to-wit: the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869, for the final hearing of said application, and having given legal notice thereof by posting such notice on the postoffice door in said city of Glenwood, Glenwood township, Mills county, Iowa, more than ten days prior to the said time set apart for final hearing of said application, and the said Wm. F. Kramer having this day, in the presence of the court, executed his bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, to-wit: H. Betts and F. Heinsheimer, approved by the court, conditioned and required by the statute made and provided, and said bond, so approved as aforesaid, being deposited with the clerk of the district court of Mills county, and having paid all the costs, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that a permit to buy and sell intoxicating liquors for mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes only, in said city of Glenwood, be and the same is hereby granted to the said Wm. F. Kramer, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, in the drug store of said Kramer, being the wooden building situated on the twenty feet front of lot 10, in block 31, in the said city of Glenwood, and said permit is continued for the period of twelve months from this date, unless sooner revoked.

Whereupon court adjourned until court in course.

R. L. DOUGLASS,
Circuit Judge.

The second regular term of the circuit court convened Tuesday, April 6, 1869. There were present Hon. R. L. Douglass, judge of the first circuit of the third judicial district, T. P. Ballard, clerk, and E. B. Sampson, sheriff. It appearing that no jury had been empaneled, the court ordered the clerk "to issue a precept to the sheriff commanding him to

summons a sufficient number of persons from the body of the county to serve as jurors at the present term of this court, which precept was returnable to-morrow morning at nine o'clock."

The first cause of the second term was a case in law, being that of *S. Slaughter vs. Mary Humphreys, and J. Humphreys*. This case was continued generally. To learn the outcome of this first cause in law the records of the court have been searched and with the following result. In the July term, of 1869, (July 21) the cause was again brought before the court. The defendant by his attorneys, filed a motion for more specific statement. The cause again came up, on defendant's motion, on the same day, and after listening to the arguments of counsel, the court took the case under advisement until the following morning. On the next day, July 22, the defendant withdrew his motion for more specific statement, and filed his demurrer to plaintiff's petition. The case was submitted to the court on the demurrer, and his honor took the same "under advisement until the first day of next term." The next term was in October, and when the case came up the following entry was made:

SAMUEL SLAUGHTER	}
vs.	
MARY HUMPHREYS, and J. HUMPHREYS.	

The court overrules the demurrer heretofore filed, and at the last term of this court filed by the defendants to plaintiff's petition, and, which after argument at said last term the court took under advisement until this term. It is therefore considered that the plaintiff recover of the defendant the sum of one dollar and costs, and that execution issue therefor.

Thus open the judicial records of the county. All the years that have intervened since that eventful year have witnessed many trials of human skill and ingenuity—usually called law. Fortunes have been lost, liberty taken away or restored, petty injuries righted, and sometimes—should it be said?—great wrongs have been perpetrated. But infamous wrongs have been righted and villianous projects often defeated. The judicial records of this county cover all the range of legal sin from petty larceny to murder. Legally speaking, Glenwood is historic ground, and the wrongs it has seen righted in the past may prove but a tithe of what remains to the future.

The judges of the circuit court have been Hon. R. L. Douglass, Hon. T. R. Stockton and Hon. C. H. Loofburow, the present worthy incumbent.

THE FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

The first land entries were made at Fairfield, sometime in May, 1849. These entries* are not accessible, having, if at all recorded, been lost. The first land entry of which there is any record was at Council Bluffs, January 7, 1853, and was by Leroy Britt. The number of acres was forty, situated as follows: se of sw sec, tp 72, range 41.

There were no more entries until March 12, of the same year. From that date until March 31, were made entries as follows:

March 12, 1853, nw of se sec 31, tp 72, range 41, 40 acres; by G. Stonebreaker.

March 16, 1853, n fl $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne sec 6, tp 71, range 42, 60.40 acres; by H. Rogers.

March 16, 1853, n $\frac{1}{2}$ of se sec 31, tp 73, range 42, 80 acres; by Stephen Wiles.

March 16, 1853, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se sec 32, tp 72, range 42, 80 acres; by Stephen Wiles.

March 16, 1853, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 12, tp 72, range 43, 160 acres; by H. Bennett, in trust for occupant for Glenwood.

March 16, 1853, nw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 13, tp 72, range 43, 160 acres; by Hiram Bennett, in trust for occupants of Glenwood.

March 16, 1853, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 26, tp 73, range 43, 160 acres; by Joseph Brown.

March 16, 1853, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 35, tp 73, range 43, 160 acres; by A. H. Anson.

March 18, 1853, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 29, tp 72, range 40, 160 acres; by Nelson Hanson.

March 21, 1853, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 21, tp 71, range 43, 160 acres; by Rufus Park.

March 25, 1853, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 13, tp 72, range 43, 160 acres; by Edward Arnold, Jr.

March 25, 1853, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne sec 23, tp 72, range 43, 80 acres; by Alex. McAlpin.

March 25, 1853, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw sec 24, tp 72, range 43; 80 acres; by Alex. McAlpin.

March 25, 1853, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se sec 10, tp 73, range 43, 80 acres; by J. H. Plumer.

March 25, 1853, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se sec 10, tp 73, range 43, 80 acres; by J. H. Plumer.

*Prior to the establishment of land offices by the general government, the settlers held their land under the claim and pre-emption laws.

March 25, 1853, s $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw sec 26, tp 73, range 43, 80 acres; by W. Gregory.

March 26, 1853, n $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw sec 35, tp 73, range 43, 80 acres; by W. Gregory.

March 26, 1853, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 28, tp 72, range 40, 160 acres; by David Sillett,

March 31, 1853, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne and nw of ne sec 10, tp 72, range 43, 120 acres; by W. E. Gentry.

March 31, 1853, ne of se sec 10, tp 72, range 43, 40 acres; W. E. Gentry.

These are but few of the many that were made during the year 1853. A copy was not furnished the county until five years afterward, when the original entries for 1853 were furnished, as appears from the following certificate, found subjoined to the copy.

REGISTER'S LAND OFFICE, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA. }

February 8, 1858. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing from pages 1 to 19 inclusive, contains a true copy of the original entries in Mills county, Iowa, consummated at this office during the year 1853.

JAMES POLLARD, *Register*.

It has been said that there are no records accessible relative to the land entries for this county at Fairfield. A diligent search among a number of musty documents in an old box in the cellar of the court house brought to light an interesting document relative to some lands in this county, which appears below in full. The entry was made in accordance with the congressional act of September 28, 1850,* by which all surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia, who were engaged in the military service of the United States during the war with Great Britain in 1812, the war with Mexico, or in the army in the Indian wars since the year 1790, or their widows or minor children, in case of their death, are entitled to bounty lands, as follows: for nine months' *actual* service, one hundred sixty acres; for four months' service, eighty acres, and for any service exceeding thirty days, forty acres of land.

The document to which reference has been made is one issued in accordance with the provisions of the act alluded to, and is as follows:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Know ye, that in pursuance of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes," approved February 11, 1847,

*Vol. 9, Laws of the U. S., p 520.

Edward O'Beede, private in Captain Sapps company, Illinois mounted volunteers, having deposited in the General Land-office a warrant in his favor, numbered 25,740; there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto William Olney, assignee of said Edward O'Beede, and to his heirs, the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-four, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, in township seventy, north of range nine west, in the district of lands subject to sale, at Fairfield, Iowa, containing one hundred and sixty acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said land, returned to the General Land-office by the surveyor general, which said tracts have been located in satisfaction of the above mentioned warrant, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above mentioned, approved February 11, 1847. To have and to hold the said sections of land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said William Olney, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, Millard Fillmore, President of the United States of America, have caused this letter to be made patent, and the seal of the General Land-office to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fifth.

By the President,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

By M. P. FILLMORE,
Secretary.

E. S. TERRY,

Recorder of the General Land-office.

Signed by the Recorder the sixteenth day of December, 1850.

Recorded, Vol. 43, page 421.

The event of entering land was one to which the early settlers looked with more than usual interest. His home would then be assured him and his highest anticipations realized. That it was a matter of great importance none will deny. The land office, both at Fairfield and Council Bluffs, often became the scene of animated discussions, as ever and anon some untoward event occurred to cast a shadow upon some wished for claim. Those days were days of excitement and anxiety, but when the claim was entered and the title awarded in due and legal form, glad and proud indeed were the hearts that beat in the bosom of the sturdy farmer, as homeward he went, the possessor of acres of rich and well disposed land.

SOME EARLY LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

The earlier records of this county, like those of most others, are in a most unsatisfactory condition. Deeds and mortgages were little cared for, evidently, and the first business of the county officials, after receiving the instruments and their fees, seemed to be to appropriate the latter and lose the former. Some of them were honest but not capable men, and the manner in which the records of those early days were kept, betray a most

criminal ignorance of the nature of the demands the various offices made upon their incumbents. To enter upon a book the title of a deed and the date of its execution was hardly enough in view of the importance of the transaction. Years passed after the county was organized, before a proper place and manner were devised for caring for these all important legal documents. When at last it became necessary, as it several times has in the history of this county, to examine the earlier records they were not to be found, and still their whereabouts are unknown. Of the earliest deeds nothing whatever is known, the instruments having long since disappeared—perhaps have been used as a substitute for the tinder box.

The subject matter of the first mortgages having been lost, there can only be presented to the interested reader the nature of those instruments, together with such information as the recorder who entered them saw fit to add to the entry. The first real estate mortgage was dated November 23, 1851, and filed December 10, 1851. It was executed by W. W. Noyes to Tootle & Fairleigh. The description is as follows:

L. C. in B. 20, 30, 41, 33, 40. 14. 26, 35, 38, 13, 24, 25, 36, 37, in Coonville; also claim south of C; also lot 14 in B. 16.

The next instrument is of similar import, and is called by the recorder a "mortgage deed." This paper was dated November 23, 1851, and filed December 11, 1851. It was executed by W. W. Noyes to J. Beason, the property being thus described:

Se. c. of B. 16, n. 36 ft. w. $\frac{3}{4}$ length of lot s. to street in Coonville, e. to place of beginning.

Six days after the filing of the above, the following "deed" dated December 16, 1851, was filed. It was executed by W. W. Noyes to A. Ford and is thus described:

Dally claim adjoining C—ville north; also Davenport claim e. $\frac{1}{2}$ L. 4, B. 21, L. 4, B. 16, Dally's interest in said town except L. 14, 2, B. 1, L. 2, B. 3.

The first quit-claim deed is to be found in an old dilapidated book, made of foolscap and ornamented with a paper cover on which is marked in letters large if not attractive, the word "entry." The first part of this interesting document is devoted to the simple record of the deeds made, when and to whom. The latter portion is devoted to a transcript of the original documents, among which appears the following:

Know all men by these presents:

That I, James Hobson of Coonville and state of Iowa, in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars to me paid by Jesse Painter of Mills county and state of Iowa, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have remise and release and forever quit-claim unto the said Jesse Painter, his heirs and assigns, forever, to the one-half of block No. 33, Lot No. 4, to have and hold the same, together with all the privileges and appur-

tenances thereunto belonging to him, the said Jesse Painter, heirs and assigns forever, in witness whereof I set my hand and seal, this 3d day of October, 1851.

[SEAL.]

JAMES R. HOBSON.

L. W. ROGERS.

STATE OF IOWA, }
COUNTY OF MILLS. } ss.

I hereby certify that it has been satisfactorily proven by the statements of L. W. Rogers, that James R. Hobson executed the above deed and for some cause did not acknowledge the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Given under my hand, 23d day of July, 1852.

J. L. SHARP,

Prosecuting Attorney and Acting County Judge.

The instrument must therefore be acknowledged as the earliest one now appearing on record. It is one of several that seem to have been recorded during the first half of the year, 1852.

The first quit-claim deed now on record in the books of the county, appears to have been transcribed from the paper-covered volume above mentioned. A comparison of the two instruments shows the slight errors that are unavoidably made, when legal documents are to be copied. The date of the deed is later than that of the foregoing.

For the consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars, we, Abraham Hendricks and Russel R. Homer, members of the firm of S Reoundy & Co., and agents for the other members of the said company, hereby sell and convey, and by these presents forever quit-claim unto L. F. Sharp and his assigns, all our right and interest to the town of Bethlyham,* and the claim thereunto attached, and the rear claim owned by said company situated on the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, the west half of section twenty-five and fractional section twenty in township seventy-two north, and of range forty-four west of the fifth principal meridian, also the claim known as the Old Agency claim, situated upon the west half of section eighteen (18), in township seventy-two north, range forty-three west, together with improvements, rights and privileges thereunto belonging, the right of peaceable possession being hereby acknowledged.

Witness our hands and seals, March 26, 1852.

ABRAHAM HENDRICKS, [SEAL.]

RUSSEL R. HOMER, [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY. } ss.

On the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1852, personally appeared before me Abraham Hendricks and Russel R. Homer, whose names appear to the foregoing quit-claim deed personally known to me to [be] the identical persons who signed the same and acknowledged that they have executed the same purposes therein set forth.

ISAIAH COX,

Justice of the Peace.

Among some of the more curious legal documents of the earlier days appears the following, power of attorney, which, for some reason, was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant recording.

*Bethlehem, now East Plattsburgh: also formerly called Sharpsburg.

Know all men by these presents:

That I, George Mayfield, of the county of Mills, the State of Iowa, have made, constituted and appointed, and do by these presents make, ordain, constitute and appoint Isaac Mayfield of the county of Owen, in the State of Indiana, my true and lawful attorney for me, and in my name and for my use ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive all such sums of money, debts, goods, wares and other demands whatsoever, which is or shall be due, owing and payable to me in any manner or by any means whatsoever, and I hereby give my said authority, full power and authority, in and about the premises, to have, use and take all lawful ways and means in my name for the purposes aforesaid, and upon the receipt of such debts, dues or sums of money to make, seal and deliver acquitances and other sufficient discharge for me and in my name, and generally to do and perform in my name other acts and things necessary to be done in and about the premises as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as I myself could or might do if personally present. And attorneys, one or more under him, for the purpose aforesaid, to make and constitute and again and at pleasure to revoke, and I hereby ratify and confirm all and whatsoever my said authority, shall lawfully do in my name, in and about the premises, by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1852.

GEORGE MAYFIELD. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

WILLIAM J. MAYFIELD.
JOSEPH RAWLES.

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY. } ss.

Be it remembered that the within named George Mayfield, came this day and personally appeared before me the undersigned clerk of the district court of the county aforesaid, and acknowledged that he did sign, seal and deliver the within power of attorney as his act and deed, for the purposes therein specified.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at office, in the town of Coonville in the county aforesaid, this the seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM A. SCOTT.
C. D. C. Mills county, Iowa.
By SOLOMON J. SCOTT, *D. C.*

Perhaps the following may fairly be considered as among the most unique documents preserved in this quaint old book.

NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that I, Ann McCabe, of the county of Mills county, and State of Iowa, wife of James B. McCabe, of the same county, do hereby claim as my own separate personal property, the following described articles and securities, to-wit: The house in the town of Coonville, in Mills county, Iowa, known as the Hillman house, one bay mare, one sorrel colt, one pided* cow, one bureau and press, one table, one stand, six chairs, one stove, two bedsteads, two feather beds with the bedding thereto attached, including all the bedding now used in the house of the said James B. McCabe, one clock, one Looking Glass a lot of pictures. The Cup board ware in use about the

* Pied=spotted

House one note of hand dated 25th December 1853 on Edward Crouch calling for fifty-nine dollars and that I intend holding said property above from the debts of my husband.
Coonville, Mills county, Iowa, Sept. 15th 1852.

ANN McCABE.

The first mortgage of real estate entered on the county records bears date of April 16, 1853, and is as follows:

This indenture, made this sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1853, between Joseph H. D. Street and Ementy Ann, his wife, of the county of Wapello, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and Achilles Rogers, School Fund Commissioner for the county of Mills, in the State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part, for, and in consideration of the sum of one hundred (100) dollars to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said party of the second part, and to his successors in office, the following described tract or parcel of land situated in the county and state aforesaid, (to-wit:) The north half of the southeast quarter of section sixteen (16) in township seventy-two (72) north, and range forty-two west, from the fifth principal meridian, to have and to hold the land aforesaid, together with all and singular the improvements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to him, the said party of the second part, and to his successors in office forever, subject nevertheless to the following express reservations and conditions, (to-wit): Whereas, the said party of the first part have borrowed of the said party of the second part the above sum of one hundred dollars, payable on the 1st day of January, 1854, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum, payable the first day of January next, and annually thereafter until paid, for which said sum, with interest as aforesaid, the said Joseph H. D. Street and wife have given their obligation bearing same date herewith. Now, if the said party of the first part shall well and truly pay to the said Achilles Rogers, School Fund Commissioner as aforesaid, or to his successors in office, the said sum of money, with the interest accrued thereon as aforesaid, then this conveyance shall be utterly null and void, but if default shall be made in the payment of said sums of money, principal or interest, or either of them, the party of the second part may proceed by foreclosure, or in any lawful mode to make the amount due, together with costs, including collection fee, out of the aforesaid real estate.

In testimony whereof the said Joseph H. D. Street and Ementy Ann, his wife, hereby relinquishing her dower in the real estate herein mentioned, subject to the above reservations and conditions, have hereunto set their hands and seals the first date above written.

JOSEPH H. D. STREET. [L. S.]
EMENTY A. STREET. .

Executed in the presence of { BOLA WHITE,
WILLIAM SNUFFIN.

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY. } ss.

Before me, William Snuffin, justice of the peace in and for the county and state aforesaid, or of Iowa, personally appeared the above Joseph H. N Street and his wife, personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the aforesaid deed as parties, and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the above conveyance to be their voluntary act and deed, and the said ——— being acquainted with the contents of the above conveyance acknowledged on an examination apart from her husband that she executed the same and relinquished her dower in the real estate therein mentioned, free, by and

without compulsion or undue influence of the said husband, this 16th day of April, A. D., 1853.

WILLIAM SNUFFIN,
Justice of the Peace.

I, Achilles Rogers, mortgagee on the foregoing mortgage, hereby acknowledged payment and full satisfaction of said mortgage this 26th day of December, A. D., 1854.

ACHILLES ROGERS,
School Fund Commissioner of Mills County.

On the same day this first mortgage of real estate was recorded appears the first warantee deed, of which the following is an exact transcript.*

This indenture, made and entered into this 16th day of April, A. D., 1853, by and between Daniel Herreford and Elizabeth his wife, of the county of Mills and state of Iowa, of the first part, and Peter A. Sarpy of the county of Mills and state of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth, that the said party of the first, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars in hand paid the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged as having been paid by the said party of the second part. Do hereby sell, convey Alien and confirm unto the party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, the following described real estate, to-wit:—The south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty four, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, in township seventy-three north of range forty-four west, to have and to hold, the foregoing described premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, and the said party of the first part, the foregoing premises unto the said party of the second part will forever warrant and defend, against the claim or claims of all or any person, whomsoever, claiming by, through, or under me, the said party of the first part, my heirs and assigns forever. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixteenth day of April, A. D., 1853.

[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in presence of }
W. R. ENGLISH. }

DANIEL HEREFORD,
ELIZABETH HEREFORD.

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY. } ss.

Personally appeared before me, H. P. Bennett, the undersigned acting county judge of said county, Daniel Herford and Elizabeth Herford his wife, who are to me personally known to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument of writing, and acknowledged the same to be their free act and deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed. And the said Elizabeth Herford having been examined separately and apart from her said husband,† and the contents of said deed having been made known to her by me, did acknowledge that she executed the same voluntarily and freely, and relin-

*In this and all other legal documents the language and orthography of their originals are retained. Even when repetitions and overt errors occur, the same rule obtains.

†It will be observed that the justice states that he examined the "said Elizabeth Herreford separately and apart from her said husband," and that she acknowledged the execution of the deed without the fear or compulsion of her said husband. This was in strict accord with the theory of the old common law, a practice now obsolete in this State. The old English common law contained many provisions which, however necessary they may have been in the land of their origin, seem singularly out of place even in the primitive codes of a people whose first breath and last is that of the greatest liberty, guaranteed to both sexes alike.

quished her dower to the premises therein conveyed, without the fear or compulsion of her said husband.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this sixteenth day of April A. D., 1853.

H. P. BENNETT,
County Judge.

FIRST RECORDED CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

For the purpose of securing to C. C. Stringfield the payment of one hundred and forty, forty-six one hundredths dollars, on the first day of February, A. D. 1859, and for the consideration of one dollar to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, I, Susan Anthony, hereby sell and convey to C. C. Stringfield the following described personal property, to-wit: one two horse wagon; also one bay horse, eight years old; also two brown cows; color, one white-speckled and the other dark red; and four calves. Now, if the said sum of money, to-wit: one hundred and forty and forty-six one hundredths dollars so secured, is not paid to the said C. C. Stringfield, of Mills county, Iowa, on or before the said first day of February, A. D. 1857, I. S. Anthony hereby authorize the said C. C. Stringfield to take possession of said personal property above described, and sell the same for cash in hand to the highest bidders, first giving ten days notice of the time, terms, place of sales and of the property to be sold by posting up three written notices thereof in the more conspicuous places of the township of Glenwood, and State of Iowa, and pay him self the said sum of one hundred and forty and forty-six one hundredths dollars, so secured, with the costs of sale, and to hold the remainder subject to my orders.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighth day of October 1858.

SUSAN ^{her} ANTHONY,
mark

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY. } ss.

Be it remembered that on this the eighth day of October, A. D. 1858, personally appeared before me, a justice of Silver Creek township, Mills county, Iowa, the above named Susan, Anthony, personally known to me to be the identical person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing chattel mortgage, and acknowledged the same to be her act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned.

S. H. STRINGFIELD,
Justice of the Peace.

Though the reader may be wearied with these quaint old documents, since they throw so much light on the legal business and habits of the early settlers, it is deemed best to add a few more of a various nature. It is not the object to hold the authors up to ridicule, but to simply quote these documents as interesting relics of a time long since gone, and as *indices* to the legal talent of the various authors. They are given without remark.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION.

This is to certify that Jefferson Marton was sworn in to office as school director* this September, the 25th day, A. D. 1852.

ISAIAH COX,
Justice of the Peace.

*School director.

ESTRAY AFFIDAVIT.

This day personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Mills and State of Iowa, Lucas Tarpning of said county and state aforesaid and being after having been first duly sworn by me, deposeth and saith, that on the twenty-third day of October, 1854, there came an estray horse to his house in Rawles township and county aforesaid, which he took up, and he further saith that the marks or brands have not been altered by him or any other person to his knowledge, either before or after the same was taken up.

LUCAS TARPNING. [SEAL.]

Sworn and subscribed to before me the undersigned justice of the peace, this the 31st day of October, 1854.

WILLIAM KESTERSON,
Justice of the peace.

On the reverse to this document appear the following:

We the apprasors, who was duly sworn to apprise an estray horse taken up by Lucus Tarpning, living in Rawles township, Mills county, Iowa. the said horse is a black when shed off, is fifteen and a half hands high, supposed to be six years old last spring, which, with both hind feet white half way to the back, and his right fore foot white to the paster joint, a star in his forehead with a tip on the nose and a white spot on the left side of his rump, and on his left leg at the upper part of hamstring, and also a white spot in his right flank, with a few white hairs on his back, supposed to have been done by a saddle; also his ankles are larger and has the appearance of being interfeared with his feet; appraised to ninety dollars.

Given under our hands and seals, this, the thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1854

[SEAL.]

GEORGE W. TRAITH,
HIRAM KIETH,
U. O. BURELL EGGLESTON. } *Appraisors.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the appraisment, this the 31st day of October, 1854.

WILLIAM KESTERSON,
Justice of the peace.

SCALP BOUNTY CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY. } ss.

This day personally appeared Adam Campbell and made oath before Zachariah Buckingham, a justice of the peace for Lyons township, in Mills county, State of Iowa, and produced the scelp of a wild cat, and also the scelp of a woolf that he cild, the wild cat and woolf in the bounds of Mills county, and in the limatation of ten days he is entitled to one dollar and fifty sents for each scelp out of the county treserry.

Givin under my hand this the twenty-eighth day of November, 1859.

ZACHARIAH BUCKINGHAM,
Justice of the peace.

FIRST RECORDED WILL.

Last will and testament of Nels. S. Nelson, deceased, of Mills county, State of Iowa. I, Nels S. Nelson, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and being desirous of settling my worldly affairs while I have strength and capacity to do so, do make and publish this, my last will and testament; that is to say, first, I hereby make and appoint my

beloved wife, Ingen Nelson, my sole executrix and administratrix, to pay all my funeral expenses and just debts as soon after decease as practicable out of the first moneys that shall come into her hands from any portion of my estate, real or personal; second, I give, devise, and bequeath unto my wife as aforesaid, all my real estate situated in the county of Mills, and State of Iowa, to-wit: The east half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the northwest quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of section number twenty-one (21), in township number seventy-three (73), north of range forty-three (43) west, containing eighty acres, and also the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of the northwest quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of section number twenty-three (23), in township seventy-three (73), north of range forty-three (43) west, containing eighty acres; and also the northwest quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the north-west quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of section number twenty-two (22), in township seventy-three (73), north of range forty-three west, containing forty acres; and also the east half ($\frac{1}{2}$) and the south-west quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of section number twenty-two (22), in township seventy-three (73), north of range forty-three west, containing one hundred and twenty acres. Second, I give, devise and bequeath to my wife Ingen, as aforesaid, all the household furniture in my dwelling house, and also the dwelling house; also all my personal property, consisting of four head of horses, seven head of cattle, six head of sheep, and twelve hogs. Third, it is my intention and wish that the above grants, gifts and bequests to my wife, Ingen Nelson, shall be and remain as above written; that she, my wife, as aforesaid, shall have full control of all my estate, both real and personal, to have and to hold the same to her, her heirs and assigns forever, upon the following conditions: That is to say that she remain a widow and does not again contract matrimony, and in case she, my wife, Ingen, as aforesaid, should again contract matrimony, then the foregoing bequests to her are to be changed and altered as follows, to-wit: At the time of, or in the event of such marriage of my wife, as aforesaid, it is my wish and command that my remaining estate, both real and personal, be duly and fairly appraised by two or more disinterested persons selected for the purpose, and after such appraisement shall have been fully and fairly made by the parties as aforesaid, the whole amount to be equally divided into two parts, one-half, or moiety thereof to be duly paid over by my wife, Ingen, as aforesaid, either in land or money, at her option, unto my brother, Lass Nelson, and in case of his death, to his children, for their benefit forever, the remaining half, or moiety of my estate to be retained by my wife, Ingen, as aforesaid, to have and to hold and to do with according to her pleasure.

In witness whereof I, Nels S. Nelson, the testator, have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

NELS S. NELSON. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named Nels S. Nelson, as his last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses thereto in the presence of the said testator and in the presence of each other.

CHARLES GOVE,
T. F. E. SAAR,
WM. KEMPTON.

STATE OF IOWA,)
MILLS COUNTY.) SS.

In the county court of Mills county, setting as a court of probate. Be it remembered that on the fifth day of July, A. D., 1858, William Kempton and Charles Gove, two of the subscribing witnesses to the within and forgoing will, personally came before the said court, and being duly sworn, deposed and stated that they saw the within and foregoing named testator, Nels S. Nelson, sign the within and foregoing instrument of writing, which he published as his last will and testament, and that the said testator was at the time of so doing of sound mind and over the age of twenty-one years, and that they attested the same at the request and in the presence of said testators, which proof was deemed by said

court sufficient to establish said will, which was then allowed and ordered to be certified and recorded.

In testimony whereof, I, William Snuffin, clerk of the district court, and *ex-officio* clerk of the county court, and register of probate of said county, have signed my name and affixed the seal of said court, this 6th day of July, A. D., 1858.

WILLIAM SNUFFIN, *Clerk.*

While business of this nature was being transacted, there was also marrying and giving in marriage. The earliest marriage in the county is not, of course, recorded in the proper document, having occurred before its organization. The earliest recorded marriages are the following:

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY. } ss.

Jason Haws, of the aforesaid county, of the lawful age, and Sarah Hillman, intend marriage according to law; this is therefore to authorize any legal person to solemnize the aforesaid nuptials and make due return in twenty days from the date of said marriage. In witness whereof, I set my hand and affix the seal of my office, this sixth day of September, A. D., 1851.

WILLIAM SMITH,
County Judge.

On the bottom of this license appears the following return:

This is to certify that I did on the seventh day of September, 1851, join in marriage the above named persons at Coonville, as witness my hand.

J. W. COOLIDGE,
Minister of the Gospel.

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY. } ss.

D. T. Bowen, of the aforesaid county, of lawful age, and Mary Sillsby, of lawful age, intend marriage according to law. This is therefore to authorize any legal person to solemnize the aforesaid nuptials, and make due return according to law, from the date of said marriage. In witness whereof, I set my hand and affix my seal of said office, this eighth day of December, 1851.

WILLIAM SMITH,
County Judge.

[SEAL.]

On the reverse is the return as follows:

This may certify that I solemnized the marriage of D. T. Bowen and Mary Sillsbury, this 16th day of December, 1851.

WILLIAM SMITH,
County Judge.

Other early recorded marriages are those of:

Jacob J. Crocket and Elmira A. Anson, January 12, 1852; Joseph W. Coolidge, minister of the gospel, officiating.

Henry Fairbanks and Rhoda Ann Davis, February 12, 1852; Joseph W. Coolidge, clergyman, officiating.

Lewis Whitney and Ann J. Benedict, February 12, 1852; J. W. Coolidge, clergyman, officiating.

John Lovell to Elizabeth Smith, March 12, 1852; Jonathan Kerns to Mary Watson, April 1, 1852; John F. Windham to Eliza Rogers, April 1, 1852; A. J. Napier to Milly J. Yuzenburg, April 14, 1852; Abbott Hows to Maria Cox, April 14, 1852; B. T. Homer to Patience Bentley, April 31, 1852; Elijah Allen to Eliza Ann Bickmore, May 3, 1852; and Alexander Kidd to Phidelia Bickmore, May 3, 1852.

In applying for marriage licenses it often became necessary to produce the written consent of the parents to the one or the other of the parties to the intended contract. These "written consents" were in many instances preserved, and present some very interesting reminders of the manner in which business of this nature was then conducted. The two following will, perhaps, best illustrate this feature. The first document bears no date whatever:

Mr. Judge Bennet sir plas let Wm. A. Folden have a maredge licens and oblige yours
 JAMES FOLDEN

The other one reads as follows;

APRIL 23, 1857.

Nelson Rucker our son was born January 29, 1837 witch will make him 21 next January as we under Stand that he wishes to git married we have nothing a gainst it therefor we give our Consent

AMBROSE RUCKER
 RACAEEL RUCKER
 JOHN H. KOHB

COUNTY FINANCES.

The financial history of the county, unfortunately, bears no direct ratio of improvement as compared with its wonderful progress in other directions. Through a mistaken policy in its earlier days—some portions of which have been more than once repeated—the county has had a long and hard struggle to free itself from debt, a result not yet attained.

In the earliest report on the finances, the business covering so little ground, and the causes of the heavy drafts of later days not existing, but little effort was required to keep the books in a condition easily understood. In those days the office of treasurer resembled, in part, the New England office of itinerant collector. He not only had a business headquarters, but was obliged to call upon delinquent tax-payers in order to secure their assessment. The duties of the treasurer were therefore doubly onerous,

and his remuneration by no means adequate to the toil incurred. Few men sought office in those days; perhaps because the emoluments thereof were not sufficient to warrant any strenuous canvass. It was reserved for a later day and another generation to seek office for its spoils. Political contests, while excited so far as regards state or national issues, had nothing in common with them when matters of a local nature came up for suffrage. Personal vituperation and insidious attacks upon character were not then so prevalent as now. Persons were sought to fill offices, and should their duties appear onerous they were ready at once to resign. Salaries were small, and the temptation to use funds belonging to the public was stronger oftentimes than the determination to do right. Without instituting any invidious comparisons between the present county officials and those of an earlier day, it may be proper to note that the county treasury contributed more often to the funds of private individuals, than the reverse.

It became necessary, in the course of a few years, to have the financial standing of the county investigated, and the records relating thereto were subjected to a most careful and painstaking examination. In 1858 a commission, consisting of Nathan Dean and H. J. Graham, was appointed by the county court, "to examine the accounts and finances of the county." They met at the court house in Glenwood, July 7th, 1858, and made a thorough examination of such accounts and records as were available. Their report dates back to 1852. The county treasurer was C. W. Tolles. He is charged with the tax list of 1852, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,127.69, for which he gave his receipt. How much of that tax there was paid is not and never can be known. When he went out of office his deficiency amounted to \$106.00. His successor was Azoe Richardson, who entered upon the duties of his office in August, 1853. He is charged with \$1,517.51, against which there is a credit of \$970.17, leaving a deficit of \$547.34. The commission reported that they were "unable to hunt up papers and receipts to make the account reconcile." This exhibit follows a like line from 1852 until 1858, the time of making the examination. In none of the settlements do debts and credits agree. The committee reported August 14, 1858, and at the conclusion of the tables of the financial exhibit, they remark:

"We have failed in many instances even to satisfy ourselves, and have come to the conclusions here presented after a protracted investigation, showing a result, we believe, as correct as possible under the circumstances. Several causes have operated as impediments to our progress, and the protraction of our labors, and have contributed to the want of that complete success which we could have wished to have rewarded our labors. One thing is the great want of books which the county has suffered for, until a recent period, rendering it a very difficult task for the county officers to manage their affairs as they should do, and keep a clear statement of everything recorded correctly, trusting less to memory, which is very fallible and seldom to be trusted, rather than to the immediate entering of

every transaction upon an enduring record. This want of books has been greatly relieved by the present incumbent, Judge E. C. Bosbyshell.

"To this lack of books must be added a want of regularity and system in the entries themselves, which must invariably lead their successors, if not themselves into great confusion. And we perceive that the tax lists have been passed over to the treasurer for the last three years in a very imperfect state. We are glad to report, however, that a very great improvement has been made, and we may expect to see a much clearer exhibit in the affairs of the county hereafter.

"In regard to the papers appertaining to the business of the county, many are known to be lost, and more mislaid, some of which were of great importance. The great desideratum is to have everything entered at the proper time, in the right place, and in a correct manner; to have a place for everything, and everything in its place. This will obviate the necessity of calling together another committee, or if called together will render their labors comparatively light. It is hoped that the settlement now made, establishing as it does, a tangible basis for future management, and the sufficiency of books which they now have, will enable the county officers to inaugurate a new system, and transact the county business in a correct manner and satisfactory to all."

Concerning this statement it is but due to state that deficiencies may have occurred through mere carelessness, or want of proper entry rather than that they occurred through intent to defraud the county or pilfer its treasury. No settlements often appearing the commissioners "assumed" that moneys had properly been paid and cared for, with which assumption the charitably disposed will concur.

To better exhibit the material prosperity of the county, the census tables for 1856, are herewith given. By instituting a comparison between them and the abstract of assessment for 1880, the material increase in wealth may be readily observed:

TABLE,
SHOWING THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF MILLS COUNTY, FOR 1856.

TOWNSHIPS.	Agricultural Statistics														
	Acres of improved land.	Acres of unimproved land.	Acres of meadow.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of grass seeds.	Acres of spring wheat.	Bushels harvested.	Acres of winter wheat.	Bushels harvested.	Acres of oats.	Bushels harvested.	Acres of corn.	Bushels harvested.	Acres of potatoes.	Bushels harvested.
West Liberty.....	2,451	24,926	10,410	...	...	270	3,271	88	1,131	107	3,670	1,142	55,530	21	3,461
Silver Creek.....	2,808	723	1	1	...	257	1,338	246	1,373	128	2,122	1,118	37,300	21	2765
Rawles.....	2,295	9,372	2	...	...	223	2,348	82	902	93	1,710	1,134	43,010	13	2,478
Council Bluffs.....	762	4,485	16,173	...	...	145	1,516	...	...	68	2,140	385	18,580	15	1,865
Village of St. Mary.....	30	2,502	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plattville.....	682	2,007	4	...	...	63	270	8	46	...	...	585	22,162	13	1,460
Montgomery.....	871	3,011	...	...	...	167	1,552	1	5	21	380	214	7,430	3	418
White Cloud.....	616	5,689	216	...	...	106	1,282	6	84	37	675	229	8,974	7	1,032
Nishnabotna.....	746	3,034	...	...	...	158	1,573	8	80	20	322	312	8,545	2	543
Total.....	11,261	55,749	309,584	...	...	1,329	13,150	439	3,621	473	11,019	5,119	201,531	95	14,022

TABLE,

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF HOGS AND CATTLE SOLD, THE VALUE OF DOMESTIC AND GENERAL MANUFACTURES OF MILLS COUNTY, FOR 1856.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of hogs sold.	Value of hogs sold.	Number of cattle sold.	Value of cattle sold.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of cheese.	Pounds of wool.	Value of domestic manufactures.	Value of general manufactures.
West Liberty.....	437	2,256	307	7,182	12,385	400	499	95	55,200
Silver Creek.....	387	3,065	184	5,116	8,615	1,180	999	467	.....
Rawles.....	353	2,122	296	5,440	11,955	1,555	1,186	1,514	.....
Council Bluffs.....	120	869	176	2,677	1,689	10	25	.....	.....
Village of St. Mary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plattville.....	68	589	76	1,738	5,715	100	376	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	127	800	54	1,372	1,835	50	127	85	300
White Cloud.....	148	659	71	1,194	2,116	12	291	20	.....
Nishnabotna.....	74	633	30	818	1,380	600	262	320	.....
Total.....	1,714	10,993	1,194	25,538	45,690	3,907	4,093	2,173	55,500

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT FOR 1880.

Abstract of the assessment of Mills county for the year 1880, as required by section 833 of the code of 1873, and chapter 5, title 10, of said Code:

		VALUATION.
Lands exclusive of town property, 270,087 acres.....		\$2,224,166
TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.		VALUE OF REALTY IN TOWNS.
Glenwood city.....	\$145,270	
Malvern city.....	74,925	
Hastings city.....	26,470	
Emerson city.....	40,798	
Hillsdale city.....	8,723	
Pacific city, Pacific Junction and Sharpsburg.....	15,072	
White Cloud.....	577	
Aggregate value of realty in towns.....		311,855
Aggregate value of railroad property as assessed by executive council under chapter 5, title x of the code of 1873.....		596,365
Aggregate value of personal property (including horses, cattle, etc.).....		1,128,234
Total exemptions for trees planted <i>not</i> deducted from the above.....	76,646	
Total valuation of the county.....		4,256,619

LIVE STOCK.	NUMBER.	AGGREGATE VALUATION.
Cattle assessed in the county.....	21,073	\$265,400
Horses assessed in the county.....	7,410	261,105
Mules assessed in the county.....	865	38,322
Sheep assessed in the county.....	1,336	1,550
Swine assessed in the county.....	23,524	45,589
Total valuation of live stock.....		\$611,966

I certify the foregoing to be a full and complete abstract of assessments of said county, as required by law, and as corrected by the county board of equalization.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of June, 1880.

S. C. OSBORNE,
County Auditor.

Thus it is evident that as the world moves the tax-gatherer moves with it. He is not always the symbol of financial oppression or of a ruinous policy. While the immense increase in taxation is noticed, it should be remembered that there has been a very great increase in the wealth of this county, and in the extent of its public business. Railroads have come and to them the people have contributed liberally, if not always willingly. While they have been a source of increased taxation, they have raised real estate from a mere nominal value to a high standard. Not one cent has been legitimately expended in this manner but that it has increased largely the value of the land owned by those who donated the necessary funds. But the indebtedness of the county is considerable. There is one factor which, however, should be allowed its due weight, and that is the nature of the surface as constantly necessitating expenditure on roads and bridges. The soil is light and very slight rains frequently cause great ravines to be washed out across the roads. The bridge and road taxes will always, from these purely natural and unavoidable causes, be a source of constant large expenditure to the county; while retrenchment may here be needed their necessity will never be superseded. Other sources of expenditure have been the county levee and the Watkins ditch, the usefulness and value of which is set forth in another place.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

THE POOR FARM.

Charitable institutions, ever since the earliest dawn of history, have existed in some form to ameliorate the unhappy and sorrowful phases of human life. With the advance in knowledge, and the increased duty thereby resting on men to care for their fellows, there have resulted a better understanding of the needs of humanity and better methods of meeting them. Institutions of a charitable nature have sprung up in every clime, more or less perfect in their organization and administration; all of which are doing a noble work for humanity. But, as is more interesting to us, our own land is in no respect behind other lands in its care for the sick and sore, the poor and the unfortunate. In every state there are numerous institutions, cared for at its expense, and in nearly every county the same feeling of kindness finds expression in the maintenance of a home for the same classes. The care of this county for the unfortunate in life has ever been most kind. Busied with individual cares and necessities, as its inhabitants have been, they nevertheless found opportunity to pause and enquire into the condition of the poor of the county. Not until

the year 1875 did there occur any public expression of interest in or solicitude for people of this class; but in that year such an expression was obtained, in response to the following notice of the Board of Supervisors, which was issued at the September term of that year.

NOTICE.

To the Qualified Electors of Mills County, Iowa:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Mills county, Iowa.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the board of supervisors of said county, begun on the 6th day of September, 1875, it was ordered that the question of levying a tax of one mill on the dollar, on the taxable property of said county for the purchase of land for a county poor farm, be submitted to the electors of said county at the general election to be held on the 12th day of October, 1875, and that on the ballots of those voting for said tax shall be written or printed the words "For Poor Farm Tax," and that on the ballots of those voting against said tax shall be written or printed the words, "Against Poor Farm Tax."

WM. H. TAFT, *County Auditor.*

Glenwood, September 8, 1875.

Pursuant to this notice the election was held. It is a matter of deep regret that so many were to be found in the county so occupied with their own schemes that they not only took no interest in, but actually tried to defeat the will of more liberal-minded and more humane men. But the measure triumphed by a vote of three to one, and the county began properly to care for its poor. Subsequent to the election the following notice was issued:

STATE OF IOWA, }
 COUNTY OF MILLS, } ss.

Notice is hereby given that at the general election held on the 12th day of October, 1875, the electors of Mills county adopted the proposition to levy a tax of one mill on the dollar on the taxable property of said county for the purchase of land for a poor farm, by the following vote:

For poor farm tax.....	1,202 votes.
Against poor farm tax.....	406 "

WM. H. TAFT, *County Auditor*

Glenwood, October 22, 1875.

Measures were at once taken to provide a suitable home and property, to be used for the purposes named in the question as submitted to the voters of the county. Bids were called for and made. After inquiry into the several farms offered, that of Jesse Miller seemed most eligible.

At the October session, 1876, of the board of supervisors the following was transacted:

WHEREAS, The board of supervisors of said county, at a regular session begun and held on Monday, the 18th day of October, 1875, after careful and full consideration of the whole subject, decided by a vote in full session at the court house, in Glenwood, Iowa, to purchase

of one Jesse Miller, two hundred and ten acres of land in said county, on the following terms and conditions, to which terms and conditions the said county of Mills, through their board of supervisors, and the said Jesse Miller, on his part, and each of said parties consent and bind themselves hereby to perform, viz:

The said Miller and said Mills county have this day contracted for the sale and purchase of the following described land situated in Mills county, Iowa, viz: The southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section sixteen and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-one (21), and ten acres, bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section seventeen, and running thence east sixty-one and one-half rods; thence south twenty-six rods; thence west sixty-one and one-half rods, and thence north to the place of beginning, all situated in township seventy-two (72), north of range forty-two (42) west, and containing in all two hundred and ten acres. Said Miller agrees to take and accept, and said Mills county agrees to give for said land the sum of eight thousand dollars. There are included with the land one roan cow, two years old past; one Brown corn-planter, two Blackhawk cultivators, and two double harrows. The said personal property is this day delivered by said Miller to Mills county. The said eight thousand dollars is the total amount agreed to be paid for all the above described land and personal property. It is agreed that said Mills county shall pay interest on the said eight thousand dollars from this date at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Said Mills county also hereby agrees to pay to said Miller on March 1st, 1876, the sum of three thousand dollars; on April 1st, 1876, the sum of one thousand dollars, and on March 1st, 1877, the sum of four thousand dollars, with the privilege of paying any sum sooner if said county sees proper to do so. Said Miller agrees hereby to deliver to said Mills county the possession of said premises, together with all improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, on the 1st day of December, 1875, save and except the following: Said Miller reserves possession of the bins in the barn now used to store his wheat and oats; also, the cribs necessary to crib his corn on said premises, until July 1, 1876; also the privilege of turning his stock in the stalk field on said premises until March 1, 1876. Said Mills county also agrees to assume the payment of taxes on said property for the year 1875. On the final performance by Mills county of the terms of this contract on its part, said Miller hereby agrees to make to said Mills county a good and sufficient warranty deed to the land above described, free and clear of any and all incumbrances.

In witness whereof said Miller and a majority of the members of said board, in actual and open session, have hereunto subscribed their names.

JESSE MILLER,

JOHN BARBOUR, } *Majority of the Members of*
H. A. NORTON. } *said Board of Supervisors.*

Dated October 22, 1875.

And thus was instituted the "poor farm," the founding of which should always be a matter of self congratulation for the county. With one of the finest farms in the limits of Mills, and under the able management of Superintendent Smawley, the institution is self sustaining; a circumstance calling for renewed approval. The inmates, at the close of 1880, numbered fifteen; all seeming contented, though enjoying a home provided by the public at large.

THE JAIL.

The county has not been without criminals of a dangerous character—men whose utter disregard for law and order, and the rights of citizens

and property has been such as necessitated incarceration, sometimes for lengthy periods. To care properly for men of this class there was erected, in 1853, a substantial log building, to be used for jail purposes. The structure was composed of hewn logs and heavy planks, made doubly secure by heavy spikes driven in at regular short distances.

In this structure was confined the early criminals. The jail stood in the rear of the present site of Hinchman's drug store, on the west side of the square. There was nothing inviting in its appearance, and judging from the repeated condemnation of the earlier grand juries, was not at all inviting in its interior arrangements and conduct.

The strength of the walls was not, however, sufficient to prevent the escape of prisoners almost as soon as incarcerated. The reports of the sheriffs to the grand juries, and of these last named bodies to the district court, are filled with the names of those who escaped jail.

One, in 1857, is remarkable for the closeness of the escape upon the committal. The sheriff says: "James Orton and Silas Woodford, described in the calendar by John Hoynie, sheriff of said county, filed in open court, August 10, 1857, made their escape from the jail on the night of the 10th of August, A. D. 1853, being the same night after the jail first came under my charge, by boring through the wall and digging out." Previous to this, in the September term, 1855, the grand jury reported that "they examined the jail and found it defective in the following particulars, to-wit: the walls of said jail are not comfortable for all kinds of weather; no suitable provision made for warming the rooms, the lock upon the outer door is defective."

It has elsewhere been noticed that there was, for some years, no proper place to care for the valuable and important records of the county. In this same report the grand jury called attention to this matter in the following language:

In the examination of the county records the jury find that there is no safe and convenient place for the keeping of the public records and papers, where they can be secure from fire and other casualties, they therefore recommend that a good fire proof safe be procured for the deposit of such records and papers at as early a day as possible."

Previous to the report of the grand jury for the September term, 1857, the county judge and prosecuting attorney, at the February term of the same year, had called attention to the fact "that they found said jail exceeding dirty, the floor was covered with chips and ashes, and the cleanliness of the apartments wholly neglected, * * * that no calendar of the prisoners is kept as required by law, and that the papers pertaining thereto are not to be found." The gentlemen making this report were O. N. Tyson, county judge, and J. W. Russell, prosecuting attorney. The report was followed by a change in the condition of the jail, as well as

by one in its keeper, the former being consequent, it is to be presumed, upon the latter.

The old jail was made to subserve the interests of the county until 1869, when it was torn down, and its valuable portions used for other purposes. Measures had been taken in 1868 to provide a suitable jail, when, at the January session of the board of supervisors, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That D. C. Briggs, Jas. H. Wing, E. C. Bosbyshell and William Wheeler be and they are hereby appointed a committee to procure a plan and specifications for a jail house to be erected in Glenwood, Mills county; said house, exclusive of cells, not to cost over three thousand dollars, and that they be required to report the same with all the information they may derive on the subject, to this board at its next meeting.

At the March session in 1868, the committee appointed at the January meeting on the jail question, reported as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Your committee have had the matter of erecting a jail under consideration, and direct me to report as follows: We would recommend that the plans and specifications reported by your committee appointed at the last meeting of the board, be adopted with such alterations as the jail commissioner hereafter constituted, shall deem expedient, provided that such alterations shall not materially increase the expense of the original plan, to-wit: three thousand dollars, and C. B. Stande, E. B. Sampson, William Wheeler and William Kempton be appointed commissioners to let and superintend the building of said jail, and that said commissioners be directed to procure four iron cells and place them in the building for the safe keeping of prisoners; and that the clerk be directed to issue orders on the jail fund on the order of said commissioners.

In accordance with these resolutions and plans the contract for building the jail was let. Before it was completed the grand jury, August 21, 1869, made the following report, looking toward the proper safe construction of the building then in process of erection:

“We, the grand jury of Mills county, recommend that the jail of said county be fixed as follows: that the floor, ceiling and walls be lined with boiler iron, and that the locks on the doors leading into the room where the cells are, and the locks on all the cell doors should be fixed more permanent and safe by putting on a harp of sufficient length at the sides to receive two bolts, well screwed in at each end, and that there be a piece or strip of iron at least one half inch thick, on the side opposite the harp, so that the bolts fastening the harp may screw through it solid, and then cut the screw bolt off solid on both sides.

A. R. WRIGHT,
Foreman Grand Jury.”

In accordance with these suggestions the building was further strengthened.

The site of the jail is almost directly east of the position of the old log jail, though across the square and in the rear of the court-house. The cost of the building as first erected was \$5,599, which sum, included the cost of the iron cells, doors and window frame, which were made in Cincinnati, Ohio, and purchased by a special committee sent to that city by the board of jail commissioners.

The building has been subsequently enlarged to nearly double its former capacity. The enlargement was not suffered to go under contract, and cost the county less than one thousand dollars.

THE WATKINS DITCH.

Among the other improvements in the county, affecting largely the interests of its citizens, or a portion of them at least, should be mentioned the Watkins ditch, so named for the gentleman mainly instrumental in securing its establishment. The facts in the matter may be best presented in the petition, and the legislation consequent thereon. The object was to recover to farming purposes a large area of land annually flooded by Keg creek in the Missouri bottom. The petition was as follows, and was filed July 5, 1878:

To the Board of Supervisors of Mills county, Iowa:

GENTLEMEN—We the undersigned, represent that the low lands on the Missouri river bottom, and south of Pacific City, are frequently inundated by the freshets of Keg creek, damaging and destroying crops on cultivated lands, and preventing the tillage of large quantities of uncultivated lands, otherwise good; therefore, in order to protect the public health, to preserve our crops and to enable us to improve other lands, we pray your honorable body to cause the waters of Keg creek to be restrained by ditches and levees, constructed of a proper capacity and in a substantial manner as provided by law; said improvement to be made as near as practicable on the following route, namely: south side levee to commence at a practical point east of the William's mill dam, and run southwest to where the north levee will commence at the creek below the dam, at the southwest corner of section twenty-two (22), township 72, range 43; thence to run in a course southwest, to a point near the southwest corner of section 32 of same township; thence westerly to intersect the present channel of Keg creek in said section 32, and thence with said channel to the Missouri river.

Signed by

H. C. WATKINS, and fourteen others.

The petition came before the board for a hearing at the August term, 1878, at which time the following proceedings were had:

In the matter of the drainage of the Missouri bottom, now on this 12th day of August, 1878, it being the time set for hearing in this matter, it is made to appear by the return of James S. Hendrie, sheriff, that due, legal and truly personal service of the pendency and prayer of this petition was by him made in Mills county, on the following named persons as parties, across or over whose land the ditch is proposed to run, namely: H. W. Brown, J. A. Donelaw, John Johnson, Geo. Gilleard, C., B. & Q. R. R., B & M. R. R., E. Jones, J. W. Summers, W. G. Summers, J. J. Swain, Hannah Swain, Benj. Gunsolly, W. H. Fague, George Morrow, J. D. Wright, David Deffibaugh, Jacob Crawson, C. L. Epperson, Jasper Cook, and the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., and it is further made to appear by proof, that the said notice was published for two consecutive weeks in the *Mills County Journal*, a weekly paper published at Glenwood, in said county, the last publication being made August 3, 1878, by which it appears that due and legal service has been had on the following named persons who do not reside in Mills county: N. Hill, J. S. Wright, Jacob Dishong, B. C. Birdsall, and Giles Dowles; and it further appears that claims for damages on account of the location of the ditch or drain, has been made by the following named persons, and none other, namely: H. W. Brown, E. R. Arrison, C. L. Epperson, Benj. Gunsolly, David Deffibaugh, F. H. Dashner, E. Jones, Geo. Gilleard, K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R.,

W. H. Taylor, John Johnson, Nelson Hill, and J. A. Donelaw. Therefore it is ordered that further proceedings in this matter be had at the next regular session of this board, and in the meantime shall take the lawful steps necessary to ascertain the amounts of actual damage to the several claims aforesaid.

The construction of the ditch was not unattended by opposition, though all matters pertaining thereto were adjusted satisfactorily with a single exception. Damages were assessed, and the final proceedings had in the October term, 1878, as follows:

In the matter of the Watkins ditch: Now, on this 15th day of October, 1878, it is made to appear to the board that the damages heretofore assessed have been secured to be paid, and further, that the public health, convenience and welfare will be promoted by carrying forward to completion the improvement prayed for; therefore, it is ordered unanimously by this board that this ditch and drainage improvement is hereby established on the route specified in the return of Seth Dean, county surveyor, filed July 22, 1878, and the plat and profile accompanying said return, and of the dimensions therein specified; and that the Auditor proceed as provided by law to let the same by contracts and in sections, divided by this board, as follows: Section No. 1 being embankment above the Williams mill-dam, 3,000 feet long, and marked on the ground; sections 2 to 14 inclusive, to be each 1,500 feet in length, and as marked on the ground; sections 15 and 16 to be 1,500 feet long each; section 17 and last, to be 4,000 feet in length more or less, the work on each of said sections to be completed on or before December 1, 1879.

The position of this needed improvement may be noted on the map accompanying this volume. It is sufficient to say that it has already demonstrated the wisdom of the measures which inaugurated and carried to a successful issue its construction.

THE COURT HOUSE.

No records exist relative to the building of this structure. The original legislation, the notices, the elections, the contract, all have disappeared from the county records for reasons best known to those immediately connected with their disappearance. The building is a brick structure, two stories in height, the upper of which is used for court purposes. On the first floor are the offices devoted to the use of the county officials. The building was erected in 1857, and cost about forty thousand dollars—perhaps a sufficient reason for the loss of all records pertaining to it.

FAIR ASSOCIATIONS.

“The principal advantage of academies consists in the philosophical spirit naturally engendered by them, which spreads itself throughout society, and extends to all objects. The isolated inquirer may resign himself without fear to the spirit of system: he only hears afar off the contradiction which he incurs. But in a learned society the conflict of systematic

opinions soon results in their overthrow, and the desire of being mutually satisfied necessarily establishes between the members an agreement to admit nothing but the results of observation and calculation. Hence, as experience has shown, true philosophy has been generally diffused since the rise of academies. By setting the example of subjecting everything to the examination of a rigorous analysis, they have dissipated the prejudices which had too long tyrannized in the sciences, and in which the best intellects of preceding ages had shared. Their useful influence over opinion has, in our day, dispelled errors which had been received with an enthusiasm that in other times would have perpetuated them. Equally exempt from the credulity which would admit everything, and the prejudice which disposes to the rejection of whatever departs from received ideas, these enlightened bodies have always, in difficult questions, and with reference to extraordinary phenomena, wisely awaited the answers of observation and experiment, which they have at the same time solicited by prizes and by their own labors. Proportioning their appreciation, as well to the magnitude and difficulty of a discovery as to its immediate utility, and convinced by many examples that the most sterile in appearance may some day lead to important consequences, they have encouraged the research for truth in regard to all objects, with the exclusion of those only which the limits of man's understanding render forever inaccessible. Finally, it is from their bosom that those great theories have arisen whose generality places them beyond the common reach, and which, spreading themselves by numerous applications over nature and the arts, have become inexhaustible sources of light and fruition. Wise governments, convinced of the glory and prosperity of empires, have not only instituted them, but attached them to their own service, that they might derive from them that knowledge which has often proved of the highest public advantage."—Laplace, (*Precis de l' Historie de l' Astronomie* p. 99.)

It was on this principle that the farming community of this county established the various fair organizations that have conduced so largely to foster its agricultural interests. But their value is little understood. Many suppose that mere theories fine-spun from the imaginations of pseudo-farmers and the opportunity to present them, or their results, are the main objects of organizations of this kind. But their real and true object is to present the great principles which lie at the foundation of the practical pursuits of life. It would be an exceedingly difficult matter to point out any single occupation which more directly and profoundly affects the general public than that of tilling the soil—all the experience of all the past should therefore be brought to aid in reducing that occupation to the standard of exact science. None but the unskillful farmers say they want no scientific farming. In their occupation they have given them Nature in all her richness, the richest domain for experiment in the

known world. As yet, in the west, little has been done; Nature has done so much the cultivators of the soil have been content with her gifts. While in the older east the practical deductions of science have infused new life and given a new impulse and a new energy to all the departments of human industry, and husbandry among the rest, here the farms are being cultivated as they were by the sires and grandsires of long ago. Progress and improvement are stamped on every feature of western life save this single one, and farmers are plodding on "in the good old way of our fathers."

To obviate this dangerous tendency, local fair associations have been organized and maintained, and with most remarkable results. A kind of generous rivalry has been inaugurated, a rivalry which manifests itself in the improvement of stock and fruit, in the more careful tilling of the soil and consequent increase of crops. The farming community is beginning to learn that rich as is the soil they cultivate, it is not inexhaustible, and may even yet be improved. At the fairs, are brought together from all parts of the adjacent country the finest and best of the year's harvesting; implements and tools for inspection and comparison; articles of home manufacture and handiwork to care for these necessary interests of the farmer's home, and even the products of educated taste to foster a love for the fine arts and the beautiful in Nature and art. All these things are subserved more or less successfully by the various fair associations of the county.

The oldest of these is the Mills County Agricultural Society, which was organized September 20, 1856, with Josiah Farrer as president, and Lewis W. Tubbs as secretary. The organization had a short life, and ceased to be before a single fair had been held. A second attempt was made March 16, 1858, which resulted in electing as president the gentleman who had served in that capacity in the preceding organization, and as secretary, W. S. Graff. A board of directors, consisting of one member for each township, was appointed, who were to report at a future meeting, a constitution and necessary by-laws. When the constitution was drafted, the objects of the association were stated as follows:

ART. 1. The object of this society shall be the encouragement and improvement of agriculture, domestic manufactures and mechanical arts, and shall be known as the Mills county Agricultural Society.

The first article and those that followed it, with a few verbal changes, were adopted from the constitution of the Des Moines county association. The last meeting held by the society organized in 1858, bears the date of May 21, 1859. In September of 1859 the last fair was held, the enterprise not meeting with the support that its importance would seem to have warranted. From that time until March 3, 1866, there was nothing

done in the county in this direction. On that day the citizens of the county met at the court house in Glenwood to "re-organize" the society. A committee, consisting of L. A. Williams, William E. Dean and H. A. Copeland, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. This committee reported April 21, 1866, when the constitution was adopted and the organization again had an existence. In March of 1867 the following entry appears in the minute book of the secretary, from which it appears this second attempt ended in failure:

Mr. Mickelwait offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the people of Mills county are unwilling to keep up an agricultural society, and after an ineffectual attempt on the part of the few to create an interest in this matter, we deem it expedient to dissolve this organization and it is further resolved that the sum of twenty-five dollars be paid to the secretary for services and that the remaining funds on hand be appropriated to the Soldier's Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Iowa.

Two years later, May 15, 1869, another attempt was made "to resuscitate the Mills County Agricultural Society," which resulted in the enrollment of twenty-two names on the membership list. George Mickelwait was elected president; E. C. Bosbyshell, treasurer; and S. A. Williams, secretary. The constitution and by-laws of the organization for 1866, were provisionally adopted as those which should govern the new "resurrection." From that time until the present the society has had a kind of existence, not always successful nor so useful as it might be made, but of this the reader is well aware. It would be a matter calling for congratulation should the residents of the county rally to the support of their fair and make it the success it eminently deserves to be. Only in this way can the best interests of the farming community be subserved, interests which, as has been above indicated, are the sole source of wealth and prosperity to the county.

In the summer of 1873 the second fair society was organized at Malvern, under the name of the Mills County Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association. It was the outgrowth of a strong public opinion that the interests of the farming community could best be served at some point more central than that chosen as the headquarters of the society whose history has just been given. The prime movers in the enterprise were J. M. Strahan, D. M. Whitfield, and Joseph Foxworthy, aided by the leading men of that portion of the county. A joint stock company was organized and shares issued at five dollars each. The proceeds thus derived were expended in the purchase of suitable grounds and the erection of buildings. The grounds owned by the society comprise some twenty-eight acres, situated on section thirty-two, at the geographical center of the county. When the first meeting for the election of permanent officers was called, an enthusiastic gathering convened and chose as presi-

dent, John Barnum; vice-president, S. Van Orsdale; secretary, J. D. Paddock; and treasurer, W. D. Evans. At the same time and place a board of directors consisting of sixteen persons was chosen. The first fair was held in September, 1873. The prosperity of the organization has been so marked that the price of shares has been advanced to ten dollars each. It is entirely out of debt, and bids fair to rival any similar organization of this portion of the state. The entries at the first fair numbered three hundred, while those for 1880 made a grand total of *thirteen hundred*.

To these societies are entrusted all the interests of the county that pertain to farming. What they have accomplished can perhaps never be fully known or its value estimated. Many have doubtless been incited to renewed endeavor, and thus directly been benefitted by the exhibitions of stock and produce which yearly find their way to these trysting places. One feature must always militate against a completely successful fair, and that is the division of interest that will result from duplicate societies. The area to which the operations of such a society are confined is so small that one or both must finally succumb. In these matters, as in those of a more far-reaching and different nature, community of interests and oneness of purpose must obtain if ever permanent success is to be assured.

COUNCIL BLUFFS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

There have been long periods in the history of the race when men engaged in a special work or employed in special pursuits kept wholly to themselves the results of their toil and their speculation. Little comes down to us from those earlier days when men began first to wrestle with the great problems of life and mind, of disease and health. This was not because they thought little, nor because what they did compass in the world of intellect possessed no value, but because the interests of each individual necessitated such action as this. Later on, men engaged in the same occupation or professions banded together to interchange experiences and opinions, to review theories and present doctrines. An impulse was thus given to the learned professions that has never yet ceased to have its value; an impulse which is maintained by the same means and fostered for the same ends. In accordance with this idea the Council Bluffs Medical Society was organized, August 2, 1869. The association holds its annual meeting on the first Tuesday in August. Its objects are those pertaining directly to the profession from which its members come. They come together in annual convention and present not only their experiences but relate test cases, present theses on diseases in special forms

or on medicines with special usage. Doctors often come to their Ther-mopylæ, and must have recourse to the experience of others of the Spar-tan band who brave the dangers of disease, or endure the toil of the physi-cian's life. Few are they who fully realize what these men, faithful in the hour of pain and danger, are required to endure, an endurance second only to the love that prompts them to their task. The society to which many of the physicians of this county belong, while not a distinc-tive county organization, has nevertheless a far-reaching influence within its limits, and thus directly affects the interest of the people in the matter of health.

THE EARLY FERRIES.

During the earliest days of the county's history, passage over the streams within its boundaries was accomplished by fords, at the best un-reliable, and always, at certain seasons, impassible. In a prairie region like this, the banks of the streams are soft and yielding, and even their beds are continually changing, hence a ford is by no means permanently reliable. When the last obstacle to the colonization of this county, and indeed of western Iowa, had been removed, and the tide of immigration began to flow westward, increased facilities were demanded. Very many reached this county from sections farther north, having crossed the Nish-nabotna so high up that a mere fording was all that was necessary. Many stopped, but others kept on their way. These passers-by were of two classes; very many of them were Mormons on their way to the New Jerusalem, and many others were adventurers, the news of the discovery of gold in California having filled every road with trains of fortune seek-ers. With this increased travel came an increased demand for better and safer facilities by which to cross the streams that lay in the way of the emigrant.

One of the earliest ferries was that at White Cloud, across the Nish-nabotna in the southeastern part of the county. It is not known whether this is the one kept by a Mr. Hill, but if not, he was the proprietor of one near that point at a very early day. The records and all authentic information with reference to this ferry have long since been destroyed.

To operate these ferries a license was required from the board of coun-ty commissioners, who also fixed the rates of toll or passage. These ferry licenses were granted usually for a single year, but not infrequently for much longer periods. The keeping of the ferry was a public neces-sity, and those who were able to purchase a "flat-boat," turned it to good advantage by use in this manner. Some of the applications are in full

accord with other legal documents of early days. Sometimes a notice was posted to the effect that the person whose signature was attached, intended applying for a license. The following is an instance wherein the intention was followed by the act:

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I shall apply to the next term of the county court at Coonville, for a licence to establish and keep a ferry on the Missouri River at Plattsville in the County of Mills and State of Iowa December 12th, A. D. 1851.

SAM'L MARTIN.

PETITION.

To the Honorable Cort of Mills County:

I pray your Honor for license to establish and keep a ferry at Plattsville across the Missouri river in the county of Mills and State of Iowa, extending three-fourths of a mile down the river and one and one-fourth miles up said river from the town of Plattsville, for the term of ten years, January the fifth, A. D. 1852.

SAMUEL MARTIN.

This was the first establishment of a ferry at this point across the Missouri. There had previously been one in operation at Trader's point, conducted by Peter A. Sarpy.

Col. Sarpy was one of the first white men in this county, having come in 1836, and engaged in trade with the Indians. The boats used were the ordinary flatboats of the western rivers, and frequently the crossing was so uncertain, the boat would land a mile below its usual haven. Often the passengers were obliged to lend a helping hand to get across at all. Conscious of these disadvantages, in 1853, Col. Sarpy proposed to establish a steam ferry, and the result may be gathered from the following extract:

APPLICATION OF PETER A. SARPY FOR FERRY LICENSE.

The court being satisfied that all the legal requisites on said application were complied with, and that a ferry was needed at the said point, and that the said Sarpy is a suitable person to keep said ferry. It is, therefore, ordered, that license be granted to the said Sarpy to keep said ferry as follows, to-wit:

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY. } ss.

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Whereas, Peter A. Sarpy having made application to the county court for license to establish and keep a steam ferry boat during the spring emigration, and suitable flat boats, skiffs, etc., at other times across the Missouri river at that point where the east half of section 26, township 73, north, of range 44 west, borders on said stream, and having in all respects complied with the requisites of the law.

These are therefore authorizing the said Peter A. Sarpy to establish and keep for ten years a ferry boat as aforesaid, at the same point at the said river, and have the said privi-

lege exclusive for the distance of one mile above the said point, and one mile below said point, and so far as the shore of the said river at the said point, within the limits of the said county is concerned, shall charge ferriage at the following rates, to-wit:

For wagon and two horses (steam-boat).....	\$ 4.00
For wagon and four horses, "	5.00
For loose cattle per head, " .....	.25
For sheep per head, " .....	.05
For man, " .....	.10
For wagon and two horses, (flat-boat).....	1.00
For wagon and four horses, "	1.00
For footman, " .....	.10
For horseman, " .....	.50
For sheep per head, " .....	.05
For cattle per head, " .....	.10

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed my private seal, (there being no seal of office yet provided by law), this the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1853.

H. P. BENNETT, [SEAL].

County Judge of Mills county, Iowa.

In the following year a license was granted to J. L. Sharpe to "keep a ferry" at Bethlehem. The following is the record in this case;

Upon application of Joseph L. Sharpe for a license to keep a ferry on the Missouri river at the town of Bethlehem, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said applicant is a suitable person to keep a ferry, and the keeper of the previous ferry at the same point, and it further appearing to the court that due notice of the application has been made, and all other requisites of the law being complied with, it is therefore ordered that so far as the shore of this state is concerned, license be and is hereby granted to the said Joseph L. Sharpe, for the term of ten years from the date hereof, as follows, to-wit:

STATE OF IOWA, }
MILLS COUNTY. } ss.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS, Joseph L. Sharpe having made application to the county court of Mills county for license to establish and keep a ferry at the town of Bethlehem, on the Missouri river, and having in all respects complied with the requisites of the law, these are therefore, authorizing the said said Joseph L. Sharpe to establish and keep, (so far as the shore of this state is concerned) for ten years, a ferry on the Missouri river at the said point, with the exclusive privilege of one mile each way therefrom, above and below said point, and he is authorized to charge and receive tolls for ferrying at the following rates, to-wit:

For wagon and two horses.....	\$ 1.00
For wagon and four horses	1.50
For footman .....	.10
For horseman.....	.50
For sheep per head.....	.05
For cattle per head.....	.10

The time for ferrying is between sunrise and sundown, at all times when the river is within its banks and in boating order.

In testimony whereof, I, Hiram P. Bennett, county judge, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county at my office in Glenwood, this, the 1st day of May, A. D., 1854.

[SEAL.]

HIRAM P. BENNETT,

County Judge of Mills county, Iowa.

These were all the ferries established in the county. The rates of ferriage in these days seem exorbitant, but they were hardly so then. There was no choice; either the rates current must be paid or there was no passage. The modern triumphs of engineering skill, by which the widest streams are readily bridged, have made the ferry a thing of the past, and they have, many of them, taken their places among the things that were.

RAILROADS.

Somebody once wrote a book, "The World on Wheels," the title of which, though not historical, is very suggestive of the conditions of progress. Communication with the outside world was neither ready nor pleasant, in the days of the lumbering coach. Two lines of these coaches formerly ran through the county, one, the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs line, running by way of Sidney, Tabor, Glenwood, and thence to Council Bluffs, and the route of the Western Stage company, through from one county seat to another, and these lines formed the only mode of public conveyance from one point to another. The trips of the stages were originally made weekly, then semi-weekly, and finally daily, as the growing business warranted such an increase of facilities. The life of the traveler in those days was by no means a pleasant one. When steep hills must be ascended, or muddy bottoms crossed, the passenger—wearied as he was by the swaying and rough usage of hard driving—was expected to descend and mount the hill or cross the bottom on foot. Passengers then became often travel-stained, in a sense which now no longer obtains. But like all companies whose business was of a public nature, the Western Stage company was often censured for carelessness and wanton abuse of public good nature. One such censure contains the cause of the trouble that so often led to delayed and damaged mail matter in the days before the railroad. It is as follows:

"The western stage company deserves the greatest credit for their untiring energy and perseverance in bringing every mail to this city, for the last three weeks in a wet and pulp-like state, perfectly saturated with water and wholly unreadable. But for the mail brought from the south on Friday morning last, they deserve more than a high eulogy. There was one entire sack of near two bushels, which was not only saturated with water, but completely covered with mud, and every direction entirely obliterated. That sack full must prove a total loss, as it can never be forwarded to its destination. Our postmaster has on many occasions recently when the bundles were broken open, taken the pains and trouble to re-envelope them again and forward. For this he should receive the thanks of a generous people.

We are sickened at the sight of every mail that arrives. When the agent is asked why this repeated occurrence of *destroying the mail*, they offer the same silly and stereotyped reply, that "the stage upset in the creek!" This western stage company have proved an

intolerable nuisance, and we should think it high time that the department at Washington were taking notice of these faults and the destroying of the mail matter.—*Bugle*, 1858.

But the days of the lumbering coach, of delayed mails* and freights, of toilsome travel have long since ceased to be in this county. The iron horse puffs its way over hill and through valley, from the extreme north of the county to its southern limits, on three distinct lines of road, and across the county from west to east by one of the greatest lines of the west. These lines afford ample means of communication, and ready facilities by which to carry the produce of the county to the great marts of the land.

The first railroad scheme to engage the attention of the county, and which became the subject of a general ballot was the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph railroad. The company working under this style was organized May 18, 1858. The articles of incorporation were signed by Enos Lowe, A. D. Richardson, S. L. Nuckolls, A. A. Bradford, Ira D. Blanchard, William Street, Frank Street, L. Nuckolls, Addison Cochran, James A. Jackson, Samuel S. Bayliss, Samuel S. Curtiss, James D. Test, George Doughty, George Parks, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Hadley D. Johnson, Martin W. Riden, Horace Everett, and Benjamin Rector. The capital stock of the company was to be one million dollars. The affairs of the company were to be managed by a board of nine directors, to be chosen by the stockholders, from among their own number, on the second Monday in July and annually thereafter. The directors were to elect

*The difficulty of communicating news in the west at an early day, aside from the delay caused by irresponsible coachdrivers, may be judged of by the following extract from a letter by John Brown :

“An answer to your favor of the sixteenth of March, was, together with several other letters, put into the hands of one of General Harmar's officers, who set out in May last for the Ohio, and who promised to forward them to the district, but I fear they have been miscarried, as I was a few days ago informed that his orders had been countermanded, and that he had been sent to the garrison at West Point. Indeed, I have found it almost impracticable to transmit a letter to Kentucky, and there is scarcely any communication between this place and that country. A post is now established from this place to Fort Pitt, to set out once in two weeks, after the twentieth instant; this will render the communication easy and certain.”

In addition to the delays, the cost of transmitting a letter in those days was considerable. It is not generally known, though it ought to be, that cheap postage is of comparatively recent date. The rates from the formation of the American postal system in 1789 until 1816, were: for a single letter (*i. e.* one composed of a single piece of paper), under forty miles eight, cents; under ninety, ten cents; under three hundred, seventeen cents; under five hundred, twenty-five cents. In 1816 these rates were modified as follows: a single letter not over thirty miles six and a quarter cents; over forty and under eighty ten cents; over eighty and under one hundred and fifty twelve and a half cents; over one hundred and fifty and under four hundred, eighteen and three-quarter cents; and an additional rate for each piece of paper. If the letter weighed one ounce, four times the rates were charged. Again, in 1845 the rates were lowered: for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, under three hundred miles, five cents; over three hundred, ten cents; and an additional rate for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The present rates of letter postage were adopted in 1863.

R. E. C.

from their own number a president, vice-president, and treasurer, each to serve one year. The directors were also to elect a secretary annually, and to provide for the appointment and employment of such other officers, attorneys, agents, engineers, clerks, and laborers, as might be needed to manage the affairs of the corporation, and build and operate a railroad. The object of the company was to build and operate a railroad from Council Bluffs to some point on the Missouri state line, there to connect with a railroad from St. Joseph, Missouri. The articles of incorporation were filed for record in the recorder's office in the county of Pottawattamie, May 18, 1858, and filed in the office of the secretary of state, July 2, 1858.

The company was organized under the forty-third chapter of the Code of Iowa, entitled "Corporations for Pecuniary Benefit," approved February 5, 1851, and was to continue fifty years. The principal place of business was Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawattamie. May 19, 1858, a convention was held at Council Bluffs to further the objects of the company. At this convention four counties in Iowa, two in Nebraska and three in Missouri were represented by delegates. The first board of directors was composed of Enos Lowe, S. F. Nuckolls, B. F. Rector, J. W. Coolidge, L. Nuckolls, L. W. Babbitt, James A. Jackson, J. D. Test, and Addison Cochran. The board organized by the election of the following officers: President, S. F. Nuckolls; Vice-President, Horace Everett; Treasurer, L. Nuckolls; Secretary, Samuel S. Curtiss. H. C. Nutt was appointed chief engineer. He made preliminary survey from Council Bluffs south to the state line, and made his first report to the first annual meeting of the stockholders, held at Council Bluffs, July 12, 1858. The chief engineers successively appointed by the company, prior to 1865, were H. C. Nutt, Col. Peabody and Edward Everett. November 6, 1859, the first ground was broken for the railroad at Council Bluffs, near the present depot of the K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. railroad. On the following evening a railroad meeting was held in Concert Hall, in Council Bluffs, at which speeches were made by Col. Peabody, engineer of the road, and the territorial governor of Nebraska, Samuel W. Black. The road was put under contract from Council Bluffs to the Iowa state line. Considerable grading was done in Pottawattamie and Mills counties, and several thousand ties delivered.

The contractors were Charles Hendrie and John Jones, of Council Bluffs. J. S. Andrews was general agent of the company for obtaining aid, managing real estate and right of way, soliciting stock subscriptions, and supervising the work. The war, commencing in April, 1861, soon stopped operations on this railroad, and during its continuance no progress was made. The organization of the company was carefully maintained. On July 13, 1861, the following persons were elected directors: James A. Jackson, J. T. Baldwin, Horace Everett, J. P. Casady, Samuel Knepper,

Edward Gilliland, W. C. Sipple, S. F. Nuckolls and R. L. Douglass. The same directors were annually elected during the continuance of the war, with but few changes.

By virtue of an ordinance of the city council of the city of Council Bluffs, passed and approved November 14, 1859, a city election was held December 8, 1859, to decide on the proposition for the city to subscribe \$25,000 to the capital stock of the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph railroad company. The subscription was carried by a vote of 243 to 15. City bonds were to be issued, as the work on the road progressed, and given to the company in payment of the stock. The bonds were to bear ten per cent interest, and the principal was to be paid in ten years from date. Seven thousand dollars of these bonds were issued during the progress of the work on the road under the Hendric-Jones contract, and eighteen thousand dollars of the bonds were issued in 1866, and in consideration of said bonds, stock in the company, amounting in the aggregate to \$25,000, was issued to the city at different times. These bonds have all been paid off, principal and interest.

Pursuant to a proclamation of J. P. Casady, county judge of Pottawattamie county, dated January 10, 1860, a contract, dated January 9, 1860, between the county and the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph railroad company, for the transfer to the company of the swamp lands of the county and the proceeds thereof, under the provisions of chapter 132 of the acts of the general assembly of Iowa, passed at the session of 1857-58, was submitted to a vote of the people of the county at a special election held February 15, 1860. The election went in favor of the contract and transfer by a vote of 373 to 133. The contract was signed by J. P. Casady, county judge, and S. F. Nuckolls, president of the railroad company. The transfer was to be made subject to the provisions of the swamp-land act of congress, approved September 28, 1850, and the state and county were released from liabilities for draining and reclaiming said lands. April 30, 1860, J. P. Casady, county judge, executed a deed conveying to the railroad company 8,032.37 acres of land, valued at \$1.25 per acre. There was also assigned to the company the claim of the county against the United States for indemnity lands and money due on account of swamp lands sold by the government; and by virtue of these assignments the company received in cash \$10,000 and 4,451.75 acres of land in Kossuth county, Iowa, and 400 acres of land in Pottawattamie county, on which this county held judgment, were also all given to the company. This real estate and money were valued at \$40,000, and certificates of stock in the company to that amount were issued to the county. May 7, 1860, John Doniphan and B. M. Hughes, of St. Joseph, conveyed to the company ten acres of land in a square form in the northwest corner of e $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1-74-44, for depot purposes at Council Bluffs, on condition that

the company should maintain a freight and passenger depot on the premises for ten years after the completion of the road. The conditions were accepted by L. W. Babbitt, vice-president of the company. April 11, 1860, the Pacific City land company conveyed to the railroad company 300 lots in Pacific City on condition that there be no other depot for ten years in Mills county than Pacific City, and also leased to the railroad company 220 acres of timber land, which was sold to Charles Heddire, contractor, for \$1,320. The Pacific City lots did not turn out to be of much value, and the station has been abandoned for business reasons.

A similar proposition was submitted to the voters of Fremont county, January 30, 1860, but was defeated by a vote of 492 to 41.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders in July, 1865, the following persons were elected directors: R. L. Douglass, L. W. Babbitt, J. P. Casady, Horace Everett, S. S. Bayliss, James A. Jackson, A. H. Harris, Edward Gilliland and J. W. Coolidge.

R. L. Douglass was elected president; J. P. Casady, vice-president; Horace Everett, treasurer; and Samuel Jacobs, secretary.

September 23, 1865, the company entered into a contract with Willis Phelps, of Springfield, Massachusetts, for the completion of the road in two years—the Hendric-Jones contract being surrendered and canceled. By this contract the road passed into the hands of Mr. Phelps and his associates. All the property, real and personal, of the company, all its capital stock, except about twenty shares and excepting the Council Bluffs city and Pottawattamie county stock, were to be surrendered to him.

During the winter of 1855-6 the road was re-surveyed and re-located by a new chief engineer, E. G. Ferris, who remained until the completion of the work. Ties and other material were also obtained. March 1, 1856, the first mortgage was put upon the road, being signed by Robert L. Douglass, president; and executed to Horatio N. Case and Ephraim W. Bond, of Springfield, Massachusetts, as trustees, to secure the payment of \$500,000 in bonds to be issued in sums of \$1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually—July 1st and January 1st of each year—the principal payable January 1st, 1880. Release was filed February 25, 1880. Previous to this mortgage there was no incumbrance upon the road.

The road was completed from Council Bluffs to the north line of Fremont county by January 1, 1867, and on January 15, 1867, trains commenced running regularly between Council Bluffs and Bartlett. Part of the iron for this portion of the road was brought up the Missouri river in steamboats from St. Joseph and landed at Stillary's in Mills county, a town long since washed into the river. Later in the fall the iron was brought to Woodbine, in Harrison county, then the terminus of the Chi-

cago & Northwestern railroad, and taken to Council Bluffs in wagons. In 1866 and 1867 the floods in the Missouri river delayed the progress of the work, and in 1867 the trains were stopped seventy days on account of damages by the floods.

In 1867 Pottawattamie county and the city of Council Bluffs surrendered their stock to the company in consideration of the completion of the road to the Fremont county line, and the agreement of Mr. Willis Phelps to complete and open the road to the Missouri state line by January 1, 1868. July 1, 1867, a second mortgage on the road was executed to George B. Phelps, as trustee, of \$150,000, to be issued in bonds of three denominations; 130 bonds of \$1,000 each; 30 bonds of \$500 each; and 50 bonds of \$100 each. They were all to bear interest at ten per cent, payable semi-annually—July 1 and January 1 of each year—principal payable July 1, 1872.

The annual meeting of the stockholders was held at Council Bluffs, July 8, 1867, and adjourned to meet at Council Bluffs, July 23, 1867, at which, besides the election of directors, the following resolution was offered and passed: "*Resolved*, That the second clause of article (10) ten of the original articles of incorporation of the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph railroad company be and the same is hereby rescinded." The clause rescinded made Council Bluffs the headquarters of the company. It was ordered that the foregoing change in the articles of incorporation be published and recorded as prescribed in chapter 52, of the revision of 1860.

The road was completed to the Missouri state line, December 30, 1867. The last annual meeting of the stockholders was held at Council Bluffs July 13, 1868.

In the summer of 1866 a contract was made between the company and the county of Otoe, in the then territory of Nebraska, that provided that the railroad should be built on the line then staked out, not to be further than a mile and a quarter from the bank of the Missouri river, opposite the foot of Main street in Nebraska City. Within which stated distance the company was to build and maintain a freight and passenger depot for all time to come, unless the river should wash the railroad so as to render it necessary to remove to another convenient point. In consideration of this agreement the county agreed to issue, and did issue, and deliver to the railroad company county bonds, to the amount of forty thousand dollars, bearing ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; the principal to be paid in twenty years. These bonds were issued and disposed of by the company before the organization of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad Company. It is understood, however, that the interest on the bonds was paid for some years; and that afterwards the county resisted and still resists the payment of either interest or principal.

When the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph railroad was commenced in

1859, it was expected that it would meet at the state line, the Platte country railroad from St. Joseph, but that and some other companies were merged in the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad company, which was organized in the fall of 1866, and completed to the Junction at the Iowa state line, a mile south of Hamburg in August, 1868, when trains commenced running regularly through from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. In the fall of 1868 a majority of the stock of the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph railroad company was purchased by Nathaniel Thayer, as trustee, and in the month of November the road passed in the charge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad company. It was consolidated with that company April 7, 1869, taking its title. The consolidation was approved by Nathaniel Thayer, representing 9056 shares, and Willis Phelps owning 452 shares, which constituted a majority of the entire number issued, which was 10,500.

A second change was made May 19, 1870, and a new consolidation formed with the Missouri Valley railroad company, the united companies taking the title of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad company. Under this name the road was for some time operated. The gross earnings of the road for 1878 were \$1,499,029.80—an average earning per mile of \$6,000.20. In the same year the officers of the company were as follows: President, Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Charles Merriam, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Charles Merriam, Boston, Mass.; Assistant Treasurer, J. S. Ford, St. Joseph, Mo.; General Manager, Geo. H. Nettleton, Kansas City, Mo.; General Superintendent, J. F. Barnard, St. Joseph, Mo.; General Passenger Agent, A. C. Dawes, St. Joseph, Mo.; General Freight Agent, George Olds, St. Joseph, Mo.; Attorneys, W. F. Sapp and partners, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The road is now under the control of the C. B. & Q., and its business is daily greatly increasing.

The next proposition entertained by the county was in the year 1868, when Glenwood township took the initiative. At the meeting of the township trustees for September 24, of that year, a petition signed by one hundred and twenty voters was presented “asking said board to call an election and submit the question, ‘Shall Glenwood township aid in the construction of the Burlington and Missouri River railroad as provided by chapter 48 of the acts of the 12th General Assembly of the state of Iowa?’” The petition was granted and the election called. The balloting was had at the old brick school house on October 6, 1868. The election resulted in the casting of one hundred and sixty-five votes *for*, and fifty *against* taxation. This result was duly “reported to the clerk of the board of supervisors” on the next day, the seventh of the month. The project had been conceived before this time, for on the minutes of the board of supervisors for October, 1867, appeared the following:

Resolved, That all the taxes now levied and standing against the clear list of lands in Mills county, Iowa, belonging to the Burlington and Missouri river railroad company, be and the same is hereby remitted, provided, that said company shall construct their road when extended west on the line of their road where it was definitely fixed and located by the board of directors in March, 1857.

It may be proper before proceeding further to note the incorporation of this company. The act of incorporation was commenced by a preliminary meeting of some of the principal citizens of Burlington, Iowa, January 15, 1852; but it did not complete its organization nor become an efficient company until November 22, 1853. By March 22, 1854, it had completed seventy-five miles of its road, from Burlington to Ottumwa. Meanwhile the various congressional and state acts had been passed, relative to the swamp and other lands. The Burlington and Missouri River railroad, was one of the roads specified in the several acts, and it accepted the trust imposed by the state, July 25, 1856. By this grant the company received from the state to aid in the construction of its road 287,099 acres of land. This was subsequently increased to the aggregate of 390,072.23 acres, of which there are, in Mills county, 40,613 acres. For a history of the litigation between this company, and its successor, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the county, reference may be had to the swamp land troubles.

In 1868 another railroad scheme was projected through the county, and which was made the object of action on the part of the board of supervisors. It was the Chillicothe and Omaha railroad, which however was never completed. The action referred to bears date of January, 1868, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as shall be required therefor, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the survey and final location of the Chillicothe and Omaha railroad centrally through the county of Mills, making the county seat a point therein, and that as soon as the president of said company shall certify to the clerk of this board, and accompany said certificate with a plat of said survey and location, to be filed in his office, stating the amount that has been used for that purpose, the same not to exceed \$500, shall thereupon be paid to him.

Soon after the coming of the Burlington and Missouri called for renewed action, and in the matter of taxes on the lands of that company, received in trust from the state to aid in its construction, the following action was had, bearing date of December, 1868:

Resolved, That in consideration and on condition that the Burlington and Missouri River railroad company shall locate the line of their road and build the same through Mills county, Iowa, via Glenwood, in said county, and also locate and build a depot at said town of Glenwood, it is hereby resolved by the board of supervisors of Mills county, in the state of Iowa, that the taxes that may have been or shall be levied on the lands belonging to said railroad company in said county, shall be and the same is hereby remitted, provided that this resolution shall not be so construed as to remit said taxes for more than two years to come, including also the taxes which have been and are now levied on and standing against said lands, it being the true intent and meaning of this resolution.

This action of the supervisors was destined to become one fraught with most important results, for in the trial of the causes which grew out of the swamp land grant between the county and the railroad company, it was used as a most potent argument in relation to the attitude of the county to the railroad when making the compromise relative to the suits pending in the supreme court of the United States. The road was completed, and the first train passed through Glenwood in the year 1869. The same company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, control the Nebraska City & Sidney railroad, built in 1878, and the K. C., St. Joe & C., B. railroad, a history of which precedes. Besides the branches above indicated as being under the control of this great corporation, there is the Hastings & Avoca branch, which runs from the first named place to Carson City.

Another road has been recently completed through the county, the Wabash, or more commonly known as the Council Bluffs, Pacific & St. Louis railroad; this road pursues a very sinuous course through the county and is destined at no distant day to command no second place among its public institutions.

Thus the advantages of excellent railroad facilities are offered to the residents of this county at their best. To arrest or to seriously impair their usefulness would be detrimental to the highest interests of the people. The days of delayed mails and express could no longer be brooked, and should they at once cease to be, the community would be remanded to comparative barbarism. The rushing of the train keeps pace with the increase of business, and the latter is commensurate with the material wealth and resources of the county, a wealth which becomes annually greater by means of ready access to important business centers.

The attention of the reader is invited to the following statistics, relative to the railways of the county:

TABLE I.

Statement showing the Number of Miles of Railroad in the different Townships and Cities in Mills County, in May, 1880, as Certified by the County Surveyor.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	TOWNSHIP OR CITY.	NO. MILES.	ASSESSM'T PER MILE.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	Emerson City.....	.44	\$12 200
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	Hastings ".....	.40	12,200
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	Malvern ".....	.59	12,200
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	Glenwood ".....	.60	12,200
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	Indian Creek township..	8.56	12,200
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	Silver Creek "....	3.79	12,200
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	Glenwood "....	5.42	12,200
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	Plattesville "....	5.189	12,200
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	Center township.....	6.26	12,200
K. C., St. Joe & C. B.....	St. Marys ".....	6.13	8,600
K. C., St. Joe & C. B.....	Plattesville ".....	6.08	8,600
K. C., St. Joe & C. B.....	Lyons township.....	6.1748	8,600
C. B. & St. Louis.....	Oak ".....	3.232	2,000
C. B. & St. Louis.....	Ingraham ".....	5.502	2,000
C. C. & St. Louis.....	Center ".....	1.839	2,000
C. B. & St. Louis.....	Silver Creek township...	4.700	2,000
C. B. & St. Louis.....	Malvern City.....	.301	2,000
C. B. & St. Louis.....	White Cloud township...	5.225	2,000
C. B. & St. Louis.....	Deer Creek ".....	4.891	2,000
Nebraska City & Sidney.....	Hasting City.....	.03	2,000
Nebraska City & Sidney.....	Indian Creek township...	1.69	2,000
Nebraska City & Sidney.....	White Cloud township...	7.228	2,000

TABLE II.

Statement showing the length in Miles of the several Railroads in Mills County, Iowa, December 31, 1879, and the Assessed value thereto per Mile, as fixed by the Executive Council, March 18 to 29, 1880:

NAMES OF ROAD.	NO. OF MILES IN COUNTY.	ASSESSED VALUE PER MILE.	TOTAL VALUE IN COUNTY.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	30.249	\$ 12,200	\$ 369,037 80
Council Bluffs & St. Louis.....	25.680	2,000	51,380 00
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs	18.3848	8,600	158,109 28
Nebraska City, Sidney & N. W.....	8.818	2,000	17,836 00
Total.....	83 2418	.....	\$ 596 364 08

THE SWAMP LAND TROUBLES.

For the purpose of enabling the reader to intelligently follow the history of the titles to the lands known as "Railroad lands" within the county the congressional and assembly acts relative thereto are transcribed as introductory to the several suits which have been instituted. The remarks following the acts are to be taken independently of them:

Following is the act of congress known as the

RAILROAD GRANT.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:* That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River, from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as nearly as practicable to the forty-second parallel; across the State of Iowa to the Missouri River, from the City of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said State to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid; which lands, (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Iowa, for the use and purpose aforesaid:

Provided, That the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads and selected for and on account of said roads: *Provided further,* that the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatever. *And provided further,* that any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatever, be and the same are hereby reserved from the operations of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sections and parts of sections of land which by such grant shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said road, shall not be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*; That the said lands hereby granted to the said state shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways, for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*; That the lands hereby granted to said state shall be disposed of by said state only in manner following, that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said state shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and concluded within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. (Transportation section.)

The general assembly of the state of Iowa July 14, 1856, passed, among others, the following sections relative to the land hereinafter mentioned as the subject of litigation:

SEC. 2. That so much of the lands, interest, rights, powers and privileges as are or may be granted and conferred, in pursuance of the act of congress aforesaid, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Burlington, on the Mississippi river, to a point in Missouri near the mouth of Platte river, are hereby disposed of, granted and conferred upon the Burlington & Missouri River railroad company, a body corporate, created and existing under the law of the state of Iowa.

SEC. 10. All persons, who at the time said grant was made, held valid claims of actual occupation and improvement upon any of the lands embraced in said grant, shall be protected in the same, and entitled to purchase and enter the same upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

SEC. 11. Any person, wishing to avail himself of the provisions of this act, shall within three months of the passage thereof file his application for that purpose with the judge of the county where such lands may be situate, and shall prove to the satisfaction of said judge, that his claim is valid, and that the same existed at the time said grant was made; and upon such proof being made, such judge shall give to the applicant a certificate of the fact, and such certificate shall entitle the holder, or his *bona fide* assignee, to enter such land at two dollars and fifty cents per acre; *Provided*, That no person, claimant or assignee of a claim, shall be entitled to more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, under this act; *And provided further*, that the person asserting a claim, whether as claimant or assignee, shall file his affidavit that he has not, either directly or indirectly received the benefits of the provisions of this act. Before any rights shall be acquired under such certificate, a copy of the same, together with the evidence, shall be served on the secretary of the company interested, and such company shall have the right to appeal from the decision of such judge to the district court, in the same manner as appeals are taken from the decisions of the justice of the peace, at any time within ninety days after the service of such paper, and the same shall be tried as other appeal cases, and an appeal may be taken to the supreme court by either party, in the same manner as appeals in other cases.

By an act of Congress approved 28th September, 1850, all the overflowed and swamp lands within the state were granted to her, and the

state authorities were required to select them and report through the surveyor general to the general land office the lands selected. For the better and more certain compliance with the act of Congress the state granted the lands to the counties in which they lie, and the counties, in most cases, appointed agents to make the selection, and the selections were made at the expense of the county, amounting to the sum of \$2,000, in many instances, averaging about \$1,000 to each county, making the entire expense amount to \$100,000. All this expense was incurred under the direction of the commissioner of the general land office, and the form of report and required affidavits were duly returned to the surveyor general's office and by him certified to be overflowed or swamp lands, returned as such to the commissioner of the general land office. The list returned for the counties in the Council Bluffs land district were examined and approved, and orders were issued to the land office to enter the lands contained in the list upon the tract books and plats of the office, and to withdraw them from sale. This was done about the 23d day of September, 1854.

In May, 1856, Congress made a grant of land to the state to aid in the construction of certain railroads.* At the same session an act was passed approving and confirming the selections of swamp lands, and virtually declaring by that act that the swamp lands selected before the passage of the act making a grant to aid in the construction of railroads, were to remain undisturbed, and no portion of them could by any construction be included in the railroad grant. But notwithstanding these selections were made in conformity with instructions from the general land office, and by his order entered upon the tract books and plats of the Council Bluffs land office, and notwithstanding that they were approved and confirmed by an act of Congress, the commissioner decided that patents should only be issued to the state for such even numbered sections within fifteen miles of any of the land grant railroad lines, as were shown to be overflowed or swamp lands by the plats and field notes, made by the government surveyor, and that those even numbered sections selected and not shown to be overflowed or swamp lands should be patented to the railroad companies.

Such a decision was regarded as a gross usurpation of authority, and a violation of the act of September 28, 1850. If the lands selected were overflowed or swamp lands, they became absolutely the property of the state the day the act was approved. That they were such is proved in the very manner the commissioner required the proof to be made, and having required this kind of testimony to be produced, and having approved the selections upon this testimony, he could not, in justice to the counties, fall back on the field notes of the government surveyor. If

*For the act of Congress and that of the General Assembly, see *supra*.

the patents were to issue only for such lands as were shown to be overflowed or swamp lands by the field notes of the government surveyor, why were the counties required at a great expense to go through the farce of making selections? The broad ground is taken that the selections having been made in accordance with the requirements of the commissioner of the general land office, and having been approved by the surveyor general, and marked upon the plats and entered upon the tract books, and withdrawn from market by order of the commissioner before the passage of the act granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads, that the right of the state, and through it the right of the counties to all the lands selected became vested in the counties, and the act making the grant for railroad purposes could not reach any of the lands selected before its passage. If in fact the two grants may be considered as covering the same land, the rights of the two will depend upon the facts in the case, which become the subjects of judicial investigation and decision. The law grants all the swamp and overflowed lands to the state—the state has transferred them to the counties, and the counties have sold them to individuals, and have expended the proceeds of the sale in draining the lands, thus carrying out the intention of congress in making the grant. Under all the circumstances, it was the duty of the executive officer to issue the patents for all the lands selected under the swamp-land act, and if the railroad companies had any right to any portion of them, their right could be determined by the judicial tribunals of the country.

It has too long been the practice of executive officers to assume the prerogative of deciding the legal rights of parties, which should have been decided by the courts, and in this case if the commissioner could not legally cause patents to be issued to the state for all the swamp lands selected before the passage of the railroad grant, he could have had patents issued for those about which there was no dispute, and leave the rights of the parties to the balance to be determined by a judicial decision; but by his determination to cause patents for a portion of the lands selected to be issued to the railroad company, he threw obstacles in the way of adjusting the rights of the counties, and to some extent forestalled the action of the courts thereon.

It was this very issuing of patents to the railroad companies that led to the institution of the suit by the county against the B. & M. R. R. Co. This case involves conflicting claims by the respective parties to the same lands* under separate congressional grants. The plaintiff's petition alleged that the plaintiff is the owner of the lands in controversy by virtue of the act of congress of September 28, 1850, known as the "swamp land grant," and the act of the general assembly of the state of Iowa, of June

*For a list of the lands in controversy the reader is referred to the original notice on a subsequent page.

13, 1853, disposing of the swamp lands within the state to the several counties therein, and the act of congress, of March 3, 1857, confirming the swamp land selections previously made; that the defendant was unlawfully interfering with the plaintiff's title to those bonds, and disturbing plaintiff in the use, possession, and enjoyment of the same, and asserting and claiming title thereto under color of some subsequent and subordinate grant unknown to plaintiff. The petition continues:

"And that relying in good faith upon her right thereto by virtue of said acts, she had made divers contracts of sale to various individuals, but that she has not conveyed the same but retains and still holds the right to said lands vested in her by the acts aforesaid.

To this petition* the defendants filed an answer denying all averments to plaintiff's petition, except that plaintiff claimed to own the lands in controversy, and admitting that defendant claimed to own the same by virtue of the act of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1856, in plaintiff's bill referred to, and certain acts of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, and averring that by virtue of the act of Congress dated May 15, 1856, there was granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of certain railroads in said act named and described, certain lands of the United States, and that the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, by an act to accept the same and carry into execution the trust conferred upon her by the act of May 15, 1856, granted to the defendant so much and all of the lands, interests, rights, powers and privileges as were or might be granted or conferred by said act to aid in the construction of said railroad, in like trust, and to aid in the construction of said railroad, and avers that the lands in complainant's bill and exhibit described, were and are a part of the lands so granted by said acts of Congress and Iowa Legislature to the State, and to the defendant to aid in the construction of said railroad, and have been and are listed and set off and certified and approved to this defendant, on and under date of the respective exhibits hereto annexed by the proper authority of the United States, which said lists and certificates confer legal title to said lands on the defendant, and by virtue of which defendant makes and claims title thereto, "wherefore the defendant denies the right of complainant to said lands, and says that this defendant has the better legal and equitable title thereto, and further assuming, defendant says, that the railroad and the line and route thereof was actually surveyed and marked out on the ground as the *permanent route*, through said Mills county, on and between the ninth and fifteenth days of October, 1857, by the route and line designated and laid down on the plat thereof, and which said railroad line was, on the twenty-fourth of March, 1857, *formerly adopted* by said railroad company as the *permanent line* of said railroad *through Mills county*, and that said adoption, when so made, related back to the times of the said actual survey and making of the different sections indicated by the flags on the line of said road, at certain times, naming them, and prays to be dismissed with judgment for costs."

Upon such bill and answer, when the case came up for a hearing in the district court of Mills county, for the April term, 1866, the following decree was rendered:

MILLS COUNTY, IOWA,)
 vs.)
 THE B. & M. R. R. Co.)

Now, at this time, this cause coming on to be heard, and the court having heard and examined the allegations of the parties, the evidence submitted, and the agreements of counsel, and being fully advised in the premises, find the facts stated in the petition and amended

*Particular attention is called to the portions in small type.

petition herein *to be true*, and that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief therein prayed for. It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court *that the lands in fee simple to the lands described* in plaintiff's amended petition, and every part and parcel thereof is legally vested in the plaintiff, Mills county, Iowa, and it is adjudged and decreed by the court that the said plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of said lands, and is entitled to the uninterrupted control, use and enjoyment of the same, and it is further adjudged and decreed *that the claim* of the defendant, to-wit: the B. & M. R. R. Co., to said land and to each and every parcel thereof is *illegal, null and void*; and it is further adjudged that the defendant pay the cost of this suit, taxed at \$47.15, and that execution issue therefor.

Read, approved and signed April 17, 1866.

JAMES G. DAY, *Judge*.

From this decision of the district court the railroad company appealed to the supreme court of the state of Iowa. There being a case in Fremont county by and between Fremont county, plaintiff, and the same defendant, involving the same indential issues and questions, the two cases were argued, treated, and decided together.

The decision of the cause was intrusted to Chief Justice Ralph P. Lowe, in the June term of 1867. In giving his opinion he gave a valuable and succinct account of the legislation in the matter, and ably grounded his opinion on the authorities of highest moment in questions of law. His opinion is here given in full, as being not only a full account of the questions at issue, and therefore of great interest to the people of the county, but a discussion of the basis on which the whole legislation relative to the swamp lands rests, and therefore of especial interest to owners of such land in this county.

"The lands in controversy have a legislative history, federal and state, to which it would be well to advert in advance of, and as shedding light upon the questions of priority between the parties.

"They both claim the same lands under distinct grants by congress to the state. The plaintiffs insist that they are swamp and overflowed lands, and they deduce their right to the same through the state, under an act of congress, approved September 28, 1850, entitled 'an act to enable the state of Arkansas and other states to reclaim the *swamp lands* within their limits.' The first section of this act, without reserve or condition, grants to the states, all the lands of the description therein specified which shall remain unsold at the passage of the same. The second section declares what must be done by the secretary of the interior, and the governors of the states, in order to vest the legal title of these lands in the several states.

"The third section lays down a rule to be observed in listing or selecting said lands, namely: that '*in all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is wet and unfit for cultivation, shall be included in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.*'

"This act does not point out the particular mode to be followed by the

secretary, in making the required lists and plats, nor how he was to obtain the information, in order to comply with the rule above prescribed by congress. It is manifest, that this information is not supplied by the field-notes of the original survey. A summary of objects and data required to be noted by the surveyor will be found stated on pages 716, 717, of Lester's Land Laws. Among them, bearing upon the character of the land, are, first, its general topography, whether level, rolling, broken, or hilly; second, the quality of the soil, whether first, second or third rate; and third, whether the bottom lands were wet or dry, and, if subject to inundations, to state what depth.

"A literal compliance by the surveyor would fall far short of affording the requisite information to enable the secretary to determine whether the greater part of the particular forty acre tract of land was swampy or overflowed, in such a sense, under the act, as to render the same unfit for cultivation. If he did so from the field-notes, without more information, it would simply be conjecture. Congress thought best, in its wisdom, to establish the rule above specified, as a guide to the secretary, not limiting him in the sources of his information to the field-notes of the surveyor, but leaving it to his discretion to make the lists and plats of these lands under that rule in the best way he could. It is proper here to state that some time after the passage of the act, (September 28, 1850) granting swamp lands to the states, some additional objects to the topography were required to be observed and stated in the field-notes of the surveyor, in order to define more clearly the quantity and quality of such land, and to show their distinctive character, whether swampy or otherwise subject to overflow, to an extent that, without artificial means, they would be rendered unfit for cultivation. But this was after the lands in controversy had been surveyed. (Lester's Land Laws.)

"The manner and basis, therefore, upon which the lists and plats should be made, as contemplated by the act, were left open to the judgment of the secretary of the interior.

"In November following the passage of the law, J. Butterfield, the then commissioner of the general land-office, with the sanction, we are to suppose, of the secretary, instructed the surveyor-general of this state, to make out lists of all the lands thus granted to the state under this act, remarking to him that the only reliable data in his possession from which such lists could be made, were the notes of the surveyor on file in his office, and that, if the authorities of the state were willing to accept them as the basis of those lists, he might so regard them. If not, and those authorities furnished him satisfactory evidence that any lands were of the character embraced by the grant, he should so report them; and he states what would be sufficient evidence in the premises, namely, the affidavits of county surveyors and other respectable persons that understood and

had examined the lines, etc. The commissioner then states the general principles which should govern the surveyor general in making up these lists, both where the field notes are the basis of his action, and where the state authorities shall conclude to have the surveys made to determine the boundaries of the swamp and overflowed lands, and furnishes a form according to which the lists should be made, directing that one copy of the same should be transmitted to the several land offices, and another to the general land office at Washington. In the same instructions, the commissioner directs that the land selected should be reserved from sale, and, after the selection should be approved by the secretary of the interior, the registrar should enter all the lands so selected in his tract-book, as granted to the state by act of 28th of September, 1850, being swamp or overflowed land.

“These instructions were continued nearly ten years with but little change, for the guidance of the surveyor-general and the states in the selection of the swamp lands. For the confirmation of this statement the secretary of the interior, R. McClelland, in a letter addressed to the commissioner of the general land office, explanatory of the swamp land act, dated November 20, 1855, states that under it, certain instructions were issued for carrying it into effect, embracing substantially these propositions; that when the field-notes of surveyors indicated the swampy character of the land, they were to be regarded as conclusive of such character, and that when the land is claimed by the state, as such, it shall be by selections made by duly authorized agents of the state, and accompanied by their affidavits that they have examined the said land, and, being acquainted with the mode of surveying the public land, that the greater part of each forty acre tract included in such selection, is swampy, etc.’

“Again, on the 12th of January, 1858, the secretary of the interior, J. Thompson, addressed a letter to the commissioner, Hon. T. A. Hendricks, inquiring whether, in his, the commissioner’s opinion, in bringing to a close the grant of September 28, 1850, in cases of selections reported to his office since the 3d of March, 1857, and in cases where the selections yet remained to be made, the general instructions of November, 1850, were sufficient and should be adhered to, or whether new and additional regulations should be adopted.

“In reply to this inquiry the commissioner first restates the substance of these instructions as follows: ‘In all cases where the plats and field notes represent the land as swampy or subject to such overflow as to render them unfit for cultivation, they belong to the state, and will be so certified. When lands are claimed by the state under this act, which are not so represented on the plat and field notes, you will require the production of satisfactory evidence that the greater part of each forty acre subdivision of the land is of the character specified in the act.’

“He then remarks that this point has always been maintained by this office, and that if any instructions, heretofore issued, have been otherwise construed, it has been an error.

“In reference to the necessity of an examination of the surface of the land in each sub-division, he gave, among others, as a reason, that probably many of the lands were surveyed in dry seasons, and hence their character for swamp or overflowed lands were not indicated by the descriptive notes and plats, etc.

“In conclusion, he states, in answer to the secretary’s inquiry, that he could not perceive, in view of the clear and definite character of the instructions and to which the authorities of the state had made no objection, that any additional instructions or regulations were required. I have been particular in getting at the real character of these instructions, and the length of time they obtained under the authority and with the sanction of the interior department, for reasons which will hereafter appear.

“As the act granting these lands contained no specific directions to the secretary as to the means to be employed or the manner in which he should select them, and as the field-notes of the surveyor did not contain data sufficiently full to enable him adequately to carry out the rule which the law laid down for their selection, we suppose it was quite competent for the secretary, through the commissioner, to adopt the form and mode of selection suggested in the instructions which we have just been considering. Under these, the state had the option of adopting one or the other of the two methods; either to make the field-notes of the survey the basis of their selection, or to accept the grant upon the basis of a re-survey and examination of the surface of the land, in order to determine with more precision the quantity and boundaries of the swamp and overflowed lands, furnishing the requisite satisfactory evidence of the same. The states of Michigan and Wisconsin adopted the former; this state, with others, elected to take the latter course. See acts of the general assembly, passed February 2, 1851, revision 148.

“The act of congress granting these lands made the secretary of the interior the executive officer for carrying the same into effect. In December, 1857, it became necessary for him to determine at what period the grant took effect, whether it was at the date of the law or when the patent issued. In determining this question, he says: ‘The granting clause in the first section, namely the words, *‘are hereby granted,’* seemed to him to impart a grant *in presenti*: They confer the right to the land, though other proceedings were necessary to perfect the title. This construction of the act, by the secretary, then A. H. H. Stuart, was subsequently confirmed by J. S. Black, attorney-general, in a very clear and able opinion addressed to Jacob Thompson, who was secretary of the interior at the

time, founded upon certain judicial authorities to which reference was made.

“It was also confirmed by congress, as we think we have reason to infer from the character and objects of an act passed March 2, 1855, entitled, ‘An act for the relief of purchasers and locaters of swamp and overflowed lands.’

“The circumstances giving rise to this act are understood to be these: The lands covered by the grant were not and could not be listed at once, and therefore could not be withdrawn from market without at the same time withdrawing the whole mass of public lands, and inasmuch as entries and locations with land-warrants of the public domain were made in a large number of instances without examination of the character or quality of the same, and the local officers, not having the data in the absence of selections, to make the proper discrimination, the result was, that a very large amount of the swamp lands were disposed of to private parties, by the government, at the local land offices.

“Now, the effect of all this, under the foregoing decision of the secretary of the interior that the right to these swamp lands vested in the states at the date of the passage of the law, was to render the title of the private entries and locations exceedingly uncertain, if not altogether ineffectual. Hence it was but natural that those holding lands under such titles, should feel dissatisfied with their purchase, and seek some kind of relief at the hands of congress.

“On the other hand, when the state, by its agents, came to select and list these lands it found its rights too largely interfered with, to allow it to pass without protest, and lodged a complaint against these intermeddlers, and insisted upon the priority of her claim under the law.

“The manner in which congress adjusted this complaint under the provisions of the act, March 2, 1855, shows, quite unmistakably, that the construction which congress entertained of the act granting the swamp lands, was accordant with that of the secretary of the interior and the attorney general; otherwise, upon the hypothesis that no right to these lands had vested in the state, congress could not have felt any necessity of extending the relief granted, of validating these private entries, and directing patents to issue thereon; nor, on the other hand, of granting to the state the indemnity therein offered, except upon the idea of a previous investiture in her of the title and right of these lands.

“We have not thus referred to the construction which congress, the attorney general, and the secretary of the interior, have given to this act, (and we are not advised that any other executive officer of the government, at any time, has expressed a contrary opinion), because we felt it necessary to adopt the same opinion in the disposition of these cases. We expect to place our decision of them on other grounds, and will reserve

our opinion, as a court, upon the proposition whether the act grants a present right or not, until the question becomes a vital one in some other case. It may not be out of place, however, for the writer of this opinion to suggest that, after a more careful examination of the question, he is confirmed in the opinion expressed on the same subject in the case of *Allison vs. Halfacre*, (11 Iowa, 450).

“But let it be stated that we have referred more particularly to the above official, legal, and legislative opinions, as constituting a part of the history of the swamp lands, and for the purpose of explaining the conduct of the general assembly of this state, in granting the same to the counties where they may be situated, which it did as early as January, 1853, as well as accounting for all the legislation and dealings of the state with these lands, from which the secretary of the interior officially declared the act granting them to be one *in presenti* (*nemine contradicente*).

“After this exposition of the effect of the grant, we suppose the state, without provoking unjust criticism, could properly assume control and ownership of these lands, and deal with them in such a way as to attain the objects contemplated by the act of appropriation, first providing, however, for their selection and approval thereof by the department of state.

“Now, in the matter of selecting and listing these lands, let us see what the plaintiffs in these have done. The evidence shows that in April, 1853, the county judge of Mills county appointed O. N. Tyson, a county surveyor, the agent to select the swamp lands in that county. The selections were made, and a list thereof returned into the county judge's office on the 31st of December following. The same was duly verified by the affidavit of the selecting agent, to the effect that he understood and had examined the lines bounding the tracts therein designated, and that each quarter was swamp or overflowed lands, and of the character embraced in the act of congress approved September 28, 1850. This list was reported to the secretary of state, and by him, on the 1st of February, 1854, duly certified to the surveyor-general of this state, who forwarded the same to the general land office at Washington, on the 20th of September, 1854, with the certificate that he had carefully compared the lists of selections with the field-notes, plats and other evidence on file in his office; and that, by the affidavits of the said county surveyor and state locating agent, it appeared that the greater part of each smallest legal sub-division of the lands embraced in said list was swampy or subject to such overflow as to render it unfit for cultivation, and that it was therefore of the character contemplated by the act of September 28, 1850. The surveyor-general, Warner Lewis, at the same time sent a transcript of this list of swamp lands to the registrar of the land office of the district where the same were situated. About the same time the evidence shows that the registrar received from the commissioner of the general land office,

John Wilson, a letter, dated September 30, 1854, directing him, on receipt from the surveyor-general of lists of swamp and overflowed lands selected for the state of Iowa, in his district, to note each tract therein embraced, in 'its proper place, on his tract books,' and not to permit any entries or locations upon any part of the same.

"This list includes all the land now in controversy in Mills county. They were selected from actual observations by a county surveyor and sworn to, reported to the surveyor-general, and by him to the general land office in the years 1853 and 1854, nearly two years prior to the passage of the railroad grant.

"The lands in Fremont county in controversy, amount to some 14,255.62 acres, and were selected in nearly equal quantities at two different periods, and in the same manner that the selections were made in Mills county. The first list was made out, authenticated, returned, ratified, and approved both by the surveyor-general and the commissioner of the land office at Washington, and withdrawn from market at the local land office, all within the year 1854.

"The second list of selections was made and duly verified in March, 1856, reported to, and fully endorsed by the surveyor-general, and by him was forwarded and filed in the general land office on the 27th of January, 1857, about the same time they were designated as swamp lands on the tract book of the local land office at Council Bluffs, and, by order of the commissioner, withdrawn from sale.

"We are unable to perceive any irregularity or departure from the instructions of the interior department, for the selection and listing of these lands, to which we have above referred. Their very full and emphatic approval by the surveyor-general of this state, to whom, under specific instructions, had been intrusted the duty of superintending these selections, and who, after a careful comparison of the same with data and notes of topography accompanying the original survey, declared that they were of the character and description of swamp and overflowed lands contemplated in the act of appropriation. This, with their subsequent recognition as such by the commissioner of the general land office, and withdrawal from public sale on the tract book at the local offices, it would seem, ought to settle the regularity and accuracy of the selections, and that they were in accordance with the rules of previous instructions from the department. It is worthy of note that we find no legal testimony in all the papers of these cases impeaching the *bona fide* of the selections mentioned herein, except the certifications thereof, years afterward by the commissioner to the department. The circumstances and ground upon which this was done will appear further on.

"The points next to be noticed in order in the history of these lands, are the difficulties and embarrassments resulting from the action of the interior

department, in carrying out the provisions of the act, March 2, 1855, for the relief of purchasers and locaters of swamp lands, according to their understood intent and meaning.

“A very large number of controversies at once sprung up, which led to great excitement, exasperation and expense, a detailed explanation of which is not now necessary, but which terminated, on the memorial of the general assembly of this and perhaps other states, in the passage by congress of an act of repose, approved March 3, 1857, to the effect that the selections of swamp and overflowed lands, heretofore made and reported to the commissioner of the general land office, so far as the same remain vacant and unappropriated, should be confirmed, approved and patented to the states, as soon as practicable, agreeably to the provisions of the act granting the same.

“The circumstances giving rise to this confirmatory act, as well as the obvious import of the language itself, leave no doubt whatever of its meaning and intent, of investing absolutely in the several states such lists of swamp and overflowed lands, whether actually so or not, as had before that time been made out and reported to the commissioner of the general land office; and such, precisely, was the category of the lands now in dispute. They had not only been listed and reported, but their selection had been made in strict compliance with the rules prescribed by the interior department, and all returned, approved, and withdrawn from public sale before this act in question was passed. Now, whatever doubt there may exist as to the precise time when the title to these lands vested, under the original act granting the same, there cannot be the slightest semblance of a question that the effect of this act was the immediate investiture of the title to all the selections made and reported at the date of the law, which did not interfere with actual settlement made under pre-existing laws; and such is the construction which the secretary of the interior very properly gave this act again and again; and, under the construction very many contests in regard to the character of these lands, pending at the passage of this act, fell to the ground thereafter, and were no longer the subject of disputation. This act, being mandatory and absolute in its terms, its effect was intended to compose all differences about the character of the selections made and reported; so that the power of the secretary of the interior over these questions was exhausted and at an end, and he had left no duty to perform in reference to them, except the mere ministerial duty of furnishing the several governors of the states with a true certified list thereof, from the commissioner, under the seal of his office, which is all the patent or evidence of title required under another act of congress approved August 3, 1854; and also the additional duty of determining whether any of these reported selections had been otherwise appropriated or interfered with by legal settlements.

“Subject to this qualification, the right of the state to demand a certificate of these selections cannot be questioned, and it is their right to demand which constitutes the plaintiff’s claim and which we suppose, in a court of justice, is equivalent to the title; the certified list, when made, being only the evidence thereof.

“Having traced out the nature and foundations of the plaintiff’s right and claim to these lands, let us see next the nature and basis of the defendant’s claim to the same lands.

“Derived, as it is, from an act of congress, approved May 15, 1856, appropriating land to the state in alternative sections to aid in the construction of certain lines of railway therein specified, it will not do to overlook the restrictions and reservations which it contains, as qualifying the right of the state under the grant, and the date at which she would take under the same. First, it reserves from the operation thereof all lands heretofore appropriated for the purpose of aiding in any objects of internal improvements, or for any other purpose whatever. This reservation is sufficiently broad to except the swamp land grants; besides, we are not at liberty to suppose that congress would be guilty of the folly of granting the same lands for two distinct objects. Second, the enacting or granting clause contains this provision:

“But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said state, to select, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections as shall be equal to such land as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of preemption has attached. The object of this provision is too clear for misapprehension. It was to keep the grant open so as not to prevent private entries from going on, or other disposition of the same by the government, until the lines of the several railways were definitely established, before which it would be impossible, in the nature of things, for the right of the state to attach for the reason that the grant is limited to odd sections within a prescribed distance from such line. In the absence of such restriction, the difficulties that arose under the swamp land grant (to relieve against which the act of March 2, 1855, above referred to, was passed by congress), would have been duplicated. Congress was confined either to this restriction, or the withdrawal of all the public lands in the state from sale, for the time being or otherwise witness a repetition of the conflicts and embarrassments that grew out of the swamp land grant, for the want of a similar restriction. Now, as entries at large were permitted under this railroad grant up to

the time that the line should be definitely fixed, it will hardly be contended that a party having a pre-emption right on, or who should be a purchaser of one of the odd sections after the date of the grant, but within its limits, as subsequently ascertained by a final location of the route, could be divested of his right and title by the superior claim of the railroad company. If not, upon what principle is it that the defendant in this case claims priority of right over the plaintiffs to the land in dispute, when the final location of the line of its road was not definitely determined until the 24th of March, 1857, being subsequent in date to the act confirming irrevocably the title thereto as swamp lands?

“There can be but one answer to this, worthy of our consideration, which is, that, inasmuch as the commissioner of the general land office, under the real or supposed authority of the secretary of the interior, has certified these lands to the department, his action in the premises, whether right or wrong, being political and executive in its character, cannot be reviewed or drawn in question by the courts of the country.

“This is the principal and certainly the most important point of the defense in these cases. It merits attentive consideration, and should be preceded by a statement of some of the circumstances leading to the certification in question.

“First, it will be remembered that as early as 1851, the secretary of the interior declared the swamp land act a present grant; that shortly thereafter, the legislature of this state granted these lands to the counties; that Fremont and Mills counties, plaintiffs herein, proceeded to select the same pursuant to instructions emanating from the interior department; that these selections were of the character contemplated by the act, as proven in the manner prescribed in the instructions, and certified to by the surveyor-general, ratified and approved by the commissioner, entered as such on the tract books of the local offices, and withdrawn from public sale. Afterward, but before the defendant had the route of the road definitely fixed, congress, by a special act, March 3, 1857, confirmed the selections and directed that they should at once be certified to the state as swamp lands. The effect of this act, in the opinion of the secretary, as he frequently expressed it, was to foreclose all questions in regard to the swampy character of these lands, leaving no duty for him to perform in relation thereto, except to determine how far these selections, so confirmed, were interfered with by prior vested rights under other acts of congress.

“The secretary had informed the commissioner that, before title to railroad lands would vest, the route must be staked off and marked upon the ground in such manner as to indicate clearly the fixedness of the line; that the mere survey of the line fixes nothing; that it is only means of information, not location. He says, ‘definitely fixed’ implies fixed without capacity of change. Attorney-General Cushing, speaking of the Iowa

railroad grants, informs the secretary that, whilst they are conditional grants, *in presenti*, yet they are in the nature of floats, which do not attach to any particular parcel of the public lands until the necessary determinative lines of railroad shall have been definitely fixed. Now, in this sense, the defendant's line was not permanently established till March 24, 1857, which was posterior to the confirmation of plaintiffs' title by act of congress. This fact, in the opinion, both of the commissioner of the general land office, Wm. Hendricks, and Mr. Thompson, the secretary of the interior, as expressed in letters to each other, dated the 2d and 10th of December, 1858, established the priority of plaintiffs' claims, under the confirming act of March 3, 1857. Yet, under all these circumstances, and notwithstanding the plaintiffs had in the meantime, sold much of these lands, and, as the evidence shows, had expended many thousand dollars in reclaiming the same, according to the expressed purpose of the grant, Mr. Edmunds, a new commissioner of the general land office, on the 25th of March, 1862, certified the lands now in dispute as inuring to the state for the use of the defendant, under the railroad grant, May 15, 1856, being some seven or eight years after the same had been selected and approved as swamp lands, by his predecessors, and more than five years after they had been confirmed to the state as swamp lands by a special act of congress.

“Now, as this act was directly in opposition to the declared views of the former officers of the interior department, and the land office, to which we have already referred, and also against the express legal opinion of the attorney-general Black, November 10, 1858, in which he held, with great show of reason, that where lands are claimed under a swamp and a railroad grant, either of which would be good if the other was out of the way, the elder one must prevail, *‘prior est tempore potior est jure,’* it is interesting to learn how this was brought about, and upon what pretense it was done. It will be remembered that soon after the railroad grant was made, in 1856, the interior department was prevailed upon by parties interested in this grant, to suspend the certification of swamp land selections until an adjustment could be made of the rights of the parties under the two grants. For four years thereafter, the commissioner and secretary failed to reject any portion of these selections on the one hand, or to certify the same to the state for the benefit of the railway companies on the other. In the meantime, however, they settled questions of conflict between the two grants arising in this and other states, and adopted rules for executing the same, under which they never could have done so, without a change of opinion as to the construction of these acts, as we have before shown.

“After they retired from office, and were succeeded by Mr. Smith as secretary, and Mr. Edmunds as commissioner, the agents of defendant,

General Dix, president of the Mississippi & Missouri R. R. Co., and a Mr. Steiger, its land agent at Washington, renewed the application for the certification of these lands to the defendant, and persistently urged the same until Mr. Edmunds finally complied. But before he could certify he must first register them from the swamp land selections. This he accomplished by passing through the selections and casting out of the lists those tracts in odd sections within the range of the railway grant, which the field notes of the surveyor did not indicate to be swampy and overflowed in such manner as to render them unfit for cultivation, thereby overhauling and undoing all that the state and counties had done at much expense under a rule for the selection of those lands, prescribed by his predecessor, and acquiesced in by the department for a series of years. He professed to derive his authority for doing so from a letter of instructions written by the secretary of the interior, dated February 8, 1860. That he failed to apprehend the true import of this letter as applicable to the facts of these cases, there can be but little doubt. A transcript of this letter is in the record; it will not be found in Lester's land laws.

"Conflicts between the warrants and the road grants assumed different phases, according to the diverse facts under which they sprung up.

"The letter in question is generally designed to cover all and not particular cases, and was intended to lay down rules of adjustment that would meet each class of cases therein specified. The first class and the rule applying thereto is this: that when the lands are claimed under both grants, and the title under the railroad grant had vested *after* the passage of the confirmatory act, March 3, 1857, are evidenced by a definite location of the line of road, then the title should be completed under the swamp act.

"The second class is, when claim is made under both grants and the title under the railway grant vested, as aforesaid, *before* the passage of act March 3, 1857. The rule prescribed in this phase of the conflict looked to an investigation into the character of the swamp selections, and the commissioner was directed to examine these selections in the light of the field-notes of the surveyor and the papers on file and of record, and, if the claim under the older grant was satisfactorily established, to affirm the title under the same, otherwise to certify the title under the junior grant.

"We need not notice the other cases of conflict mentioned in this letter. They refer to selections of swamp land made subsequent to the act of March 3, 1857, and would have no particular pertinency to the cases before us.

"Now, the mistake which we think the commissioner made, was in applying the rule of adjustment laid down for settling conflicts in the second class, to those of the first class, within which the evidence shows

these cases fall; and it may not be out of place to suggest that, inasmuch as the act of rejection mentioned was not only without authority, but really at variance with the instructions of the secretary of the interior, the same should be treated as a void act.

“But afterward he certified these rejected swamp lands to the defendant; and it is said his act in this respect was approved by Secretary Smith. This is true; yet both the certification and approval contained this qualification: that they did so subject to the conditions of the grant, and any valid interfering rights which might exist. This reservation would seem to imply hesitation and doubt of the propriety of the act; whilst rights injuriously affected thereby might be in some way redressed.

“Nevertheless, it is now claimed that this act of certification being political and executive in its character, and the formal disposition of the soil, concludes all judicial inquiry into any antecedent right or claim which may be set up to the same.

“That the power to make all needful rules and regulations for the disposition of the public lands, under the constitution belongs to congress, is no longer an open question in this country; when, within these rules and not interfering with previously acquired substantial rights, the government officers do dispose of the public domain, the title will not be allowed to be gainsaid or impeached. We do not understand the authorities referred to by the defendant to go any further than this.

“On the other hand, if a legal or vested right is in any way impaired or violated by an executive officer of the government, even in the matter of certifying lists of land granted previously by congress, we suppose such violation to fall as legitimately within the judicial cognizance of the courts, as if the same right had been invaded by an individual of the legislative department of the government. We take it to be a well established principle of law, that when a party, in the prosecution of a right, does everything which the law requires, and fails to maintain his right by the misconduct, negligence, ignorance, or mistake of a public officer, the law covers and will protect the right.

“We can add nothing to the force of the facts which we have already detailed, showing that the investiture of the plaintiff's right to these lands had really taken place anterior to the date when defendant's right attached by virtue of the permanent location of the road line.

“If anything was left undone by the plaintiffs in selecting and listing these lands which was required by the act granting them, or by the rules and instructions of the interior department, as to the manner of making and reporting them, in order to make good their right, we have been unable to detect it from the record. But, when in addition to this, they were recognized by the department as regular and valid, and subsequently confirmed by congress, after they had been separated from the mass of

other public lands, and designated by legal divisions and subdivisions, what other acts could the government have done to have more effectually vested the right in and to these lands than those just enumerated?

“And if the plaintiffs have a vested right, why are they not entitled to a stand in a court of justice, as have all other parties with invaded legal rights? The reply is, they are concluded by the act of the commissioner who rejected them as swamp lands, and certified them as railroad lands. But suppose these same lands had been taken up by private entries (the swamp grant act being out of the way) at any time before the line of the roads were definitely fixed, and they should afterward be certified by the commissioner to the defendants as railroad lands; would such certification conclude the rights of private purchasers, although they had not yet obtained their patents? It seems to us that upon no fair principle of interpretation of these several acts of congress could the certificate of a mere ministerial officer have that effect.

“Congress never intended to attach any undue solemnity to these certificates, as will abundantly appear from the language of an act passed August 3, 1854, which, while it provides that the certified list by the commissioner shall have the effect to convey the fee simple of all the lands embraced in said lists that are of the character contemplated by the act of congress, and intended to be granted thereby, yet further declares *‘that, when lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of congress, and are not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void, and no right, title, claim, or interest shall be conveyed thereby.’*

“This negatives the conclusive character of these certificates, and when they are made in the manner supposed, so as to make them null and void, there must be some tribunal to determine that question. If they contravene substantial legal rights, as in this case, we do not see why the courts of the county are not open to afford the adequate redress. Believing that they are, and that the court below decided right in these cases, we shall affirm the same.”

From this decision the B. & M. railroad company appealed on a writ in error to the supreme court of the United States. Pending the decision of this case by the tribunal first named, and notwithstanding the prestige of two decisions in the county's favor, the board of supervisors made a proposition to the company, as follows, to-wit:

In order to settle and finally adjust the law suit now pending in the supreme court of the United States, wherein Mills county, in the State of Iowa, is plaintiff, and the Burlington & Missouri River railroad company is defendant, and secure the completion of said railroad through Mills county via Glenwood, in said county, we, the undersigned, agents of said county, submit the following proposition to the board of directors of said railroad company, to-wit:

There are in dispute between the parties to the said law suit, twenty-three thousand

three hundred and sixteen acres. For the purpose of having our proposition understood, we acknowledge that we owe acres of land to the amount of 23,316, to pay which we have and offer you odd sections vacant, (most of which is a part of the 23,316 acres) and even sections patented to the county and unsold, in the aggregate 9,080 acres. Balance of land due you, 14,236 acres. For further payment we have, and offer to you of the odd sections (about all of which is of the 23,316 acres claimed by you), subject to pre-emption, made through the county, acres to the amount of (on which nothing has been paid to the county) 4,660. Of these pre-empted lands we estimate that about one-half of the pre-emptions are fraudulent and ought not to be recognized; but the county must ask that when *bona fide* improvements have been made on the same the pre-emptors must be secured in their rights to the same, and have the privilege of purchasing at one and 25-100 dollars per acre of the county or company, which amount shall in any event, go to the railroad company. Now you will have land for law, subject only to the pre-emptor's claims, until there will be due you in acres 9,576. The remainder, 9,576 acres, belongs to *bona fide* settlers and purchasers, who, we must insist, shall be protected by the county; and as we have paid you all the land we have, we offer you for this balance *ten thousand* dollars in money. The company shall understand that the balance of 9,576 acres is the land, portions of which it has been settling with our individual citizens for; and there is included in the 9,576 acres all the lands the company has sold to citizen settlers at one and 25-100 dollars per acre. With this understanding the \$10,000 balance we offer you will be just as much less than 9,576 acres as the company has thus sold, and therefore, our pay would perhaps amount to one and 50-100 dollars, or more. It is understood that the suit now pending shall be continued by agreement of the parties from term to term until the conditions of this contract, or proposition shall be complied with. It is also further understood that the foregoing proposition shall not be binding upon the county of Mills unless said railroad company shall complete said railroad through Mills county via Glenwood, and build a depot at Glenwood, in said county; and in case said railroad company shall fail or neglect to build said railroad through Mills county via Glenwood, and also build and establish a depot at Glenwood, in said county, then and in that event, the said law suit shall stand for final hearing in the supreme court of the United States, the same as if this proposition had never been made. In case the suit shall be settled on the basis of this proposition, each party shall pay their own costs.

The manner of transferring the land, whether the county shall deal with the purchasers and pre-emptors, or whether with the railroad company under the restrictions indicated, the county is not particular about, but will agree to what may seem most practicable.

The amount in acres, as stated above may not be exactly correct, and probably is not, but it is believed to be nearly so; but we wish it understood that the company shall have all the swamp lands the county now holds, or is entitled to in Mills county, Iowa, subject only to the conditions indicated in the foregoing.

Witness our hands this July 13, 1868.

WM. HALE, E. C. BOSBYSHIELL, D. H. SOLOMON, L. W. TUBBS.	}	<i>Majority of the Committee.</i>
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At a meeting of the board held November 10, 1868, the special railroad committee, appointed to submit the foregoing compromise to the officers or agents of the company, made the following report:

The undersigned appointed, by the board of supervisors of Mills county, Iowa, to settle, adjust and compromise the suit in relation to swamp lands in Mills county, Iowa as plaintiff, and the B. & M. R. R. Co. as defendant, beg leave to report that in accordance with the authority and power vested in us by your honorable body, we proceeded to the city of Burlington, Iowa, and there submitted to said railroad company, the proposition hereto

appended, and which was, on the 31st day of October, 1868, accepted by said railroad company, and which we submit to your honorable body for approval and ratification.

Respectfully submitted this 9th day of November, 1868.

E. C. BOSBYSELL,	} <i>Committee.</i>
WM. HALE,	
D. H. SOLOMON,	
L. W. TUBBS.	

The facts in the case until the completion of this compromise here follow in the language of the original entries in the minute book of the road:

BURLINGTON, IOWA, October 27, 1868.

This proposition is hereby accepted, and the terms, stipulations and conditions are agreed to by the Burlington & Missouri River railroad company-

Burlington & Missouri River railroad company, by

C. E. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

Notice of the acceptance of the within proposition by the Burlington & Missouri River railroad company has been served on us, this 31st day of October, 1868.

D. H. SOLOMAN,	} <i>Committee.</i>
E. C. BOSBYSELL,	
WM. HALE,	
L. W. TUBBS.	

After giving the report due consideration, it is

Resolved, By the board of supervisors of Mills county, Iowa, at their regular session in November, 1868, that the proposition submitted to the Burlington & Missouri River railroad company, by our special railroad committee, and the acceptance of the same by said company be and the same is hereby confirmed and ratified, and that the same be spread upon the record of this board.

The ayes and nays being called for, the vote stands as follows:

Ayes:—Allis, Forrester, Haynie, Lamb, Utterback, Wing, Ward, Russell and Mr. Chairman.

Naves:—None.

In pursuance of this contract the following deeds were executed by the county to the railroad company: 18th October, 1869, one for 2,260.55 acres; October 18, 1869, one for 1,960 acres; January 4, 1870, one for 920 acres; September 6, 1870, one for 1,640 acres; June 19, 1871, one for 220 acres, making five deeds in all and conveying all the lands in controversy.

From this compromise two suits were the outcome. The first suit was instituted by the county against the B. & M. R. R. Co. and commenced by filing the following:

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the district court of Mills county, Iowa, February term, 1874.

Mills County

vs.

The Burlington & Missouri River railroad company, John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, John N. A. Griswold, J. W. Brooks and Alpheus Hardy.	} <i>In Equity.</i>

To John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, John N. A. Griswold, John W. Brooks and Alpheus Hardy:

You and each of you are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the clerk of the district court of Mills county, Iowa, a petition with amendments thereto, in the above entitled cause, making you and each of you parties defendant thereto, asking for

a decree against the defendants thereto, declaring that a certain contract purporting to have been made between Mills county, Iowa, by the board of supervisors of said county, and the Burlington & Missouri River railroad company, at the November term, 1868, of said board, in regard to certain swamp lands of Mills county, Iowa, and proceeds of the sale thereof is void, and that the five deeds made in pursuance of said contract, signed by the members of the board of supervisors of Mills county, Iowa, and purporting to convey to said Burlington & Missouri River railroad company, the following tract and parcels of lands situate in Mills county, Iowa, to-wit:

DESCRIPTION.	Section.	Town.	Range.	DESCRIPTION	Section.	Town.	Range.
E hf ne qr se qr.....	4	73	40	Ne qr ne qr sw qr ne qr nw qr ne qr			
W hf ne qr sw qr.....	9	73	40	ne qr nw qr se qr nw qr sw qr sw	5	72	40
Nw qr.....	10	73	40	qr.....			
W hf sw qr.....	14	73	40	Sw qr s hf se qr.....	6	72	40
Nw qr se qr.....	17	73	40	Ne qr ne qr n hf nw qr s hf nw qr			
E hf se qr se qr ne qr.....	20	73	40	w hf sw qr w hf se qr e hf se qr..	7	72	40
Ne qr s hf sw qr se qr.....	21	73	40	Sw qr.....	8	72	40
Nw qr sw qr sw qr sw qr.....	22	73	40	E hf ne qr.....	17	72	40
Ne qr nw qr n hf sw qr w hf sw qr..	28	73	40	Ne qr se qr.....	18	72	40
Se qr nw qr e hf ne qr sw qr ne qr e				N hf ne qr nw qr.....	19	72	40
hf sw qr se qr.....	29	73	40	Sw qr w hf se qr.....	13	72	41
N hf ne qr sw qr ne qr s hf nw qr..	31	73	40	N hf ne br sw qr ne qr se qr ne qr			
Nw qr ne qr e hf sw qr.....	1	73	42	nw qr se qr.....	23	72	41
Nw qr nw qr.....	18	73	42	W hf ne qr nw qr nw qr se qr nw qr			
W hf ne qr w hf se qr sw qr.....	19	73	42	ne qr sw qr nw qr nw qr nw qr sw			
Ne qr nw qr.....	31	73	42	qr.....	24	72	41
E hf nw qr e hf sw qr.....	17	73	43	N hf se qr sw qr se qr se qr ne qr n			
Nw qr ne qr.....	18	73	43	hf ne qr sw qr ne qr.....	26	72	41
Sw qr ne qr nw qr nw qr nw qr..	18	73	43	Ne qr ne qr.....	5	72	43
S hf nw qr ne qr nw qr w hf sw qr e				Nw qr se qr s hf se qr sw qr.....	17	72	43
hf ne qr.....	20	73	43	Se qr nw qr.....	19	72	43
Ne qr ne qr sw qr ne qr ne qr sw qr				qr w hf nw qr w hf sw qr.....	20	72	43
Ne qr sw qr.....	30	73	43	W hf sw qr w hf ne qr sw qr nw qr	28	71	41
Lot No. 2.....	23	73	44	E hf sw qr w hf se qr.....	29	71	41
Lot No. 3.....	23	73	44	Se qr se qr.....	31	71	41
Lot No. 1.....	26	73	44	Se qr ne qr se qr sw qr.....	32	71	41
Ne qr ne qr.....	36	73	44	Se qr sw qr e hf nw qr ne qr se qr w			
Se qr sw qr.....	26	72	43	hf sw qr e hf se qr.....	33	74	41
Nw qr sw qr.....	27	72	43	W hf se qr w hf sw qr w hf nw qr e			
W hf nw qr w hf sw qr w hf ne qr				hf ne qr.....	1	71	43
ne qr ne qr.....	29	72	43	Ne qr nw qr w hf nw qr..	2	71	43
Sw qr se qr.....	30	72	43	W hf ne qr se qr e hf ne qr nw qr..	3	71	43
W hf ne qr w hf se qr e hf ne qr e hf				Ne qr ne qr nw nr nw qr s hf se qr..	4	71	43
se qr.....	31	72	43	S hf ne qr se qr nw qr.....	5	71	43
W hf nw qr se qr sw qr.....	32	72	43	Nw qr ne qr n hf nw qr.....	9	71	43
S hf se qr n hf ne qr ne qr nw qr w				W hf se qr e hf nw qr.....	10	71	43
hf nw qr w hf sw qr se qr sw qr..				W hf sw qr se qr sw qr sw qr se qr			
Nw qr nw qr.....	35	72	43	ne qr sw qr nw qr se qr ne qr se			
W hf ne qr.....	1	72	44	qr.....	17	71	43
Lot No. 1.....	2	72	44	Ne qr ne qr.....	18	71	43
Lot No. 1.....	11	72	44	Nw qr se qr sw qr nw qr.....	20	71	43
Ne qr ne qr e hf nw qr se qr sw qr				Sw qr nw ny w hf sw qr.....	21	71	43
sw qr se qr.....	12	72	44	W hf nw qr nw qr sw qr.....	28	71	43
W hf ne qr ne qr nw qr nw qr se qr				Se qr se qr ne qr se qr.....	29	71	43
Ne qr ne qr ne qr se qr lot No 4.....	36	72	44	Lot No. 1.....	31	71	43
Sw qr sw qr w hf sw qr ne qr.....	2	71	41	E hf se qr.....	32	71	43
S hf se qr.....	9	71	41	Sw qr ne qr nw qr nw qr n hf se qr			
Sw qr sw qr.....	10	71	41	se qr se qr.....	34	71	43
Se qr nw qr n hf nw qr.....	11	71	41	Nw qr sw qr s hf sw qr sw qr se qr.	35	71	43
W hf nw qr se qr sw qr w hf se qr..	15	71	41				

Are also void, and to declare that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple thereof, notwith-

standing said deeds, and asking a judgment against said railroad company for five thousand dollars as for moneys had and received by said company which belong to the plaintiff.

And asking that you, John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, John N. A. Griswold, John W. Brooks, and Alpheus Hardy, and each of you have acquired by virtue of said contract or said deeds no interest in or lien upon any of said lands. and that the claims of the defendants to any and all of said lands be declared groundless and void; and that, unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term of the district court of Mills county, Iowa, which is to be begun and held at the court house in Glenwood, in Mills county, Iowa, on the 8th day of February, 1875, default will be entered and judgment thereon rendered against you, *pro confesso*.

This 30th day of December, 1874.

L. W. ROSS,
C. B. LAWRENCE, } *Attorneys for Plaintiffs.*
D. H. SOLOMON, }

In the District Court the company won the cause, whereupon the county appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa. The history of the cause and its results here follow.

The plaintiff in this case set up the fact, in order to defeat the compromise, that the lands in controversy were swamp lands and that it had therefore, no power to convey them as provided by the terms of the compromise. It will be noted that it was a condition of the settlement that the railroad company should continue its road through Mills county, and should locate a station at Glenwood. The county set forth that the lands could not be legally transferred on the grounds that there was no proper or adequate consideration for such transfer, in reply to which the defendant held that the company was not bound by the act of Congress to locate its line by the way of Glenwood, nor to establish a station there, and that an agreement to do so constituted a valid consideration for the agreement to compromise. The county further claimed "fraud" in effecting the compromise, or rather in leading to the proposition to so settle the case on the grounds that the surveying party of the company were running "scare lines" to lead the people of the county generally, and the citizens of Glenwood particularly, to infer that they would, after all, fail entirely of the road. But no adequate proof was adduced that the lines were run where the company had not a legal right to locate its route. The third ground urged by the attorneys of the company was excess of powers on the part of the Board of Supervisors in making the contract. This was ably answered by the attorneys for the company in their argument before the Supreme Court, and the question at issue was decided in their favor, on the grounds that a trustee—as the county set up that it held the lands in trust—in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, may certainly compromise debts, and in the proposition of the county to effect such a settlement, it alleged debt in express terms. The decision in this cause was rendered by Justice Adams, and the decree of the inferior court was affirmed.

But it seems that the railroad company had filed a cross suit to recover from the county the payment of the ten thousand dollars named in the articles of compromise. This is the second suit that grew out of this transaction. In the district court the plaintiff—the railroad company—was beaten, whereupon an appeal was taken to the supreme court of the state and the decree by the lower court reversed, on the grounds that the agreement for the compromise had not been abandoned by the company in its answer had maintained. To show that it was, the county put in evidence the docket entry of the supreme court of the United States made in the case in which the alledged compromise was made, which entry shows in effect that the case came on to be heard, and was argued by counsel, and that the decree of the supreme court in Iowa was affirmed. To rebut that evidence, the company introduced the testimony of the attorneys of the defendant company in that case. From it, it appears that nothing was done by the attorneys of the defendant company in that case in the supreme court of the United States, except to file printed briefs, and that if they were filed after the compromise was made, they were filed in ignorance of the compromise. The counsel for the company did not appear personally in court. One of them, speaking of the compromise, says: “No attention was thereafter given by counsel for defendant to the case, as the matter was supposed to be compromised.” Judge Adams expressed it as his opinion that neither party did anything on the supposition that the compromise had been abandoned. The judgment of the district court was by him, therefore, reversed. The case then found its way, on the appeal of the county, to the supreme court of the United States, where now the matter rests, awaiting final adjudication.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The records relating to the early political history of the county are in a criminally imperfect condition. Almost the sole records preserved are the names and bonds of those who received the suffrage of the people of the new county as its first officers on the day of organization.* Their names have been elsewhere given.

The poll-books show a total vote in the county of one hundred and sixty, distributed as follows:

*The act of the general assembly, defining Mills county, together with Union, Adams, Adair, Cass, Montgomery and Pottawattamie, was approved January 15, 1851.

West Liberty, (now Glenwood township).....	55
Rawles	23
Bethlehem, (now Platteville).....	37
Silver Creek.....	45
	<hr/>
Total.....	160

At the next election, held in the fall of 1852, there was cast the following vote:

Platteville	20
Coonville (precinct).....	60
Council Bluffs.....	14
Silver Creek.....	16
Rawles.....	41
	<hr/>
Total.....	151

There is a marked falling off here, but it is readily accounted for by the fact that many of those who had voted at the first election had left the country and gone to Salt Lake City. The newcomers had not equaled those who had gone.

The first general election in the county occurred during the intense political excitement of 1852, an excitement which the issues joined in that memorable canvass were calculated to arouse. The democratic party made a strong and successful campaign to recover from the decisive defeat which had rested from it the presidency of 1848. General Cass, the candidate for that year, had been defeated in the contest by General Taylor, of Louisiana, whose valor in the Mexican war had made him a favorite with the people. In 1852, at the Baltimore convention in June, the democrats put in nomination Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, for president, and William R. King, of Alabama, for vice-president. The whigs put in nomination, at the same place, June 16, General Winfield Scott, of Mexican war fame, with William A. Graham, of North Carolina, second on the ticket. The anti-slavery party put in nomination John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and George W. Julien, of Indiana.

The democratic candidates were successful by an overwhelming majority. The anti-slavery ticket polled less than one-half the ballots cast by them in 1848, showing a decided diminution in strength. This campaign will always be remembered as a most important one, for it was the last one in which the old whig party presented a candidate. The greatness of the man the party had honored with the nomination for president of the United States, was destined to be that of a military hero, rather than a politician or statesman. In the latter capacities he was an utter failure, and disappointed the hopes of his friends. In his very first speech, to a

deputation of foreigners, he declared that he "*loved* the rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent," and this made him the object of ridicule by his opponents, and without doubt contributed largely to losing the canvass. In addition to this, his position on the tariff question, and the Missouri compromise, were neither of them that of the statesman nor competent politician.

There are no election returns by which to record the vote of the county whether whig or democratic. The state cast its electoral vote for the democratic nominees, the last time since that such an event has occurred. Party lines were sharply drawn in the county, and, of course everybody was interested, and it is to be presumed, entered into the contest with a fervor equal to that of like contests to-day.

In the presidential election of 1856, the newly formed Republican party put forth its first candidate, John C. Fremont, who entered the contest on the platform of "Free speech, free press, free soil and Fremont." "No sectionalism" was the watchword of the Democratic party which was represented by James Buchanan. Millard Fillmore led the American or Know-nothing party, whose battle cry—if such such an expression may be used—was "Americans must rule America." The organization of this party was the consequence, in part, of the position taken by Scott in the campaign of four years previous. It might be proper to note the cause of the intense excitement that everywhere prevailed in this election. On January 16, 1854, Senator Dixon, of Kentucky gave notice that when the bill* to establish a territorial government in the territory of Nebraska should be called up he would move an amendment to the effect that the Missouri compromise line of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, forever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude north of said line, should not be so construed as to apply to the territory contemplated by the act, or to any other territory of the United States; but that the citizens of the several states or territories should be at liberty to take and hold their slaves within any of the territories or states to be formed therefrom. This amounted to a virtual repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the announcement in the United States House of Representatives created no less an excitement than the introduction, in 1848, of the Wilmot Proviso.

On the 23d of January, 1854, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, reported what is known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, providing for the organization of two territories from the Platte country. Among other provisions Senator Douglas' bill contained the following:

SECTION 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to avoid misconstruction, it is

*This bill was introduced in December, 1852, by Senator Hall, of Missouri, and was then called a bill to organize the Territory of Platte. The bill was reported in February, 1853, under the title of the Territory of Nebraska, but no final action was taken.

hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles, established by the compromise measures of 1850, to-wit:

First.—That all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

Second.—That all cases involving title to slaves and questions of personal freedom, are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third.—That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the "organized territories," the same as in the States.

Another section of the bill of Senator Douglas, and which is as follows, gave rise to particularly bitter and hostile debate.

The constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory as elsewhere in the United States, except the sections of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was *superseded* by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, and is declared inoperative.

On February 6, Senator Chase, of Ohio, moved to strike out so much of the bill as declared the Missouri compromise of 1820, "superceded" by the compromise of 1850, but the motion was defeated. On February 15, Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the clause objected to by Mr. Chase, and insert the following:

Which being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, (commonly called the Compromise Measures) is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

This amendment was at once adopted by the senate, and embodied, what was afterward known as the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. Mr. Chase, not having full faith in the declaration as to the true intent of this measure, moved to add, after the words "United States," the following:

Under which the people of the territories, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of slavery therein.

The proposed amendment of Mr. Chase was voted down. The bill became a law May 31, 1854, having received the approval of President Pierce. This bill precipitated the feeling of bitter animosity that entered so largely with the contest of 1866. No attempt can ever be made to depict the scenes of constant turmoil and violence that obtained in some portions of the country. In some sections as Kansas, blood was shed, and civil war seemed imminent. Suffice it to say the anti-slavery party finally

triumphed, and the two states came into the union free. Again in 1860 and 1864 were the various parties wheeled into line and entered upon memorable and exciting contests.

The poll-book for the county opens with the year 1867; all records previous to that date being scattered and imperfect. From this poll-book for 1867, and the years subsequent, have been gathered the following statistics:

OCTOBER ELECTION 1867.*

<i>For Governor:</i>		<i>Lieutenant-Governor:</i>	
Samuel Merrill.....	629	John Scott.....	629
Charles Mason.....	516	D. M. Harris.....	517
<i>Judge of Supreme Court:</i>		<i>Supt. Public Instruction:</i>	
Joseph M. Beck.....	631	D. F. Wells, (for vacancy)...	498
John Craig.....	516	D. F. Wells, (full term).....	627
		M. J. Fisher.....	516
<i>Attorney General:</i>		<i>Senator, 9th district:</i>	
Hugh O'Connor.....	631	A. R. Anderson.....	628
W. F. Barker.....	516	J. P. Cassady.....	520
<i>Representative 16th district:</i>		<i>County Judge:</i>	
John Y. Stone.....	604	D. M. Mitchell.....	608
Edward Ward.....	541	M. D. Lamb.....	539
		Kirt White.....	2
<i>County Treasurer:</i>		<i>Sheriff:</i>	
Wm. H. Taft.....	1062	E. B. Sampson.....	581
James Howard.....	4	A. J. Fair.....	549
		John Bishop.....	1
<i>County Surveyor:</i>		<i>Drainage Commissioner:</i>	
David Templeton.....	559	D. B. Harrington.....	472
G. Seeger.....	42	L. Ballard.....	1
N. Anderson ..	2	C. Anderson.....	8
		L. W. Tubbs.....	8
<i>Coroner:</i>		<i>County Superintendent:</i>	
D. F. Eakin.....	580	L. S. Williams.....	600
D. M. Hamilton.....	550	A. E. Clarendon.....	525
<i>Jail Tax Proposition:</i>			
For.....	652		
Against.....	157		

* Through some unaccountable blunder the election returns for 1868 do not appear on the election book, which opens with 1867. How to account for this criminal neglect is a problem hard to be solved.

1869.

Governor :

Samuel Merrill.....	686
George Gillaspv.....	440

Judge of Supreme Court :

John F. Dillon.....	684
W. F. Brannon.....	440

Representative 17th District :

John Y. Stone.....	644
S. W. Williams.....	447
M. V. Platt.....	14
M. F. Platt.....	6

County Treasurer :

C. B. Atkins.....	671
M. Y. Dalrymple.....	442
I. B. Welpton.....	1

Coroner :

M. H. McCluskey.....	619
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Superintendent of Schools :

J. B. Mallett.....	676
S. Allis.....	453

Licutenant-Governor :

Madison M. Walden.....	687
A. P. Richardson.....	439

Supt. of Public Instruction :

Abraham S. Kissell.....	675
H. O. Dayton.....	440
Abraham F. Kissell.....	12
A. S. Kissell (to fill vacancy),	510

Auditor :

D. M. Mitchell.....	676
M. D. Lamb.....	433
W. G. Templeton.....	1
J. R. McBride.....	1

Sheriff :

J. W. Turner.....	682
J. R. McBride.....	427

County Surveyor :

C. W. Spalding.....	503
D. Templeton.....	48
John Hanks.....	1

Proposition to restrain swine and sheep from running at large :

For.....	674
Against.....	292

1870.

Judge Supreme Court (full term) :

Chester C. Cole.....	693
J. C. Knapp.....	74

Judge Supreme Court, (vacancy) :

W. E. Miller.....	700
P. Henry Smythe.....	45
T. H. Smith.....	1
James G. Day.....	705
Reuben Noble.....	45

Proposition for Constitutional Convention :

For.....	116
Against.....	342

Clerk of Supreme Court :

Charles Linderman.....	695
Wm. Clelland.....	50

Reporter of Supreme Court :

Edward H. Stiles.....	699
C. H. Bane.....	42

Secretary of State :

Ed. Wright.....	703
Charles Doer.....	48

<i>Auditor of State:</i>		<i>Treasurer of State:</i>	
John Russell.....	696	Samuel E. Rankin.....	702
W. W. Garner.....	49	W. C. James.....	49
<i>Register State Land Office:</i>		<i>Attorney General:</i>	
Aaron Brown.....	702	Henry O'Connor.....	696
D. F. Ellsworth.....	47	H. M. Martin.....	48
<i>Congress:</i>		<i>Judge District Court, 3d District:</i>	
Francis W. Palmer.....	701	J. W. McDill.....	780
B. F. Montgomery.....	126		
<i>To Prohibit the Sale of Malt Liquors in Mills County:</i>		<i>District Attorney, 3d Judicial District:</i>	
For.....	434	Smith McPherson.....	725
Against.....	301	H. W. Morseman.....	47
<i>County Recorder:</i>		<i>Clerk District Court:</i>	
J. M. Powell.....	752	T. P. Ballard.....	728
		Ross Hale.....	1
		Lucy Eads.....	1
<i>County Supt. (to fill vacancy):</i>		<i>County Surveyor, (to fill vacancy):</i>	
C. H. Newell.....	711	M. O. Dowd.....	706
Mary Morse.....	1		
<i>Coroner, (to fill vacancy):</i>			
Josiah Farrar.....	735		

1871.

<i>Governor:</i>		<i>Lieutenant Governor:</i>	
C. C. Carpenter.....	893	H. C. Bulis.....	896
Joseph Knapp.....	659	M. M. Ham.....	659
Wm. Hale.....	1		
<i>Judge of Supreme Court:</i>		<i>Supt. Public Instruction:</i>	
James G. Day.. . . .	895	Alonzo Abernethy.....	894
John F. Duncombe.....	657	E. M. Mumm.....	659
<i>Senator 9th Senatorial District:</i>		<i>Representative:</i>	
John Y. Stone.....	845	J. Wilber.....	1
Wayne Stennett.....	683	A. R. Wright.....	834
		J. J. Morgan.....	696
		E. Starbuck.....	3
<i>County Treasurer:</i>		<i>County Auditor:</i>	
D. M. Mitchell.....	863	Jason M. Powell.....	881
Charles W. Spalding.....	673	Wm. F. Bosbyshell.....	651
W. F. Bosbyshell.....	1		
E. Starbuck.....	1		

Superintendent of Schools:

Stephen Peebles.....	885
Samuel Christy.....	669

Coroner:

J. B. Stetson.....	881
J. A. Donelan.....	668

Surveyor, (for full term):

J. P. Wilder.....	507
James M. Kelly.....	53
J. A. Donelan.....	1

Recorder, (to fill vacancy):

P. P. Pratt.....	1
Nathaniel Dean.....	835
J. C. Doze.....	715

Sheriff:

J. W. Turner.....	831
Isom S. Wright.....	700

Surveyor, (to fill vacancy):

J. P. Wilder.....	882
James M. Kelly.....	617
E. Starbuck.....	1

Drainage Commissioner:

F. M. Henton.....	900
M. L. Evans.....	664

*Ratifying the Contract with the
B. & M. R. R. Co:*

For Ratifying.....	674
Against ".....	357

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1872.

Presidential Electors:

For Greeley and Brown electors, Dem. and Lib. Republican... ..	1292
For Grant and Wilson elec- tors, Republican.....	1261
For Prohibition electors...	7

Auditor of State:

John Russell.....	1132
J. P. Casady.....	715

Register of State Land Office:

Aaron Brown.....	1132
Jacob Butler.....	712
Daniel Sheward.....	1

Congress:

James W. McDill.....	1135
W. W. Merritt.....	709

Judge of Circuit Court 13th Dist.:

T. R. Stockton.....	1100
E. E. Aylesworth.....	733

Secretary of State:

Josiah T. Young.....	1131
E. A. Guilbert.....	713
Charles Baker.....	1

Treasurer of State:

William Christy.....	1133
M. J. Rohlf's.....	711
D. B. Beers.....	1

Attorney General:

M. E. Cutts.....	1131
A. G. Case.....	591
E. J. Case.....	122
M. E. Cutts (to fill vacancy).	1045

Judge of District Court 13th Dist.:

J. R. Reed.....	1130
T. J. Hannah.....	711

District Attorney 13th Dist.:

H. K. McJunkin.....	1034
Geo. S. Wright.....	768

<i>Treasurer of State:</i>		<i>Register of State Land Office:</i>	
Wm. Christy	850	David Secor	847
Henry C. Hargis	661	R. H. Rodearmel	660
<i>Clerk of Dist. and Circuit Courts:</i>		<i>County Recorder:</i>	
T. P. Ballard.....	1049	J. L. Tryon.....	1051
S. C. Osborne.....	783	Nathaniel Dean.....	775
		D. Dean.....	2

1873.

<i>Governor:</i>		<i>Lieutenant Governor:</i>	
Cyrus C. Carpenter	768	Joseph Dysart.....	774
Jacob G. Vale.....	956	C. E. Whiting	955
<i>Judge of Supreme Court:</i>		<i>Supt. Public Instruction:</i>	
Joseph M. Beck.....	774	Alonzo Abernethy.....	774
Benton J. Hall.....	953	D. W. Prindle	953
<i>Representative:</i>		<i>County Treasurer:</i>	
E. T. Sheldon.....	744	Geo. A. Bailey.....	795
James Mickelwait	972	Wm. Hoch.....	934
Solomon Thomas.....	1		
<i>County Auditor:</i>		<i>Sheriff:</i>	
D. F. Paul.....	749	E. C. Byers.....	752
W. H. Taft.....	979	James M. Evans.....	967
		E. Starbuck.....	1
<i>County Supt. of Schools:</i>		<i>Drainage Commissioner:</i>	
S. V. Proudfit.....	776	I. F. Hendrie	764
Ed. L. Kelly.....	947	Lee H. Gammon.....	969
<i>County Surveyor:</i>		<i>Coroner:</i>	
J. P. Wilder	1576	D. M. Hamilton.....	35
I. H. Bouton.....	3	Ross Hale.....	2
G. Seeger.....	100	John Hyde.....	1
E. Starbuck.....	2	E. C. Bosbyshell.....	1
B. F. Buffington	1	John Lidgett.....	1
		Wm. Hoxsie.....	4
		J. A. Donelan.....	4
		C. H. Reno.....	3
		John Keeler.....	1
		John Hanson.....	1
		Dr. Eddy.....	2

1874.

<i>Secretary of State:</i>		<i>Auditor of State:</i>	
Josiah T. Young	851	Buren R. Sherman.....	817
David Morgan.....	660	Joseph M. King.....	665

<i>Attorney General:</i>		<i>Reporter of Supreme Court:</i>	
M. E. Cutts	832	John S. Runnells.....	847
John H. Keatley.....	681	James M. Weart.....	665
<i>Clerk of Supreme Court:</i>		<i>Congress:</i>	
Edward J. Holmes	847	James W. McDill	881
Geo. W. Ball.....	660	Aaron Rood.....	598
<i>Clerk of District Court:</i>		<i>Recorder:</i>	
T. P. Ballard	913	J. L. Tryon.....	1514.
N. S. Phelps.....	597		
G. W. Ball.....	1		
D. L. Heinsheimer.....	1		

1875.

<i>Governor:</i>		<i>Lieutenant Governor:</i>	
Sam'l J. Kirkwood, (Rep.)	1093	Joshua G. Newbold.....	1090
Shephard Leffler, (Dem.)	933	Emmett B. Woodward.....	940
Scattering.....	10	Scattering.....	5
<i>Judge of Supreme Court:</i>		<i>Supt. of Public Instruction:</i>	
Austin Adams.....	1088	Alonzo Abernethy.....	1091
William J. Knight.....	950	Isaiah Doane.....	946
A. Adams.....	4	A. Abernethy.....	4
<i>Senator 9th District:</i>		<i>Representative:</i>	
Geo. F. Wright.....	1087	John Y. Stone.....	1060
Benjamin F. Montgomery	926	Edward L. Kelley.....	934
Scattering.....	9	Scattering.....	13
<i>County Auditor:</i>		<i>County Treasurer;</i>	
Jason M. Powell.....	1045	Marshall M. Angell.....	998
Wm. H. Taft.....	950	Wm. Hoch.....	988
Scattering.....	29	Scattering.....	37
<i>Sheriff:</i>		<i>Surveyor:</i>	
Ezra B. Sampson.....	924	Gustave Seeger.....	1089
James S. Hendrie.....	1073	Seth Dean.....	908
Scattering.....	30	Scattering.....	3
<i>Superintendent of Schools:</i>		<i>Coroner:</i>	
Frank E. Stephens.....	1118	James I. Rist.....	190
Charles B. Christy.....	862	Samuel T. Brothers.....	1097
Scattering.....	27	Scattering.....	32
<i>Drainage Commissioner:</i>			
F. M. Hinton.....	8		
Lee H. Gammon.....	1011		
Scattering.....	5		

1876.

<i>Presidential Electors:</i>		<i>Secretary of State:</i>	
Tilden and Hendricks Elec- tors, (Dem.).....	1165	Josiah T. Young.....	1454
Hayes and Wheeler Elec- tors, (Rep.).....	1453	John H. Stubenranch.....	1166
Cooper and Cary Electors, (G. B.).....	6	A. McCready.....	5
<i>Treasurer of State:</i>		<i>Auditor of State:</i>	
Geo. W. Bemis.....	1454	Buren R. Sherman.....	1453
Wesley Jones.....	1165	Wm. Groneweg.....	1135
Geo. C. Fry.....	6	Leonard Brown.....	6
<i>Register of State Land Office:</i>		<i>Attorney General:</i>	
David Secor.....	1453	John F. McJunkin.....	1448
N. C. Ridenour.....	1165	J. C. Cook.....	1167
George M. Walker.....	7	J. H. McJunkin.....	5
<i>Judge of Supreme Court, (full term:)</i>		<i>Judge of Supreme Court, (to fill vacancy:)</i>	
Wm. H. Seevers.....	1453	Wm. H. Seevers.....	1442
Walter I. Hayes.....	1138	Walter I. Hayes.....	1110
O. R. Jones.....	4	Chas. Negus.....	6
<i>Judge of Supreme Court, (term expiring Jan. 1, '79:)</i>		<i>Super'nt of Public Instruction, (to fill vacancy:)</i>	
James C. Rothrock.....	350	C. W. von Coelln.....	1450
James H. Rothrock.....	1102	J. H. Nash.....	4
W. M. Graham.....	1166		
<i>Congress:</i>		<i>Judge District Court, 13th Dist.</i>	
Wm. F. Sapp.....	1354	J. R. Reed.....	2597
Lemuel R. Bolter.....	1262		
<i>District Attorney, 13th Dist:</i>		<i>Judge Circuit Court, 13th Dist:</i>	
A. R. Anderson.....	1252	C. F. Loofbourow.....	1414
R. G. Phelps.....	1288	E. E. Aylesworth.....	1193
W. S. Lewis..	1		
<i>Clerk of the Courts.</i>		<i>County Recorder.</i>	
Thos. P. Ballard.....	1168	J. L. Tryon.....	2581
Jacob H. Brown.....	1391	T. P. Ballard.....	1
<i>County Treasurer (to fill vacancy.)</i>		<i>Drainage Commissioner.</i>	
Henry E. Perry.....	1269	J. H. Cox.....	1202
Wm. H. Taft.....	1319	Otis E. Allis.....	1117
<i>Poor Farm Tax.</i>			
For.....	374		
Against.....	230		

1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear, (Rep.).....	1435
John P. Irish, (Dem.).....	1102
D. P. Stubbs, (G. B.).....	98
Elias Jessup, (Pro.).....	28
C. White.....	1

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell.....	1471
W. C. James.....	1004
A. McCready.....	86

Judge of Supreme Court.

James G. Day.....	1478
H. E. J. Boardman.....	1109
John Porter.....	87
A. J. Russell.....	1

Supt. of Public Instruction.

Carl W. von Coelln.....	146
G. W. Cullison.....	1107
S. T. Ballard.....	85

Representative.

John Y. Stone.....	1310
B. F. Buffington.....	1233
N. H. Bowman.....	59
T. A. Stone.....	1

County Auditor.

Wm. McCrary.....	1300
H. F. Wilson.....	1308
J. M. Cresswell.....	48
W. H. Taft.....	3

County Treasurer.

A. D. French.....	1464
W. H. Taft.....	1130
James Vincent.....	45
W. M. McCrary.....	1

Sheriff.

D. C. Jackson.....	1279
James S. Hendrie.....	1338
M. Weber.....	34

County Superintendent of Schools.

F. E. Stephens.....	1297
Wm. H. Wright.....	1325

Coroner.

G. W. Curfman.....	1367
Samuel Christy.....	1205
F. M. Powell.....	70

County Surveyor

Seth Dean.....	2459
Scattering.....	4

Drainage Commissioner.

J. H. Cox.....	1342
L. W. Huffaker.....	1277
O. E. Allis.....	75

1878.

Secretary of State.

E. M. Farnsworth (Dem.)..	987
John A. T. Hull (Rep.)...	1212
T. O. Walker.....	1

Auditor of State.

Joseph Eiboech.....	968
Buren R. Sherman.....	1207
E. Swearingen.....	24

Treasurer of State.

M. L. Devin.....	987
Geo. W. Bemis.....	1211

Register of State Land Office.

M. Farrington.....	987
James K. Powers.....	1212

Attorney-general.

John Gibbons.....	966
John F. McJunkin.....	1210
C. H. Jackson.....	25

Reporter of the Supreme Court.

John B. Elliott.....	966
John S. Runnels.....	1128
Geo. W. Rutherford.....	22
E. J. Holmes.....	84

Congress.

John H. Keatley.....	875
William F. Sapp.....	1171
Geo. C. Hicks.....	156
M. H. Byers.....	1

Recorder.

S. A. Tipton.....	870
M. H. Byers.....	1103
B. O. Sheldon.....	136
Thos. Wallace.....	74
Scattering.....	4

Judge of the Supreme Court.

J. C. Knapp.....	991
James H. Rothrock.....	1211

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Alex Runyon.....	986
Edward J. Holmes.....	1127
John S. Runnels.....	84

Clerk of Dist. and Circuit Courts.

J. H. Brown.....	1025
J. E. Robinson.....	1033
A. Keeler.....	119
A. J. Anderson.....	4
Scattering.....	6

1879

Governor.

John H. Gear (Rep).....	1571
H. H. Trimble (Dem).....	1076
Daniel Campbell (G. B) ..	149
D. R. Dungan (Pro).....	31
Scattering.....	2

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell.....	1607
J. A. O. Yewman.....	1076
M. H. Moore.....	148

Supt. of Public Instruction.

C. W. VonCoelln.....	1579
Erwin Baker.....	1078
J. A. Nash.....	169
Scattering.....	2

Judge of Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck.....	1579
Reuben Noble.....	1084
M. H. Jones.....	140
John M. Beck.....	19

Senator 8th District.

Alfred Hebard.....	1579
James Mickelwait.....	985
N. W. Cook.....	225
Scattering.....	2

Representative.

W. S. Lewis.....	1369
J. M. Stahan.....	1293
H. E. Perry.....	116
Scattering.....	10

County Auditor.

S. C. Osborne.....	1384
H. F. Wilson.....	1359
Scattering	21

Sheriff.

Curt White.....	1315
James S. Hendrie.....	1374
Scattering	19

Coroner.

W. S. Townsend.....	1499
S. Christy	1066
O. C. Forrester.....	143
Scattering	3

County Treasurer.

A. D. French.....	2008
B. O. Sheldon.....	771
Scattering	18

County Supt. of Schools.

Miss Maud Archibald.....	1378
Wm. H. Wright	1320
Scattering.....	11

STATEMENT OF THE VOTE OF MILLS COUNTY, CAST AT NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1880.
FROM THE OFFICIAL ABSTRACT.

TOWNSHIPS.	PRESIDENT.		SEC. STATE.		ATTY GEN'L.		CONGRESS.		DIST. JUDGE.		CIR. JUDGE.		CO. CLERK.		RECORDER.						
	W. S. Hancock.	Jas. B. Weaver.	J. R. T. Hull.	G. M. Walker.	A. B. Keith.	S. McPherson.	W. A. Spurrier.	Chas. A. Clark.	W. P. Hepburn.	H. C. Ayers.	R. Percival.	J. R. Reed.	C. H. Jackson.	Geo. T. Wright.	C. F. Loofbourov.	James Vincent.	T. W. Ivory.	J. E. Robinson.	W. T. Eaton.	Mell H. Byers.	
Anderson.....	115	66	58	60	66	115	60	66	108	23	114	61	66	114	61	114	66	115	110	127	
Ingraham	119	127	1	119	2	127	119	2	126	16	111	118	2	126	121	2	116	128	115	130	
Oak.....	77	102	1	78	1	101	78	1	101	46	56	78	1	101	79	1	92	79	89	139	
St. Marys.....	14	35	14	14	35	14	35	17	31	14	31	14	35	14	35	14	34	13	35	48	
Platteville.....	95	104	10	94	10	104	94	10	104	95	10	102	94	10	104	95	10	100	89	118	
Glenwood.....	291	177	13	294	13	142	293	31	104	296	13	173	300	11	159	312	171	282	202	202	
Center.....	153	57	7	152	8	57	151	9	56	152	8	57	154	8	53	163	52	159	55	55	
Silver Creek.....	70	39	70	39	70	39	70	39	70	39	70	39	70	39	70	39	70	39	70	45	
Malvern.....	111	53	8	113	8	53	112	8	52	112	8	52	114	7	51	137	34	107	60	60	
Ind. & Hastings Prec't.....	80	28	80	79	81	30	80	81	30	65	106	18	79	31	79	81	29	66	118	104	
Ork. & Emerson Prec't.....	154	50	22	154	26	50	154	26	54	26	154	22	50	153	50	153	68	145	69	69	
Deer Creek.....	80	61	43	80	44	60	80	44	60	78	90	14	81	44	54	81	44	59	88	92	
White Cloud.....	136	43	10	138	10	42	138	10	42	137	13	40	138	10	42	138	10	42	45	48	
Rawles.....	133	57	15	133	15	57	133	17	56	135	15	57	135	15	57	135	15	50	136	69	
Lyons.....	61	67	3	61	3	67	61	3	67	61	3	67	61	3	67	61	3	68	67	64	
Total.....	1689	1066	270	1694	281	1030	1695	275	1029	1669	485	795	1696	197	1054	1710	275	1002	1769	1230	1370
Majority.....	382	381	386	465	433	536	235

For Constitutional Convention there were 1316 votes and 277 against it. For amending the State Constitution 779 votes were cast, and 218 against it. Democrats * Greenbacks † Gen. Phelps received 2 votes in the county, and Neil Dow 2, for President.

Note.—The return from Glenwood township is incorrect in several particulars. The vote for Hancock electors at large is put down in the tally list as 177; in the return it is written 171. The tally list shows that Robt. Percival received 154 votes; there are only 104 returned. The tally list and return both shows a difference in the vote for electors and state officers of 35 votes. This is a patent blunder in the count of the ticket, because there were but a very few of the State tickets scratched. This is an *apparent* blunder, but it cannot be proven without a recount of the ballots. If such blundering occurred all over the county the returns are anything but accurate.

Mills county was not represented in the general assembly until that body convened for the fourth time. This session began at Iowa City, December 6, 1852. The member for Mills, who also represented Montgomery, Adams, Page, Union, Ringgold, Taylor and Fremont counties, was William C. Means. With him, as "floating member," was associated J. L. Sharp, who represented thirty counties, or nearly one-third of the state! The senator for the fourth general assembly was G. W. Lucas, of Fremont county.

In the fifth general assembly, convened at Iowa City, December 4, 1854, the same senator occupied his seat. In the house would have been Richard Tutt, who was a resident of this county, but who died before taking his seat. At the extra session of the legislature, July 2, 1856, W. Russell, a resident of Glenwood, filled the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Tutt. December 1, 1856, the sixth general assembly was convened at Iowa City, and in the senate, representing Mills, Fremont, Page, Taylor, Montgomery, Ringgold, Adams and Union counties, was Samuel Dalle, of Taylor county. In the house was Samuel H. Moore, of Mills.

In the seventh general assembly, which convened at Des Moines, January 11, 1858, the senator was John W. Warner. In the house was John M. Daws, a lawyer, who subsequently became a resident of Kansas City. The eighth general assembly convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1860. Harvey W. English was the senator, and Washington Darling the member in the house. In 1862, the same senator, H. W. English, and A. R. Wright, a farmer, cared for the interests of the county. Mr. Wright was the first member who represented Mills county alone. In the tenth general assembly was Senator L. W. Ross, of Pottawattamie, and Representative William Hall. There was no change for the eleventh general assembly, and these gentlemen were again members of the house, Mr. Hale being speaker *pro tem*. In the senate of the twelfth general assembly was Jefferson P. Casady, of Pottawattamie, in the house, the Hon. John Y. Stone, of Glenwood. From this date on the records in the election book, hereinbefore given, the succeeding members and senators are given.

It will be possible for the interested reader to make from these statistics, various instructive comparisons relative to increase of population and changes in public opinion, especially the sense of the people in matters of public moment and marked importance.

MILLS COUNTY IN THE CAMP AND ON THE FIELD.

Active military operations, as comprehended in the single word "war," have, unfortunately been the essence of history from the earliest times. No nation has escaped participation in these great tragedies. Their names and those of their founders have come down to us on a sea of blood, and for centuries they embroidered the historic tapestry with battle scenes and ruins, until they actually battled away existence and found annihilation.

The stately monuments in national cemeteries, and the thousands of solitary and unnoticed hillocks beneath which rest the remains of armies of heroes, proclaim the cost at which the great rebellion which threatened the national life was subdued. This war, with all its vast and incalculable losses and sacrifices, formed a chapter in the nation's life, not to be easily forgotten. Lest history report itself in errors and a stolid world refuse to learn wisdom from the voice of the past, the chapter must be handed down to posterity.

The memorable political canvass of 1860 being over the people of Iowa, with their usual patriotic spirit, accepted the result. In the southern states, however, leading men at once sought to make practical their favorite theories of secession; theories, the abstract correctness of which will always be admitted, but the execution of which was perhaps utterly impolitic and prejudicial to the best interests of the nation. The senator from South Carolina made the initial move by the resignation of his seat in Congress, three days after the presidential election. Six weeks later his state passed an ordinance of secession, then came the memorable occupancy of Fort Moultrie, and the year 1860 and the first of a long series of historic events came to an end together. The following year, 1861, opened inauspiciously for peace. Public men north and south alike hastened the course of events to the threshold of war.

On Friday, the twelfth day of April, war was inaugurated, and the first gun sent its ponderous missive over the walls of Sumter. At half past one o'clock of Saturday the thirteenth, Sumter fell, the gallant Anderson surrendered, and the first tragedy had ended. Nor the rush of events was thick and fast, for the war had actually begun; men in the north, who dreamed not but that the threat of the southerner died with its last echo stood appalled, but up from the south came the bustle and preparation of war, and the activities and energies of these idle dreamers were at once awakened to the terrible emergency.

The President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, issued the following proclamation, April 15, 1861:

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been, and now are opposed in several states by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in an ordinary way, I therefore call upon the militia of the several states of the union to the aggregate number of 75,000 to suppress said combination and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens for state aid in this effort to maintain the laws, integrity, national union, and perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, convene both houses of congress. The senators and representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth. By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

When this proclamation was issued by the president the excitement, which had long been at fever heat, broke forth in unexampled patriotism. The whole north set to work with energy to prepare for the struggle before it, and the people of this county were not slow in coming to their country's aid. There had been "Douglas democrats" and "Breckenridge democrats," a few "Bell men," and "Republicans," but now were forgotten political strife and contention, and most, if not all, were for the Union, and prepared to give to the government a prompt and effectual support. Earnest, honest-hearted men sincerely desired to do their duty to the country. While of ardent nature, strong convictions, and indomitable will, they added to the lustre of these endowments by subjecting them to the severest tests one may know—that of the camp and battlefield. In June, 1861, company A, fourth Iowa infantry was organized at Glenwood, and from that city alone there were eighty enlistments in the company. The sound of the drum and fife, and the tread of martial men

filled all the county with the bustle of war, and the long dormant spirit of 1776 found expression again as her sons prepared to go forth to war. There were many who placed their names on the enrollment list that there performed their last great act, for they died on the field of battle. The war was all the topic of discussion. Men left their plows and women their spinning-wheels, to learn the news, talk over the situation, and to counsel with their neighbors. The women became animated with the war spirit, and bade their husbands and sons go to the defense of the flag they loved. Many a Mills county soldier went forth to battle, animated by the patriotic words of lover or kinswomen. Many a husband and father went with the blessing and "God speed thee" of the wife. Mothers gave their first-born to do battle for home and country, and adjured him to be brave and die, if die he must, a *soldier*, a name more honored than which there is none.

But there was work to be done at home, and the women were not slow to perceive where and how they might be useful. There were sanitary stores to be provided, lint and bandages to be prepared, a thousand little conveniences to men in the field to be gathered and sent. All this they did and more, while husbands and sons and lovers were in the field they, at home, were praying for the success of those who bore arms in the loyal cause. Letters were to be written, taking words of comfort and cheer to the sick and wounded, or inspiring renewed zeal and courage in the hearts of such as were weary with fighting or the march, and last of all, but not least, there were homes to be kept in order for for the coming of peace. Who shall say the hearts and loves of the women of Mills county were not interested in this struggle, the greatest the world has ever known. Many buried their fondest hopes, their greatest joy, months before the dawn of peace, and when the glad news came that the flag they loved so well had been redeemed, though at the cost of some of the best blood of the nation, both north and south, if now there comes an occasional pang when the memory of loved ones steals in the mind, as come these recollections will, it should be remembered that these were all they had to give—a gift which even the dawn of peace cannot alone recompense. But so long as the nation endures, the heroes of Shiloh and the two Corinths, of Vicksburg and Helena, of Prairie De 'Orme and Mission Ridge, shall be remembered, when those who have founded nations shall have been forgotten. A land free in all its bounds to every class and condition of men is the best, the most enduring monument to their sacrifice and their valor. Of each one's resting place, may it justly be said:

" Within this lonely grave a conqueror lies;
And yet the monument proclaims it not,
Nor round the sleeper's name hath chisel wrought
The emblems of a faith that never dies—

Joy and amaranth in a graceful sheaf,
 Twined with the laurel's fair, imperial leaf;
 A simple name alone,
 To the great world unknown,
 Is graven here, and with wild flowers rising round,
 Meek meadow-sweet and violets of the ground,
 Lean lovingly against the humble stone."

But peace has come with its duties, its responsibilities, and its blessings. The powder-begrimmed warrior of yesterday is the husbandman of to-day. Newer duties demand the attention and care of the veterans of the war—duties which they may not neglect. The war is over, and its issues are freely, fully accepted.

In the roster of each regiment given below the facts relative to what became of each person enlisting, and all promotions, and reductions to ranks are given so far as known, and as fully as the most authentic documents will admit. No statements of this nature are made save on the authority of the official reports of the adjutant-general of the state of Iowa, and may hence be relied upon as eminently correct. Where no other statement is made it will be understood that the person was mustered out with his regiment.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as colonel. Of the companies in this regiment company A was enrolled in Mills county, and ordered into quarters by the governor of the state in August, 1861. It was mustered into the service of the United States by Captain Lewis Merrill, U. S. A., at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861, under proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing date May 3, 1861. On August 24, the Fourth went to Rolla, Missouri, where it remained until January 22, 1862. From that date until the 14th of July, 1862, when it arrived at Helena, Arkansas, the regiment was almost continually on the march, forming a part of the army of the southwest. The first engagement was that of Pea Ridge,* March 6, 7 and 8, 1862, followed by that of Chickasaw Bayou on the 28th and 29th of December, 1862.

On the 10th and 11th of January, 1863, the regiment was in the battle of Arkansas Post. After this last battle the Fourth returned to the front at Vicksburg, reaching Young's Point on January 22, 1863. The regiment lay at this point until April 2, when it was ordered to Greenville, a

* The regiment acquitted itself bravely in this celebrated battle, standing a most terrific fire of grape, cannister, solid shot and shell, for more than three hours. So grand a stand did the gallant Fourth make that the general commanding said of it in his official report, "This regiment won immortal honors." It lost, in this battle, fully one-half of all actually engaged.

point one hundred and fifty miles up the Mississippi river, and thence it went to form a portion of the force engaged in the raid up the Deer creek valley. On May 2, the regiment started to participate in the active campaign against Vicksburg, arriving there on the 18th, having been delayed two days at Jackson to destroy the railroad.

On July 4th, the regiment was again detailed to Jackson, arriving in time to participate in that hard fought battle. From July 29 to September 22, the Fourth lay in camp at Black river, fourteen miles in the rear of Vicksburg, when, on the date last named it embarked on a steamer for Memphis, Tennessee. From this point the regiment set out on the campaign to northern Georgia, marching by way of Corinth, Tuscumbia, Eastport and Iuka, to Chattanooga, which place it reached November 23d. Weary and travel worn as it was, it nevertheless was heroically brave in the battle of Lookout Mountain on the 24th, that of Missionary Ridge on the 25th, and again in the battle of Ringgold, on the 27th. On the third of the following month, December, the regiment went into camp at Bridgeport, Alabama, and thence to Woodville, remaining until February 26, when it started home on veteran furlough. In April, of the same year, 1864, the Fourth again started for the field, outfitting at Nashville, to engage in the campaign against Atlanta, Georgia. From that date on the campaign was one of continued fighting and weary marches. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment went with Sherman to the sea, thence to Washington through the Carolinas, and finally to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out July 24, 1865, and was paid, and disbanded at Davenport, Iowa.

It is eminently proper that the address of General Williamson to this regiment, many surviving members of which still reside in this county, should here be given. The address of General Williamson was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ST. LOUIS, }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6, 1865. }

Fellow Soldiers of the Fourth Iowa Infantry:

Having received the appointment of Brigadier-General, and been assigned to duty in another quarter, my official connection with you has ceased. In taking leave of you, I deem it but right to briefly allude to our past association as soldiers. Four years ago we left our homes and loved ones to fight for the Union cause. Then we numbered one thousand men. We were undisciplined and knew nothing of war, but we *did* know that our country needed our services, and that was enough. Since then we have had more than three hundred added to our ranks. To-day our whole number is less than four hundred. Where are the one thousand of our missing companions? Most of them have fallen on the battle fields from Pea Ridge to Columbia. Some have been discharged on account of wounds received in battle; but the saddest thing of all remains to be told; some were starved to death in southern prison-pens. * * * You, the survivors of our glorious old regiment, will, I hope, very soon be permitted to go home and enter again upon the duties and assume the responsibilities of citizens of the Republic, and of yours, the young State of Iowa, for which you have helped to make so glorious a name during the war.

It need not be said to men like you, who have fought on more than thirty different battle fields; who, under Curtis, "*won immortal honors*" at Pea Ridge, and made the memorable march through Missouri and Arkansas in midsummer, who were ordered by General Grant to place "first at Chickasaw Bayou" on your banners; who were under Sherman at "Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post;" who were under Grant through the entire campaign of Vicksburg, including Jackson and Brandon; who marched from Vicksburg to Chattanooga under Sherman; who fought with Hooker above the clouds at Lookout Mountain* and were with him at Missionary Ridge and Ringgold; who were under Sherman through the entire Atlanta campaign, and participated in every battle; and who again, under their great leader, made the famous "march to the ocean," and thence to Washington, to be *good* citizens. Whatever may be said to the contrary, none can appreciate peace and civil government better than those who have so freely offered their lives in war to secure these blessings.

In conclusion, I have only to add that I thank my lucky star that my fortunes as a soldier were cast with you, and I thank you for my "stars." May that kind Providence who has preserved and directed you through so many hardships and dangers, guide you in the path of honor and glory in the future as in the past.

Your fellow soldier,

J. A. WILLIAMSON.

ROSTER.

William R. English, Major, commissioned July 20, 1861, from captain company A.

COMPANY A.

Thos. H. Head, captain, commissioned September 14, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant; resigned March 5, 1862; Samuel R. Pike, captain, commissioned March 5, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant; Samuel Shields, first lieutenant; commissioned September 14, 1861; promoted from second lieutenant; George A. Henry, second lieutenant, commissioned March 5, 1862; promoted from first sergeant; wounded at Pea Ridge, March, 1862; Henry R. Blackman, first sergeant, enlisted July 1, 1861; promoted from fourth sergeant; Walter Corfield, second sergeant, enlisted July 1, 1861; discharged for disability October 3, 1861; Seth Tarr, third sergeant, enlisted July 1, 1861; promoted from first corporal; Abner B. Kearney, fourth sergeant, enlisted July 1, 1861; promoted from fifth sergeant; William Burnett, first corporal, enlisted July 1, 1861; promoted from private; John M. Bannau, first corporal, enlisted July 1, 1861; promoted from second corporal; wounded at Pea Ridge; John Creech, second corporal, enlisted July 1, 1861; promoted from third corporal; John G. Eckles, third corporal, enlisted July 1, 1861; promoted from sixth corporal; George W. Congleton, fourth corporal, enlisted July 1, 1861; promoted from seventh corporal; Isaac O. Gibbons, fifth corporal, enlisted July 1, 1861; promoted from private; died February 28, 1862; George V.

*Probably no skirmish of the war has been so greatly misrepresented and exaggerated as that of Lookout Mountain. General Grant, a most competent judge, has said it was hardly worth mentioning; no southern history mentions it at all, as being too unimportant. In view of the facts in the case, one may well smile at the graphic, but wholly false account of Headley and Ridpath.

Nichols, fifth corporal, enlisted July 1, 1861; promoted from eighth corporal; William Thayer, seventh corporal, enlisted July 1, 1861; promoted from private.

PRIVATEES.

Henry W. Armstrong, enlisted July 1, 1861; Jonathan Anthony, enlisted July 1, 1861; died at Rolla, Missouri, December 6, 1861; Robert W. Burns, enlisted July 1, 1861; Christopher Brandt, enlisted July 1, 1861; Edmund Bedell, enlisted July 1, 1861; Wm. Creech, July 1, 1861; died at Rolla, Missouri, January 13, 1861; Levi Crouch, enlisted July 1, 1861, Manuel H. Campbell, enlisted July 1, 1861; discharged for disability October 20, 1861; William R. Davis, enlisted July 9, 1861; discharged for disability December 21, 1861; Geo. W. Dolton, enlisted July 1, 1861; Francis M. Dolton, enlisted July 1, 1861; David W. Douglas, enlisted July 1, 1861; William Davis, enlisted July 9, 1861; discharged December 21, 1861; Josiah Eccleston, enlisted July 1, 1861; discharged March 16, 1862; Murat C. Ewans, enlisted July 1, 1861; J. R. Folden, enlisted July 1, 1861; Jacob Hutchins, enlisted July 1, 1861; Robert L. Hogins enlisted July 1, 1861; Andrew P. Hogins, enlisted July 1, 1861; died at Rolla, Missouri, January 14, 1862; Ammon Harmon, enlisted July 1, 1861; discharged for disability September 28, 1862; Alfred Miller, enlisted July 1, 1861; died at Rolla, October 10, 1861; George A. McCay, enlisted July 1, 1861; killed in battle at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862; Geo. M. Miller, enlisted July 1, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge; T. P. McReynolds, enlisted July 1, 1861; Timothy McReynolds, enlisted July 1, 1861; George V. Nichols, enlisted July 1, 1861; Morton M. Noah, enlisted July 1, 1861; Reuben R. Noah, enlisted July 1, 1861; Harrison Raines, enlisted July 1, 1861; Benjamin R. Raines, enlisted July 1, 1861; Jefferson D. Russell, enlisted July 1, 1861; died at Rolla, January 7, 1862; John Woodworth, enlisted July 1, 1861; Isaac Withrow, enlisted July 1, 1861; discharged for disability May 16, 1862; James Wolf, enlisted July 1, 1861; died at Batesville, Arkansas, June 21, 1862; Eli S. Wing, Jr., enlisted July 1, 1861; Joseph White, enlisted July 1, 1861; Charles Wilkenson, enlisted July 1, 1861; died at Pea Ridge, of wounds, March 9, 1862.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Oscar T. Cady, enlisted November 20, 1862; Webster Gilbert, enlisted December 23, 1862; Wm. T. McCammon, enlisted March 18, 1862; James H. McDonald, enlisted November 28, 1862; Orville Rogers, enlisted December 3, 1862; Steven J. Smith, enlisted November 23, 1862; James I. Gibson, enlisted November 8, 1862.

VETERAN RE-ENLISTMENTS, NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

George A. Henry, captain, commissioned April 18, 1863; Lemuel

Shields, first lieutenant, commissioned September 14, 1861; Henry R. Hackmar, second lieutenant, commissioned April 18, 1863; John M. Bannon, second sergeant, enlisted January 1, 1864; Christopher Brant, third corporal, enlisted January 1, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Henry W. Armstrong, enlisted January 1, 1864; Robt. W. Burns, enlisted January 1, 1864; Levi Couch, enlisted January 1, 1864; George W. Congleton, enlisted January 1, 1864; Francis M. Dolton, enlisted January 1, 1864; Murat C. Evans, enlisted January 1, 1864; James J. Gibson enlisted January 1, 1864; Robert L. Hodgins, enlisted January 1, 1864; Chas. H. Hopkins, enlisted January 1, 1864; Morton M. Noah, enlisted January 1, 1864; Reuben R. Noah, enlisted January 1, 1864.

TENTH INFANTRY.*

Wm. Everett, assistant surgeon, commissioner November 24, 1862.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Fifth regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, was organized in Keokuk, March 19, 1862. Company F, of this regiment was organized in the counties of Mills and Fremont, the dates of enlistment extending from October 10, 1861, to February 22, 1862. The company was ordered into quarters by the governor of the state, October 10, 1861, and mustered into the service of the United States by Captain Charles C. Smith, U. S. A. at Keokuk, November 18, 1861, under proclamation of the President of the United State of July 23, 1861. It was stationed at Keokuk until March 19, 1862, when the regiment of which it formed a part, was ordered to St. Louis, from which time the fortunes of the regiment were common to company F. The regiment left St. Louis on the morning of April 1, 1862, and arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the morning of the 6th, and at once entered upon its first battle, at that place. The result was a loss of twenty-two killed, one hundred and fifty-six wounded, and eight wounded and missing. The mortality was somewhat increased subsequently by the death of a number of the wounded soldiers. In May 1862, the regiment was assigned to the third brigade of the sixth division of the army of West Tennessee, and with that division went into camp near Corinth, Mississippi. On the 18th of September the regiment was in the battle of Iuka, after which it was ordered to garrison that place until the 30th, when it resumed its march to Corinth. In October, on the second day of the month, the regiment camped two miles west of Corinth, and early in the morning of the following day, the 3d, was formed in line of

* There having been but one enlistment in this regiment, it is not deemed necessary to give any history of its operations at this time. For any information the reader may wish he is referred to page 235 of this volume.

battle to meet the approaching forces of Van Dorn and Villissigue, in which attack the total loss in killed, wounded and missing was eighty-three. From November, 1862, to May, 1863, the regiment did little but march, except in the month of February, 1863, when it assisted in digging the canal which was to connect the Mississippi river with Lake Providence, on the north side of which the regiment was encamped. The operations of May were, perhaps, similar to those of the preceding months, but all had reference to the great struggle which was to occur at Vicksburg. The troops of the Fifteenth did not reach that city until May 31st, being then tired, sore, and hungry. The month of June was passed with a series of other changes, but once matters approaching the interest of a battle, and that occasion being on the 20th, when an artillery fight was had along the whole line, and the regiment formed a line of battle and marched to the front. In February, 1864, the regiment formed a part of the force under General Sherman on the expedition to Meridian, leaving Vicksburg on the 3d of the month. In March or April the regiment was given a veteran furlough, from which it returned in May, 1864, and went into camp at Bird's Point, Missouri. On the 25th of May the Fifteenth left for the seat of active operation in Georgia, then being conducted by General Sherman. From August, 1864, to December, 1864, the regiment was in an almost continual fight, losing heavily, but winning renown for gallant conduct. On the 21st of December the Fifteenth arrived at Savannah, and was ordered into camp. On the 29th the regiment was reviewed by General Sherman, and complimented "for its appearance, cleanliness, and regularity of movements." It had marched, from the 21st to the 29th inclusive, a total of one hundred and sixty miles. The regiment was in the march from Savannah to Washington, was present at the surrender of Johnston's gallant army; went thence through the Carolinas to Washington, participating in the grand review, and earning applause and commendation for soldier-like bearing. It went into camp west of the city May 24th, having marched during the month a total of three hundred and fifty-nine miles. June 1st the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and mustered out August 3, 4, 5, 1865. The farewell order of George Pomutz, lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth Iowa, will be of interest to every soldier serving in that gallant band, and is given herewith in full.

HEADQUARTERS 15TH IOWA INFANTRY, VET. VOLS., }
NEAR LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, July 23, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. 14:

The commanding officer of the regiment takes pleasure in announcing that the command is now ready to pass a minute inspection, preparatory to its being mustered out of service and return home. It took a few days longer than was anticipated to finish the work, as it was deemed all important to have the neglect and deficiencies of former years, back to the summer of 1863, corrected and supplied; to have the papers, records and books of the command completed, so as to save the interests of the government, and at the same time.

to do full justice to each and all who have ever been connected with the regiment. As the records stand now, the commanding officer trusts, that they may prove a real benefit in future to all of the members of the regiment, from its first organization to this present time. The day and hour drawing near when the command will disband to return to their individual pursuits in civil life, the commanding officer embraces this occasion to acknowledge the promptness with which all of his orders were carried out by the officers and men since he took command of the regiment a year ago before Atlanta, even under circumstances during the last year's arduous campaign, that have called for the best settled habits of discipline, and have taxed, to the uttermost, the energy and well tried endurance of the officers and men. He cannot forbear now to acknowledge that under the most trying circumstances he could not notice any slackening on the part of the men in doing their full duty; that he never heard of one single instance of murmuring when duty had to be performed; that, on the contrary, he had often been witness to the readiness, promptness and vigor of execution, and to the gallantry to which the officers and men have met and bravely surmounted the difficulties arising before them; that as often as they had caused him to feel proud of their conduct, so they had also elicited on several occasions, the applause and congratulations of several superior headquarters. He returns his last thanks to all officers and men for it now.

While he was well aware of having strictly enforced on all occasions the orders, and prescribed rules of discipline, with a view to secure and enhance the efficiency of the command, at the same he is not conscious of ever having, in one single instance, either delayed or omitted to see personally that everything due to the men, was given them, whenever it was in his power to procure it for them. Any neglect or carelessness, no matter from what quarter, was remedied at once, even if this had to be attained at the cost of an unpleasant situation resulting personally to himself. He would call the attention of the command to one object of importance, before the process of disbanding will be gone through with. The soldiers of the federal army who have fought the hundreds of battles against the rebellion just closed, and have endured the hardships and despised the dangers that will even tax the credulity of those who were not present, have shown an example of exalted patriotism, of paramount love of our country, of its government and of its laws.

Soldiers of the 15th Iowa! Your record was and is a noble one! For three and a half years you have borne the banner of the stars and stripes, the emblem of the power and unity of our government; at the same time as the exponent of your own determination to assist in upholding that government and its laws, you have carried and defended that banner through a distance marched and traveled of seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight miles, since March, 1862. Out of the aggregate number of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three men, who have been members of the regiment since its organization, one thousand and fifty-one are absent, a fearful proportion of whom comprises those killed, the deceased, and the crippled, and the disabled for life. Proof enough of the devotion of the members of the regiment to our government and to its laws.

Then let our actions and deeds show when we return to our own firesides, that we are the foremost in obeying the laws of the country we have been fighting to uphold; that in the proud consciousness of having done our duty, full and well, we are determined to keep and enhance the good name we have fairly won; that we are determined to let our future conduct ever be that of peaceful citizens in times of peace, as it has been that of true warriors in time of war.

GEORGE POMUTZ,

Lieut. Col. Commanding 15th Iowa.

ROSTER.

COMPANY F.

Phillip H. Goode, first lieutenant; wounded at Shiloh; resigned May 21, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant March 27, 1862; John Y.

Stone, second lieutenant; promoted from fourth corporal May 22, 1862; wounded at Shiloh; Warner McClelland, first sergeant, enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted from second corporal and private; reduced to ranks January 12, 1862; Francis A. Blackman, first sergeant; enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted from eighth corporal; Henderson Linville, second sergeant; enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged for disability, July 31, 1862; Bennett Creech, second sergeant; enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted from fifth corporal; reported discharged July 24, 1862; M. J. Sheperdson, fourth sergeant; enlisted October 10, 1861; reduced to ranks June 25; discharged for disability July 26, 1862; Jonah M. Parsons, fifth sergeant; enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged July 25, for wound received at Shiloh; Manly Fox, first corporal; enlisted October 10, 1861; reduced March 29; transferred to company I, April 1, 1862; Jacob Slonaker, first corporal; enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted from private; Michael B. Dickens, second corporal; enlisted October 10, 1861; reduced April 8, 1862; reported deserted July 19, 1862; Eli Withrow sixth corporal; enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged for disability July 24, 1862; William H. Shepherdson, musician; enlisted October 10, 1861.

PRIVATEES.

James Babcock, enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged for disability March 31, 1872; William Boyer, enlisted October 10, 1861; wounded severely at Corinth; William Blair, enlisted October 10, 1861; wounded slightly at Shiloh; Watson Cooper, enlisted October 10, 1861; wounded severely at Shiloh; Levi Davis, enlisted October 10, 1861; died at Jackson September 25, 1862; Thomas A. Evans, enlisted October 10, 1861; James M. Evans, enlisted October 10, 1861; Francis M. Harnson, enlisted October 10, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; died of fever June 1, 1862; Greenbery T. Jones, enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged for disability August 25, 1862; Thomas P. Kayton, enlisted October 10, 1861; George Kearnes, enlisted October 10, 1861; Lewis King, enlisted October 10, 1861; wounded slightly at Shiloh; Asbury S. McPherson, enlisted October 10, 1861; Archibald M. McKee, enlisted October 10, 1861; wounded severely at Shiloh; W. H. H. McCord, enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged for disability June 6, 1862; George Morrow, enlisted 10, 1861; transferred to company I, March 1, 1862; William Morrow, enlisted October 10, 1861; transferred to company I, March 1, 1862; Wm. T. McCoron, enlisted October 10, 1861; died June 26, 1862, at St. Louis; David E. Nutt, enlisted October 10, 1861; Joseph C. Reed, enlisted October 10, 1861; wounded severely at Corinth October 3, 1862. John L. Ryerson, enlisted October 10, 1861; wounded slightly at Shiloh; discharged December 6, 1862; John L. Forester, enlisted October 10, 1861; Emanuel F. Tresler, enlisted October 10, 1861; Isaac N. Troth, enlisted October 10, 1861; killed in battle at Shiloh; Zimri Troth, enlisted October 10,

1861; discharged for disability March 1, or June 19, 1862; Addison Utterback, enlisted October 10, 1861; Sydnor Utterback, enlisted October 10, 1861; died at St. Louis May 31, 1862; Samuel Vanorsdel, enlisted October 10, 1861; H. S. Woodmanse, enlisted October 10, 1861; wounded at Corinth October 3, 1862; Deransel N. Gallagher, enlisted February 18, 1862; Josiah Hondesheldt, enlisted February 17, 1862; discharged for disability October 4, 1862; General L. Hodgins, enlisted February 8, 1862; James H. Hodgins, enlisted February 8, 1862; died at Keokuk March 23, 1862; Job Q. Jones, enlisted January 29, 1862; discharged for disability August 25, 1862; Lewis Kelly, enlisted December 31, 1861; wounded slightly at Shiloh; William Y. Turner, enlisted February 22, 1862; discharged for disability July 10, 1862; Ezekiel Weeks, enlisted February 3, 1862; discharged for disability July 31, 1862.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Wm. T. Hatcher, enlisted August 25, 1863.

VETERAN RE-ENLISTMENTS—FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

John Y. Stone second lieutenant; commissioned May 22, 1862; mustered out Decembet 18, 1864; Isaac Cooper sergeant; enlisted January 1, 1864; Dudley Durwell, corporal, enlisted January 1, 1864; Jacob Slonaker, corporal; enlisted January 1, 1864.

PRIVATES.

William Blair, enlisted January 1, 1864; Dewis Kelly, enlisted January 1, 1864; Wm. W. Madison, enlisted January 1, 1864; Archibald M. McKee, enlisted January 1, 1864; Warner Moellen, enlisted January 1, 1864; John L. Tressler, enlisted January 1, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

There were Mills county men in company B, and K, of this regiment. Company B was almost entirely composed of men volunteering from this county. The company was ordered into quarters by the Governor of the State on September 1, 1862, and mustered into the United States' service by Lieutenant Horace Brown, U. S. A., at Council Bluffs, December 1, 1863,* under a proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing the date of July 2, 1862.

Company K was composed of men from a number of counties, Mills being more often represented than any other of the ten counties which contributed to its enrollment. The company was ordered into quarters November 13, 1862, and mustered into the service by Lieutenant Brown, December 1, 1863.* The regiment went to the front early in 1863, being

* In the report of the Adjutant-General this date is incorrectly printed, for both company B and K, as December 1, 1862. The call to which they responded was not issued by the President until July 2, 1862; hence the above date of 1862 is manifestly a typographical error for 1863, to which it has herein been changed.

a part of the army of the Southwest. It received its "baptism of blood," so far as any general battle was concerned, in the engagement at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863. It had, previous to this time seen an occasional skirmish, but now came the opportunity to tent its courage and its faith in its officers and cause. On Independence day, 1863, began the struggle, an account of which may be most faithfully given, as follows, in the report of the commanding officer:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY, }
HELENA, ARKANSAS, July 6, 1864.* }

COLONEL:—I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the engagement of the 4th instant by my regiment. My men were drawn up in line of battle at daylight, and at half past four o'clock A. M., in pursuance of orders from Colonel Samuel A. Rice, commanding second brigade, we marched across the bottom at double-quick, to a position on the Sterling road. Upon reaching the point designated, I found that the enemy occupied the crest of the hills with their skirmishers, north of battery A, commanding my position. I immediately sent forward two companies of skirmishers to dislodge and drive them back, but finding them too strongly posted, I continued to reinforce the line until eight companies were deployed.

In the meantime the enemy had placed a battery of two guns in position, with which they opened a brisk fire, and moved rapidly upon us, cheering and exulting as they advanced, being partially shielded from view by a fog which covered the hills at that moment. Our skirmishers met them with a galling and incessant fire, under which they gradually fell back, resolutely contesting every inch of ground as they retired. Our skirmishers advanced steadily and cautiously, and having gained the crest of the hill previously occupied by the enemy, compelled him to abandon his guns which, after several ineffectual attempts, he subsequently recovered, and withdrew, leaving one caisson on the field. My men were under a severe fire for more than five hours, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to speak of both officers and men in terms of the highest commendation for their coolness and bravery during the entire action. I saw no flinching or wavering during the day. It is proper to add that several of my officers and quite a number of my men, who were excused from duty in consequence of disability, left their quarters and joined their respective companies when the signal gun was fired.

Any invidious distinctions among the members of my command would not be admissible in this report, but I would not do justice to an accomplished officer should I fail to acknowledge the efficient services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Patterson during the action, and the special obligations I am under for the thorough instruction previously given by him, to both officers and men in the responsible duties and obligations of the soldier, the importance of which instruction was so forcibly illustrated on the 5th instant. * * *

I regret I have to report that during the engagement the loss in my regiment was seven killed and twenty-four wounded, some of them mortally—two of whom have since died—and many of them severely. Among the number are some of my best and bravest men. The enemy's loss it is not possible to state definitely, as he succeeded in removing many of them from the field. We buried fourteen of his dead, found the graves of seventeen more buried by himself, and brought one of his wounded from the field.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. BENTON, JR.,
Colonel Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

TO SAMUEL A. RICE,

Colonel Commanding 13th Div., 13th Army Corps.

* This is evidently another misprint.

The other important battles in which the Twenty-ninth was engaged were those of Arkansas Post and Spanish Fort. Throughout all the service which the regiment saw it maintained the character given it in the report of the commanding office. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

David F. Eatkins, assistant surgeon, commissioned September 16, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Caldwell, Stuart S., private, enlisted February 19, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Marquis L. Andrews, captain, commissioned December 1, 1861; Lewis M. Deupser, first lieutenant, commissioned December 1, 1862; Edward T. Sheldon, second lieutenant, commissioned December 1, 1862; Charles F. Little, first sergeant, enlisted August 9, 1862; Isaac M. Warren, second sergeant, enlisted August 15, 1862; Andrew J. Van Eaton, third sergeant, enlisted August 12, 1862; Fielding J. McClintoc, fourth sergeant, enlisted August 14, 1862; Benton P. Taylor, fifth sergeant, enlisted August, 1862; George A. Davies, first corporal, enlisted August 13, 1862; Jesse Stranathan, second corporal, enlisted August 14, 1862; John M. Johnson, third corporal, enlisted August 13, 1862; Thomas M. Britt, fourth corporal, enlisted August 3, 1862; Wm. Stranathan, fifth corporal, enlisted August 14, 1862; John T. Dupree, sixth corporal, enlisted August 9, 1862; John H. McClelland, seventh corporal, enlisted August 22, 1862; Samuel C. Chessley, eighth corporal, enlisted August 9, 1862.

PRIVATES.

John L. Allison, enlisted August 13, 1862; James Anthony, enlisted August 13, 1862; Albert Anson, enlisted August 7, 1862; Jefferson H. Alley, enlisted August 13, 1862; James Babcock, enlisted August 9, 1862; Solomon J. Babcock, enlisted August 12, 1862; Green B. Berryman, enlisted August 12, 1862; Wm. R. Barnes, enlisted August 16, 1862; Ephriam H. Birchard, enlisted August 12, 1862; Josephus V. Carnes, enlisted August 12, 1862; Wm. N. Carr, enlisted August 12, 1862; James H. Catron, enlisted August 16, 1862; George G. Chambers, enlisted August 14, 1862; Milton P. Chambers, enlisted August 14, 1862; Jacob Cotherman, enlisted August 9, 1862; Nathan T. Davis, enlisted August 12, 1862; Thomas G. Davis, enlisted August 14, 1862; John A. Davis, enlisted August 12, 1862; Wash. M. Dickens, enlisted August 14, 1862; James Douglas, enlisted August 11, 1862; Henry L. Donner, enlisted August 13, 1862; Moses T. Deupree, enlisted August 5, 1862; Franklin F. Ellsworth, enlisted August 11, 1862; Jesse Endicott, enlisted August 18, 1862; Warren K. Follett, enlisted August 13, 1862; Phillip A. Gayer,

enlisted August 13, 1862; Charles Hamaker, enlisted August 16, 1862; John A. Hewins, enlisted August 16, 1862; Hadley J. Hobson, enlisted August 12, 1862; Isaac Hollister, enlisted August 16, 1862; Luke Hymon, enlisted August 14, 1862; Harvey Kempton, enlisted August 15, 1862; Geo. Knouff, enlisted August 4, 1862; Wm. M. Latta, enlisted August 9, 1862; Chris. Lookerbill, enlisted August 13, 1862; Harvey Meadows, enlisted August 5, 1862; Nath. W. Meadows, enlisted August 5, 1862; James A. Meadows, enlisted August 9, 1862, died at Helena, January 29, 1863; Henry S. Miller, enlisted August 15, 1862; Jos. M. Miller, enlisted August 15, 1862; Isaac Mullen, enlisted August 11, 1862; Geo. W. Newman, enlisted August 16, 1862; Henry H. Nelson, enlisted August 8, 1862; Francis E. Nichols, enlisted August 4, 1862; Jesse M. Noah, enlisted August 9, 1862; Emery W. Pitzer, enlisted August 16, 1862; Jason Powell, enlisted August 10, 1862; Luard K. Reed, enlisted August 21, 1862; Abraham Roberts, enlisted August 9, 1862; Samuel Savage, enlisted August 19, 1862; John Sloneton, enlisted August 9, 1862; Robert Story, enlisted August 9, 1862; Nathaniel H. Stone, enlisted August 9, 1862; Oliver W. Stroud, enlisted August 15, 1862; John H. Suits, enlisted August 13, 1862; Jas. Tarpenning, enlisted August 18, 1862; Garry Treat, enlisted August 23, 1862; Charles F. Wells, enlisted August 16, 1862; Henry L. West, enlisted August 12, 1862; Ira S. Wilson, enlisted August 11, 1862; William Wilson, enlisted August 12, 1862; Thomas Wiles Jr., enlisted August 12, 1862; Robert H. Williams, enlisted August 12, 1862; Arthur O. Williams, enlisted August 12, 1862; William A. White, enlisted August 14, 1862; William H. Wood, enlisted August 16, 1862.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Sylvester Cary, enlisted December 26, 1863; Miles M. Harris, enlisted December 6, 1863; Benjamin F. Ham, enlisted December 29, 1863; Don Carlos Hoyt, enlisted December 26, 1863; Samuel Pursell, enlisted December 26, 1863; Melvin H. Byers, enlisted January 5, 1864; John C. Briggs, enlisted February 12, 1864; Leroy R. F. Brill, enlisted March 30, 1864; Stephen R. Carter, enlisted March 24, 1864; John Carter, enlisted March 30, 1864; William E. Dupree, enlisted January 5, 1864; William T. Green, enlisted December 24, 1863; Newton B. Pitzer, enlisted January 2, 1864; Lewis Sherman, enlisted January 18, 1864; Oliver Stroud, enlisted December 28, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Appler R. Wright, captain, commissioned December 1, 1862; John S. Miller, first sergeant, enlisted August 13, 1862; Oscar F. Wilson, fourth corporal, enlisted August 12, 1862; Charles M. Dawson, seventh corporal, enlisted August 15, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Moses Banister, enlisted October 1, 1862; Pleasant E. Bogart, enlisted October 20, 1862; John A. Boswell, enlisted August 16, 1862; Josiah Enochs, enlisted October 25, 1862; David Evans, enlisted August 11, 1862; George W. Foster, enlisted August 22, 1862; Reuben W. Gilliland, enlisted August 10, 1862; William Hall, enlisted August 23, 1862; James P. Haynie, enlisted August 9, 1862; Nelson Homewood, enlisted August 15, 1862; Elijah Jenkins, enlisted August 12, 1862; William Jones, enlisted August 12, 1862; Henry L. Leroy, enlisted October 24, 1892; John F. Lambert, enlisted August 10, 1862; John McCulley, enlisted October 24, 1862; George Marion, enlisted August 15, 1862; William Metcalf, enlisted October 20, 1862; Benjamin J. Meadows, enlisted February 2, 1865; Francis Parker, enlisted December 3, 1862; James L. Pickett, enlisted October 27, 1862; Horace A. Smith, enlisted October 20, 1862; William Teague, enlisted August 12, 1862; Charles L. Webster, enlisted August 12, 1862; Henry H. Woodrow, enlisted October 24, 1862.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Alfred B. Bonner, enlisted February 3, 1864; John R. Bishop, enlisted January 16, 1864; James Conoran, enlisted December 23, 1863; Charles Reynolds, enlisted January 16, 1864.

RECRUITS WHOSE COMPANIES ARE UNKNOWN AT THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Thomas Clark, enlisted December 8, 1863; Levi Kilgore, enlisted December 20, 1863; William Lovit, enlisted December 3, 1863; Lereno Lyman, enlisted September 17, 1863; Newton B. Pitzer, enlisted January 2, 1864; Oliver Stroud, enlisted December 28, 1863.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was enlisted to serve for the term of one hundred days. The men in it from Mills county formed part of company K, which was enrolled in Lucas county, under proclamation of the governor of the state, for one hundred day's service, dated April 25, 1864. The company was ordered into quarters May 25, 1864; and was mustered into the United States service at camp McClellan, Davenport, by Captain Alexander Chambers, U. S. A., June 10, 1864. On the 14th of June the regiment was despatched to Cairo, Illinois, arriving on the following day, and on the 17th started to report to General Washburne, at Memphis, Tennessee. June 27, the regiment was ordered to Collinsville, Tennessee, to garrison that post, and to protect the railroad property in that vicinity. The command returned to Memphis on the 1st of September, and on the tenth were ordered to Cairo, arriving at that place on the 14th. September 16th, found the regiment at Davenport, at which place it was mustered out and paid off September 23, 1864, having seen no service it battle whatever.

ROSTER.

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

John R. Blair, enlisted May 8, 1864; George Bannan, enlisted May 8, 1864; Timothy W. Coolidge, enlisted May 11, 1864; John C. Gingry, enlisted May 18, 1864; Wm. R. Long, enlisted May 20, 1864; Edward P. Madison, enlisted May 15, 1864; Robert B. Windham, enlisted May 18, 1864.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Of this regiment company A. was raised in Mills and Fremont counties, for the greater part. It was ordered into quarters by the governor, August 26, 1861, and was mustered into the service of the United States by Captain Alexander Chambers, U. S. A., at Mt. Pleasant, November 23, 1861, two hundred and sixty miles from place of enrollment. The regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, August 8, 1865. The reader is referred to pages 245-246, of this volume, for the engagements participated in by this regiment, in every one of which the men acquitted themselves bravely. In Colonel Winslow's history of the regiment for 1864, occurs the following:

"The cavalry of our armies have during the past year engraven on the pages of history a record as glorious as that of the dragoons of Murat and Ney, and our gallant troopers can point to the campaigns in Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, for results as magnificent and complete as were ever accomplished by any arm of the service.

"The Fourth Iowa cavalry has been continually on the move since the first of May, and has materially aided in the success of all the movements with which it has been connected. Though distant from the two great military centers, Richmond and Atlanta, our labors and dangers have not been great or positive, and every one connected with the regiment has good reason for being satisfied with our conduct, and with the result of our many expeditions. Four expeditions against Forrest and one against Price, bear testimony to the fatigues endured, the dangers encountered, the defeats shared, the victories won. Participating in nearly all the marches and present at every engagement of my regiment to the 24th of October last, I am thoroughly conversant with all that these brave soldiers have undergone and accomplished, yet I confess myself utterly incompetent to give them the credit which they have so nobly earned. Unlike infantry commands, where losses are sustained on certain days or in particular battles far apart, cavalry regiments seldom meet with heavy losses at any one time, but every day records the death, wounding or capture of the trooper, in some one of the innumerable skirmishes or scouts in which,

as the 'eyes of the army', cavalry are engaged. While the infantry soldier has his seasons of inactivity and rest, the trooper has no day nor hour which he can call his own, but is aroused at all times and at any moment by the sound of the bugle, calling him to mount and move to the front. How often does he curse the credulity of his commanding officers, when he finds that his long ride has been fruitless of results. Very few appreciate what the cavalry soldier endures or accomplishes for his country, hence I have written the above few words in his behalf."

The gallant Colonel here pays a well deserved tribute to the noble men of the fourth cavalry. They did deserve all he has said of them and more.

ROSTER.

COMPANY A.

Daniel B. Baker, farrier, enlisted September 3, 1861.

PRIVATEES.

David Armstrong, enlisted September 4, 1861; William Dean, enlisted September 4, 1861; William H. Good, enlisted September 4, 1861; William H. Stringfield, enlisted September 4, 1861, promoted to fifth corporal; George W. Van Doran, enlisted September 4, 1861; Aaron L. Van Dorn, enlisted September 4, 1861; William S. Hunt, enlisted December 23, 1861, transferred from company G, February 5, 1862.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Of this regiment, Mills county men were in companies B and C. The greater number were in company B, which was enrolled in Douglass county, Nebraska, and ordered into quarters by the governor of that territory, and mustered into the service of the United States at Omaha, by Lieutenant J. N. H. Patrick, September 21, 1861, under a proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing date of July 23, 1861. In company C, which was enrolled in Douglass county, Nebraska Territory, and mustered into the service September 19, and October 3, 1861, there were but three enlistments from this county.

This regiment was originally known as the "Curtis Horse," and commenced its organization at Benton barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri, December 20, 1861, pursuant to special order number 70, St. Louis. The month of January, 1862, was passed in organizing, drilling, arming, and equipping the regiment for the field, under the direction of Colonel Lowe. On February 8, 1862, the regiment left Benton barracks under orders, for Fort Henry, Tennessee, at which point it arrived February 11th. The regiment was baptized into real war at the battle of Paris, March 11, 1862. On March 27th, it was added to the army of the Tennessee, remaining until August 29, a lapse of five months. On the 25th of June, 1862, the regiment of Curtis Horse was assigned to the state of Iowa, and

called the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. At the battle of Fort Donelson, August 27, 1862, company B was dismounted and employed as skirmishers, and were sharply engaged for some time in driving the enemy from his position. While performing this brilliant deed a battery of artillery opened on the gallant band, hearing which they were ordered to mount and charge the battery. In the charge Lieutenant Sumner, of this county, was so badly wounded that he died at a house near the scene of action, August 29. The history of the regiment from this time on was that of all cavalry regiments; engaging in toilsome marches, and reconnoitering movements, or as guards for posts. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, August 11, 1865. The reader is referred to the remarks of Col. Winslow, of the 4th Iowa, for a general idea of the onerous duties entailed upon cavalry regiments.

ROSTER.

COMPANY B.

Milton S. Summers, first lieutenant; commissioned September 21, 1861; wounded and died August 29, 1862; James H. Wing first sergeant; enlisted September 1, 1861; taken prisoner August 27, 1862; S. A. McClintre saddler; enlisted September 1, 1861; John Buttler wagoner; enlisted September 21, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Adams, enlisted September 21, 1861; Samuel Baxter, enlisted September 21, 1861; G. W. Brown, enlisted September 21, 1861. Henry Edson, enlisted September 21, 1861; discharged for disability September 21, 1862; Richard Good, enlisted September 21, 1861; C. P. Hughes, enlisted September 21, 1861; Thomas Hall, enlisted September 21, 1861; S. H. Hopkins, enlisted September 21, 1861; J. I. Kyniston, enlisted September 21, 1861; James Kisen, enlisted September 21, 1861; Jason Lunceford, September 21, 1861; George Sappin, enlisted September 21, 1861; taken prisoner August 27, 1862; Nelson R. Mosan, enlisted September 21, 1861; killed in battle at Cumberland iron works, August 27, 1862; Thomas Moodie, enlisted September 21, 1861; Bryson Purcell, enlisted September 21, 1861; died December 5, 1861; S. J. Redmond, enlisted September 21, 1861; L. W. Silcott, enlisted September 21, 1861; Charles Wheelock, enlisted September 21, 1861.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

Albert K. Donner, enlisted September 30, 1861; John C. Garvin, enlisted September 24, 1861; Daniel J. Leives, enlisted September 24, 1861.

FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Joseph Westman, veteranized January 1, 1864; taken prisoner July 31, 1864; John M. Hughes, fourth corporal; veteranized January 1, 1864; Charles Wheelock, fifth corporal; veteranized January 1, 1864.

PRIVATES.

John Buttler, veteranized January 1, 1864; Geo. H. Brown, veteranized January 1, 1864; Samuel Baxter, veteranized January 1, 1864; Warren Davis, veteranized January 1, 1864; Richard Good, veteranized January 1, 1864; taken prisoner July 31, 1864; Thos. Hall, veteranized January 1, 1864; John T. Kyniston, veteranized January 1, 1864; David J. Radick, veteranized January 1, 1864; Landon W. Silcott, veteranized January 1, 1864; taken prisoner July 31, 1864.

EIGHTH IOWA CAVALRY.*

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

Mark Flemming, enlisted July 17, 1861; served fifteen months in Fifth Missouri cavalry Aaron M. Zook, enlisted July 25, 1863.

COMPANY I.

H. P. Coolidge, enlisted June 15, 1863.

SECOND BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Ralph L. Young, enlisted October 9, 1862.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FOURTH BATTERY.

Phillip H. Goode, captain, enlisted November 23, 1863; Loyd A. Nelson, quartermaster sergeant, enlisted July 9, 1863; William H. Noah, third sergeant, enlisted June 14, 1863; Erasmus C. Byers, fourth sergeant enlisted June 15, 1863; Nathaniel Ham, sixth sergeant, enlisted June 30, 1863; Joel Dunkel, seventh sergeant, enlisted June 9, 1863, served five years in company F, second United States infantry; John D. Wright, fourth corporal, enlisted August 7, 1863; Zimri Froth, ninth corporal, enlisted November 8, 1863; John Stranathan, artificer, enlisted August 1, 1863.

PRIVATES.

J. T. Anderson, enlisted August 10, 1863; James Baker, enlisted July 27, 1863; Spence Boyd, enlisted July 29, 1863; John Barrett, enlisted October 26, 1863; Pressley M. Cain, enlisted July 29, 1863; Morris T.

*The enlistments for this regiment were made in other states, and some were transferred from the Eighth Iowa from these regiments, subsequent to its formation.

Deupree, enlisted August 31, 1863; Wm. A. Deupree, enlisted August 19, 1863; John H. Eaton, enlisted August 29, 1863; W. S. Garrett, enlisted July 18, 1863; Benj. Hodges, enlisted July 29, 1863; Wm. Johnson, enlisted October 23, 1863; A. B. McPherson, enlisted August 1, 1863; Amos Monor, enlisted July 18, 1863; Benoni Pool, July 31, 1863; Ezra Poquette, enlisted July 9, 1863; David Pierce, enlisted October 26, 1863; Fred Slaughter, enlisted August 31, 1863; R. M. Skaggs, enlisted August 1, 1863; James Stone, enlisted June 20, 1863; J. C. Walker, enlisted August 6, 1862; H. F. Wilkinson, enlisted August 4, 1863.

This regiment was ordered into quarters and mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, November 23, 1863, by Lieutenant Colonel Wm. F. Grier, first United States cavalry. The regiment was mustered out July 14, 1865, at Davenport.

General History.

BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The records of the earliest organization of the townships are incomplete. When the first record appears, in March, 1853, there were in existence five townships as follows: West Liberty, Plattville, Rawles, Council Bluffs and Silver Creek.

On March 18, 1853, the county court issued an order for the organization of another township as follows:

That so much of the territory of Mills county as lies east of the Nishnabotna river, and in the limits of said county, be and the same is hereby set apart to be organized into a township to itself. And it is further ordered that the first election in said township shall be on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1853, and that notice for said election be given, and that the township be called MONTGOMERY.

No further action was taken in the matter of retownshiping the county until February 27, 1855, when the following order was issued by the county court:

By request of a number of citizens of Silver Creek township, Mills county, Iowa, as represented by Daniel Goodwin, asking that said township be divided, and therefore said township is divided as follows, to-wit: commencing where the county line crosses the Nishnabotna river, running west on said county line to the center line of township No. seventy-three (73), and range No. forty-two (42), thence south with said center line to the township line between township seventy-two (72) and township seventy-three (73); thence with said line running east to the said Nishnabotna river, thence up said river to the place of beginning, to be called INGRAHAM TOWNSHIP; the first election to be holden at the house of James H. Goodwin, in said township; notice being issued to James McCoy and Eliphalet Lewis, two of the trustees formerly of said Silver Creek township, but now of said Ingraham township; and it is further ordered, that the first election in said township shall be on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1855, and that notice for the said election be given by the said trustees.

This order was rescinded March 14, 1855, as appears from the following record in the case:

On March 14, 1855, the county court issued the following, William Snuffin acting county judge:

“WHEREAS, It was represented to said county judge, by one James W. Goodwin, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1855, that him the said Goodwin, and a number of the citizens of Silver Creek township, Mills county, Iowa, requesting that said township be divided, as it was too large to be convenient for the inhabitants thereof, and upon said representation it was ordered, as recorded on the said 27th day of February, 1855, and it is now ordered by the court, on the presentation of a petition signed by thirty persons of the new township, to rescind said order, made by said judge on the said 27th day of February, 1855; and it is hereby ordered that said order for said division of said township of Silver Creek, the same is hereby rescinded and made null and void.”

The record from this time is quite complete, giving the various changes until the present. It would appear from the records that when the county officers met and there was no other business to engage their attention, they diverted themselves by changing the township boundaries and meddling with the swamp lands. This last named proclivity has cost the county several thousands of dollars, and the end is not yet.

The next change occurred January 21, 1856, as follows:

“On the application of Samuel S. Jamison, and Harvey W. Summers, and others, by petition to organize a new township, it is hereby ordered and declared by the county court of Mills county, and state of Iowa, that congressional township number seventy-one (71), and ranges numbers forty (40) and forty-one (41), and sections numbers thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36) in township number seventy-two (72), range number forty-one (41), shall be known as the township of **WHITE CLOUD**, and shall be established as an election precinct.”

In March of the same year, 7th day, was made the following change.

“Now comes Robert Russell and others and files in this court a petition to organize a new township in Mills county, state of Iowa; and it is hereby ordered and declared by the county court of said county and state, that congressional township number seventy-three (73), and range number forty (40), and three tiers of sections off of the east side of township number seventy-three (73), and range number forty-one (41), as prayed for in said petition; and said township shall be known by the name of Nishnabotna, and shall be established an election precinct, and the first election in said township shall be held at the house of Michael B. Hulick in said township.”

The townships were permitted to rest in peace until February 16, 1857,

when they were again all re-organized, with the following names and boundaries:

“All of township No. 71 and range No. 43 shall be known as LYONS TOWNSHIP.

“All of fractional township No. 72 and range No. 43, and the west half of township No. 72, and range No. 43, shall be known and described as PLATTEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

“Fractional township No. 73 and range No. 44, and one tier of sections off of the west side of township No. 73, and range No. 43, shall be known and described as the township of ST. MARYS, in place of Council Bluffs township.

“Township No. 71 of range No. 42 shall be known and described as RAWLES TOWNSHIP.

“The West half of township No. 72, range No. 42, and the east half of township No. 72, range No. 43, shall be known and described as GLENWOOD TOWNSHIP, heretofore known as West Liberty township.

“All of township No. 43, except one tier of sections off of the west side of said township, and the west half of township No. 73, range No. 42, shall be known and described as OAK TOWNSHIP.

“The west half of township No. 72, range No. 41, and the east half of township No. 72 of range 42, shall be known and described as SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

“The west half township No. 73, range No. 41, and the east half of township No. 73 of range No. 42, shall be known and described as TOWNSHIP OF INGRAHAM.

“Township No. 72, range No. 40, and the east half of township No. 72, range No. 41, (except sections 34, 35 and 36 in said township) shall be known and described as TOWNSHIP OF INDIAN CREEK, in place of Montgomery township.

“The township No. 73 and range No. 40, and the east half of township 73, range No. 41, shall be known as MUD CREEK TOWNSHIP, in place of Nishnabotna township.

“All of township No. 71, range No. 44, and range No. 41, and sections No. 34, 35 and 36, shall be known as WHITE CLOUD TOWNSHIP.

“The above changes and names of said townships shall take place and be known from and after the next April election in 1857.”

No further change was made until 1861, when, at the January session of the board of supervisors, the following business was transacted.

“*Resolved*, That the name of Mud Creek township be changed to UNION.”

An amendment was offered inserting ANDERSON, which was agreed to. The next change occurred January 9, 1879, and was the following:

“*January 9, 1879.*—Comes now Jacob Shoemaker, T. M. Britt, and

one hundred and eighty others, and file a petition asking to have an alteration in the number and boundaries of the townships in Mills county by creating a new civil township therein to be described and bounded as follows; Commencing at the the southeast corner of township seventy-two (72), range forty-two (42), and running thence north to the northeast corner of said township and range, thence west to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section five (5), in said township and range, thence south to the center of section seventeen (17) in said township and range; thence west to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section eighteen (18) in said township and range; thence south to the southeast corner of said township and range; thence east to place of beginning. On motion a new civil township, described and bounded as above, is hereby created, and to be known as CENTER TOWNSHIP."

The last change to date was made July 6, 1880, and was, perhaps, the most foolish act the board has yet perpetrated officially. It is as follows:

"In the matter of petition of citizens of Silver Creek township for a division of said township into two townships, the one to comprise the territory without the corporate limits of Malvern, and the other to comprise the territory within the corporate limits of said city of Malvern. It is hereby ordered that the petition be granted, and that said SILVER CREEK township be divided, the territory without the corporate limits of the city of MALVERN to be one township, and the territory within the corporate limits of said city of Malvern to be another township."

THE PIONEER.

Lo! here the smoke of cabins curled,
 The borders of the middle world;
 And mighty, hairy, half-wild men
 Sat down in silence, held at bay
 By mailed horse. Far away
 The red men's boundless borders lay,
 And lodges stood in legions there,
 Striped pyramids of painted men.
 What sturdy, uncommon men were these,
 These settlers hewing to the seas;
 Great horny handed men, and tan;
 Men blown from every border land;
 Men desperate and red of hand,
 And men in love and men in debt,

Your epitaphs
 Are written in furrows. Beauty laughs
 While through the green waves wandering
 Beside her love, slow gathering,
 White starry hearted, May time blooms
 Above your lowly level'd tombs;
 And then below the spotted sky
 She stops, she leans, she wonders why
 The ground is heaved and broken so,
 And why the grasses darker grow
 And droops, and trail like wounded wing.
 Yea, time, the grand old Harvester,
 Has gathered you from wood and plain.
 We call to you again, again;
 The rush and rumble of the car
 Comes back in answer. Deep and wide
 The wheels of progress have pass'd on;
 The silent Pioneer is gone,
 His ghost is moving down the trees,
 And now we push the memories,
 Of bluff, bold men who dared and died
 In foremost battle, quite aside.
 Oh perfect Eden of the earth,
 In poppies sown, in harvest set;
 Oh sires, mothers of my west;
 How shall we count your proud request?
 But yesterday you gave us birth;
 We eat your hard earned bread to-day,
 Nor toil, nor spin, nor make regret,
 But praise our pretty selves and say
 How great we are, and all forget
 The still endurance of the rude
 Unpolish'd sons of solitude.—*Joaquin Miller.*

TO THE PRESENT.

Many years ago the hardy and ambitious sons and daughters, who first came to Mills county, left their paternal roofs and sought homes in the untamed wilderness of what was then the West. They were not the effeminate sons and languid daughters of wealthy parents, who had been reared in the lap of luxury, for such never dare the perils of a frontier life.

They had, from their infancy been taught, by precept and example, that industry and economy which had enabled their fathers to thrive among the rocks and hills of Kentucky. Some of them started alone, with knapsacks on their backs, rifles on their shoulders, and axes in their hands. Thus accoutred they bade adieu for a time to the loved ones at home, and turned their faces westward to seek their future homes and fortunes in the wilderness. For a time they followed the trail of previous emigrants, but sooner or later they abandoned this, left the borders of civilization, and struck into the forest. Having selected suitable locations and secured their titles, if the latter were needed, they began preparations for the future. Temporary shelters were constructed, and clearings were begun; while this work was in progress these solitary laborers procured what supplies they required from St. Joseph, the nearest settlement and many miles away. Their nearest neighbors were sometimes a score of miles in the forest or on the prairie—and with these they occasionally exchanged visits or planned for the future. By night they lay in their rude shelters on beds of grass, or even boards hewn from the logs they had felled, to dream of the homes they had left, or those their fancy pictured; or, in their intervals of wakefulness, listened to the distant howling of the wolf, or were startled by the near hooting of the owl. Day after day they toiled on, sustained solely by their hopes and plans for the future. The work of the adventurer completed, he turned his face homeward, and with light heart came again to the scenes of childhood. Here were parents, and brothers, and sisters, to welcome him warmly and listen to the recital of his experience in the western wild. He received a still more hearty welcome from another, who, during his long absence, had not ceased to think of him by day and to dream of him by night. She listened to the story of his doings with a deeper interest, for to her and him they were matters of equal importance.

A wedding soon occurred, and the last winter of the pair in their native state was a season of busy preparation for removal to their western home, interspersed with social gatherings and merry-makings among the scenes and companions of their childhood. They sat down to their last Thanksgiving dinner, attended their last Christmas and New Year's festivals with former playmates and school-fellows, and on the approach of spring bade adieu to all the old friends and scenes, and departed for their new home. At length the last settlement was reached. Then they entered at once upon the realities of pioneer life, for now there were no roads to guide them; behind were the last vestiges of civilization; ahead was a strange land and deep privation. The clearing of the summer before is at length reached, and the busy cares of a frontier home life begin. They passed the winter in the woods—for the early settlers of Mills avoided the open prairie. The sound of the husband's axe echoed through the forest

by day, and the wife plied her evening care in the cheerful glow of the blazing hearth at night. Their simple fare and active exercise insured them robust health, and though their surroundings were quite different from those in the midst of which they had been reared, this was the home which they had made for themselves, and they were happy in the enjoyment of it. During the summer other settlers had come in, some singly, others with their families, and neighbors were more numerous and less distant, and the monotony of their life was varied by an occasional visit from or among these. This social intercourse among the pioneers had none of the bad features which have characterized that of later times. There were among them no conventionalities, no unmeaning expressions of civility, no unkind criticisms of each other's dress and surroundings, no rivalries, no jealousies, and no hypocritical manifestation of interest in each other's welfare. Each rejoiced in his neighbor's prosperity, or sympathized with him in his adversity. These visits were anticipated with pleasure, and remembered without regret.

Another summer and winter had passed, and changes indicative of increasing prosperity were visible. The clearings had become enlarged and fenced, glass had replaced the greased paper in the window of the cabin, a plank door swung on wooden hinges where formerly had hung a blanket, and some flowering shrubbery was growing beside it. Everything wore an air of thrift. The solitude of the wife was enlivened by the prattle of her first born. Immigrants had continued to come, and what was a pioneer residence had become a part of a pioneer settlement. Faster and faster they came flocking in, taking possession of the lands, or pushing into still unbroken tracts, brought new farms into cultivation.

Now pioneer life was lived on a larger scale. The settlers' log cabins more thickly dotted the wilderness, and the clearings about them encroached more rapidly upon the surrounding forests. Everywhere was heard the ring of the woodman's axe, and seen the smoke from the whirlwinds of flame that were consuming the trees earlier felled. A variety of work went on indoors as well as out, which long ago generally ceased to be done in private homes. Households of those days were in wide contrast with those of the present. Every good mother taught her daughters a broad range of domestic duties, from washing dishes and log-cabin floors to weaving and making up fine linen. For the house was also the factory, and to none of the good wife's multifarious duties did her industrious spirit and proper ambition incline her more strongly than to the making from flax and wool of the fabrics which she and hers might need. For weeks and months the house resounded with the melody of the spinning-wheel and loom and other simple machinery, with which every family answered for itself the question wherewithal it should be clothed. Mother and daughter were proud to appear, even at meetings,

in homespun, if they had made it well, and father and son were not ashamed of the suits which loving hands had fashioned for them.

Twenty years rolled by, and brought with them still greater changes. The old house was only the wing of a new one that had been built of squared logs, covered with split-shingled roofs, lighted by glazed windows, and closed by a panel door. A lawn appeared in front, tastefully ornamented with flowers, and fruit trees were growing on the former site of the garden. An apiary stood at the margin of the lawn, which was bounded by a neat white fence. A commodious framed barn had been builded, and where the forest once stood were fields of waving grain. Beyond the scattered groves might be seen the homes of other farmers. The stream that ran by was spanned by a newer bridge, and the ding-donging of a saw-mill that had been builded on its bank could be heard in the distance. The first born was now a young man. At the well, which still had its primitive sweep, stood a somewhat portly matron, who seemed to look with motherly pride at her son as he strode sturdily along. A middle-aged man was seen walking down the road that came from the mill. It was he who came here years ago with his knapsack, rifle and ax. The woman at the well was the young wife who had come with him a year later. Their industry and economy had been rewarded. They had acquired an honorable competence. But their sky had not always been unclouded. They had followed the remains of two of their children to the grave.

Another interval of twenty years passes. 1880 is at hand—is here. An elegant mansion stands on the site of the old log cabin, and all its surroundings show that it is the abode of wealth and refinement. The stream passes under a new bridge, the old saw-mill has gone to decay, and the broad prairie is thickly dotted with the homes of new comers. Spacious fields and elegant farm-houses are seen upon the extended landscape. A train of cars speeds over the plain, and the tall spires of churches point skyward from amongst the houses of the county seat near by. A gray-haired man is busy with the cattle in the farm-yard; a portly woman sits by the stove—which has superceded the fire-place—busy with her knitting, while some of the grand-children are playing on the floor, and others engaged in various kinds of work. Another of their children has been added to the group in the cemetery, another has settled in an adjoining town, and two have gone to seek their fortunes in the mountains. Thrice honored, thrice exalted family. The toil of years has brought a rich harvest; the consciousness of a well-spent life brings peace to your whitened locks; and the memory of the trials of other days adds zest to the enjoyment of the present.

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

There is not a little truth in the trite adage "tall oaks from little acorns grow." Few enterprises have borne the marks of success at their inception, and still fewer reforms that succeeded in revolutionizing public sentiment or correcting glaring wrongs otherwise than by long and patient presentment. A single word has sometimes been fraught with the genius of change; a single man been able to direct; and a single nation the most important factor in directing the destinies of a world. It is never possible to foretell all the events, nor all the consequences that hinge upon a single action, or upon a single epoch. It seems, sometimes, that the sole element of success is the ability or will to do and to dare. At such times men of courage alone can succeed, alone can control. It is not always the righteous cause which triumphs nor the most justifiable ends that win; much depends on the character and mind behind these. In this respect Christianity presented the ideal character which, through all the changes of eighteen centuries, has inspired the heart of men with an impassioned love, has shown itself capable of acting on all ages, nations, temperaments, and conditions, has been not only the highest pattern of virtue, but the strongest incentive to its practice, and has exercised so deep an influence that it may be truly said that the simple record of three short years of active life has done more to regenerate and soften mankind than all the disquisitions of philosophers, and all the exhortations of moralists. The fact stands prominently forth that an activity born of disinterestedness and noble purposes, may and does draw within the pale of its influence kindred natures, while it may repress opposing tendencies in lives of the most variant nature. New countries have the stamp of individual character impressed on them in a manner that older sections would not brook. This is due, perhaps, to the fact that the inhabitants are few and scattered, and in times of imminent peril or distress the most individualized personage assumes control. To him, then, ever after the people look, and his views become gradually to be public property. It is thus that the early history of any county becomes largely a component part of the history of its first men—the men who give character and coloring to all its early legislation.

"The pioneer settlers of 1836, when they first looked upon the broad acres and beautiful forests of Mills county, had in reality no compelling reason for believing that they were not created especially for them, and for the trial of the manhood that was soon to reclaim them. They came, not to scenes of pleasure, but to places of most arduous toil. The land was new, its advantages still unknown, its resources undetermined, its ancient owners still here. To enter a country so wild, and engage in

its settlement, implied not only a willing heart, but the ability to do and to dare, that in other and long settled lands, has made the monarch tremble on his throne, or placed in peril a nation's life. Pioneers are always brave; and the exigencies continually arising demand a quality of manhood that ensures the success of plans of colonization. It is, therefore, useless to eulogize the early settlers of this county. All were brave, but all were not good men.

What was done and how is merely the office of our task to described. In the hearts of many still surviving the memories of these men live, and that they live to fame and to history is the object of this sketch.

About the year 1844 a series of disturbances occurred in the State of Illinois, which were not only the forerunners of more serious embarrassments to the general government in later years, but were also of great moment in the settlement of this county. A new religious sect had been called into existence in 1827, in western New York, founded by a young man named Joseph Smith, who professed to have received a special revelation from heaven, giving him knowledge of a book which had been buried many centuries before, in a hill near the village of Palmyra, whose leaves were of gold, and upon which were engraved the records of the ancient people of America, and a new gospel for man.

The east was an extremely unfavorable locality for the growth or reception of these doctrines; hence, those who espoused the new faith removed at an early day to the west. They settled principally at first, in the State of Missouri, but they were soon driven out, without good reason and without the semblance of authority. Crossing the Mississippi, they settled in Hancock county, Illinois, founding the city which they called Nauvoo, and where they built a stately temple. Their number increased rapidly by immigration from nearly every country in Europe; the new comers unfortunately being mainly though not entirely, persons of low position and without education. Conscious of their strength they raised troops and set out at defiance the authority of the State of Illinois. In the endeavor to reduce them to obedience public opinion turned, as it had previously done in Missouri, against them. They were unpopular because of their religious tenets, but for no other reason whatever. They were prosperous when others were needy, and diligent when others were idle. Opposition developed itself at the polls in denying to them the privileges of citizens and the rights of suffrage. Matters at length reached the point of open resistance to the authorities of the state. Public attacks were made upon the city, and in one of these Joseph Smith, the celebrated founder of the sect, was captured, as was also his brother Hiram, and incarcerated in the jail at Carthage the county seat, and while lying there were murdered by the mob in July of 1844. Joseph was in the act of getting out of the window when he was fired upon and fatally wounded. He

was taken into the yard of the jail, placed against the well-curb and riddled with bullets in a most brutal and fiendish manner. This attack upon Nauvoo* brought matters to a crisis, and the people of Illinois determined to drive the murderers across the Mississippi.

In 1845 an attack was made upon the city, and its many residents compelled to leave the state. The Mormon exodus was one of the most wonderful events on record, when considered in all its phases. The celebrated historian, Lossing, thus alludes to it.

“In September 1846, the last lingering Mormons at Nauvoo, Illinois, where they had built a splendid temple, were driven away at the point of the bayonet, by 1,600 troops. In February, preceding, some sixteen hundred men, women, and children, fearful of the wrath of the people around them, had crossed the Mississippi on the ice, and traveling with ox-teams and on foot, they penetrated the wilderness to the Indian country, near Council Bluffs, on the Missouri. The remnant who started in autumn, many of whom were rich men, feeble women, and delicate girls, were compelled to traverse the same dreary region. The united host, under the guidance of Brigham Young, then temporal and spiritual leader, halted on the broad prairies of Missouri the following summer, turned up the virgin soil, and planted. Here leaving a few to cultivate and gather for wanderers who might come after them, the host moved on, making the wilderness vocal with preaching and singing. Order marked every step of their progress, for the voice of Young, whom they regarded as a seer, was to them as the voice of God. On they went forming *Tabernacle Camps*, or temporary resting places in the wilderness. No obstacles impeded their progress. They forded swift-running streams, and bridged the deeper floods; crept up the great eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains, and from the summits of the Wasatch range, they beheld on the 20th of July, 1847, the valley where they were to rest and build a city, and the placid waters of the Great Salt Lake, glittering in the beams of the setting sun. To those weary wanderers, this mountain top was a Pisgah. From it they saw the promised land—to them a scene of wondrous interest. Westward, lofty peaks, bathed in purple air, pierced the sky; and as far as the eye could reach, north and south, stretched the fertile Valley of Promise, and here and there the vapors of hot springs, gushing from rocky coverts, curled above the hills, like smoke from the hearth fires of home.”

The pilgrims entered the valley on the 21st of July, and on the 24th the president and high council arrived. There they planted a city, the new Jerusalem—the Holy City—of the Mormon people.

*The temple at this place was subsequently blown down. The site of old Nauvoo was settled by a French population, after its desertion by the Mormons, who used the material of the temple for new buildings, and for flagging, some of the finest stone being used for that purpose.

But many of these persecuted people did not cross the Missouri—they remained at divers points in the state of Iowa, attracted by the pleasant climate and beautiful woodlands. Among their stopping places were Kanesville, (now Council Bluffs) Silver Creek, Traders Point,* Keg Creek, the Missouri bottom, and wherever good soil, water, and timber were found conjoined. Kanesville formed so important a factor in the early history of Mills county, being the metropolis of western Iowa, that a brief sketch of the naming of the place may not be out of order. It was named for Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the celebrated Arctic explorer, and who was, at one time, a resident of that place. Dr. Kane was born in Philadelphia, in February, 1822, and was educated in the medical university of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1843. He entered the American navy as assistant surgeon, and was attached as a physician to the first American embassy to China. While in the east he visited many of the islands, and met with many wild adventures. He returned to the United States in 1846, but was soon after sent to the coast of Africa, where he narrowly escaped death from fever. After his recovery he went to Mexico, as a volunteer in the Mexican war, earning the title of Colonel. He then went to Salt Lake, returning soon after to Council Bluffs. On the Grinnel expedition in search of Dr. Franklin, he was appointed as naturalist, and after his return published the results of the natural history of the voyage in two superb volumes. In October of 1856 he sailed for England, in the hope of regaining lost health, and thence he sailed to Havana, where he died February 16, 1857. On his return eastward from Salt Lake City, he remained, for a long period, at Council Bluffs, suffering greatly from severe sickness. During his residence in that place the only abodes were tents, not even a log house having yet been erected on the site of that present growing city. When the place was founded, and a name desired, what better could be done than give it the name of him who was so prominent a man, and destined to afterward become famous for his voyages to the frozen ocean?

Kanesville was a most important point to the early settlers of Mills county. The general government had, at an early day, erected a flouring mill for the benefit of the Indians on Mosquito creek, and this mill was the main source of supplies for some years. Another feature of value to the early settlers was the gun shop at Kanesville, which the government also kept in operation in behalf of the red men. When supplies were needed, when that necessary of pioneer life—the rifle—required repairs, Kanesville was the objective point, and thither the pioneer farmer went.

Previously to the coming of the Mormons there were no pioneers in the

*This place has long since been washed away by the Missouri. The same fate was the lot of Bethlehem, the present east Plattsmouth, the town of the present being situated far to the eastward of its older site. St. Mary's shared a like fate.

county who could properly be called settlers. The first white man, who afterwards became identified with the county's earlier history, was Henry Allis. In 1851 he was missionary in behalf of the American Board of Foreign Missions to the Pawnees in Nebraska, and in 1836 was known to have been in this county at Trader's Point. He found here at that time Colonel Peter A. Sarpy, who was engaged in trading with the Indians at a point on the Missouri river near the site of old St. Mary's. Sarpy had been in the county at least two years prior to this time; he remained for many years, and at length became noted as a ferryman over the Missouri. His was the first steam ferry established on the Missouri north of Nebraska City. He died in January, 1855.

Until 1846 there were no additions to the white population of the county. As has been above narrated, that year witnessed the advent of many persons of the Mormon faith coming originally from Illinois. Among them were Rufus O. Jackson, Franklin Stuart, A. J. Stuart, Otho Wells, James Eldridge, Frank Eastman, Almond Williams, R. K. Hamar, Russell Rogers, Joseph Harker, George Gates and William Britain. These persons all settled along Keg creek, at a point which they named Rushville; William Britain was perhaps the very first man to locate at that point, and may justly be regarded as the oldest and first settler in the county. He is still living, at an advanced age, in Oak township, hale and hearty, and proud to be considered one of the few who helped to redeem Mills county from a wilderness. The town or borough of Rushville had a very short existence. It died almost as soon as it was born, and the place that once knew it will know it no more forever. Later in the same year there came to Lyons township * Messrs. Rix, Whittle, Eggleston, Matthews, McDonald, Burns, Steel, Burdick, Baker, Woth and Rooks, all of whom were Mormons, and the most of whom came from Illinois. Later, a number of the Rushville people went on to Utah, whither the majority of the Nauvoo population had gone. Joseph Harker and George Gates, who have both been previously mentioned, built log cabins in the southwest part of the county, near where Egypt was, and these are supposed to be the oldest houses erected for dwelling purposes next to that of William Britain. The year 1846 was a momentous one for this county. The coming of the Mormons and increase of population brought the usual circumstances of birth and death. The first child born in the county was A. J., son of A. J. and Eunice Stuart, which event occurred in October of this year. So far as known, this the only birth of the year. The peculiar doctrines of the Mormon faith were presented by James Eastman, an elder of that faith and the first preacher in the county, if we except the visit of Henry Allis, the missionary. The place of service was

*In this and all other mention of townships their area as at present defined is meant. The townships were not so named at the date of first settlement.

a log cabin at Rushville. It is interesting to note in this connection that the settlers did not await the erection of houses consecrated to divine worship, but gathered at one another's homes to listen to the tenets of their various faiths. Gathered from every land and speaking many tongues, the earliest people of Mills county entered heartily into the exercises imposed by the new departure. The quaint and curious but interesting services of the Mormon church were the very first ever held in this county. This year of 1846 should also be remembered as the one in which the first ferry over the Missouri was established. Its eastern terminus was at Trader's Point, and the owner was Colonel Peter A. Sarpy. He seized upon the necessities of the newly arrived Mormons as a means to enrich his purse, and carried over all who came through this portion of Iowa on their way to the Promised Land.

The year 1847 was marked by two features deserving of mention. First, a large number of those who settled at Rushville and its vicinity recommenced their weary march to Utah. Second, those who remained scattered to various parts of the county, and were further strengthened in numbers by many of their brethren from Kanessville and vicinity. In April of this year, W. H. Shepperson located in Silver Creek township, and broke the first sod that plow ever touched in that neighborhood. There came to Indian Creek township in the same year H. Abel, Joseph Fletcher, and Lewis Dalrymple, from the eastern portion of the state. Mr. Abel located on what is now known as the Betts farm; the others located on Silver Creek, but the precise point cannot be determined. Mr. Abel came from Hancock county, Illinois. The only settlement of moment in this year, was Cutler's Camp, on the farm of Daniel Hews, along Indian Creek. A number of persons under Alpheus Cutler there located, but a permanent settlement was not contemplated. Many of them under the same leader subsequently moved within the borders of Fremont county, and founded the old village of Manti. The first settler within the present limits of Rawles township came also in the year 1847. His name was Joseph Rawles, and from him the township was called. He came from St. Joseph, Missouri, and laying out his claim on section six, made the first farm in that township. Subsequently he went to California, where he died. William Bickmore also settled in Rawles township, but finally removed to Salt Lake City. Whether he improved any land is not known. In the present limits of Center township a farm was commenced by Sterling Davis, who was probably the first white settler in that township. The second birth in the county, and that of the first female child was the daughter of William and Mary Britain, Caroline L., now Mrs. Dewell. She was born in a log house at or near Rushville, January 12. Among other incidents of a notable character connected with this year is that of the first death in the county. Rev. James Eastman died and was buried

at Rushville on Keg Creek. The monument or headstone erected to his memory is almost the sole relic of a town of which few of the living residents of the county ever heard, and that fewer still have ever seen. On this first monument ever placed at the grave of any person in the county of Mills, is simply inscribed "J. Eastman, died April 10th, 1847, aged 60 years." The headstone is native limestone, and was probably obtained at the exposure of native rock along the Missouri bluffs. There were two schools started in this year, but which has priority in point of time, it is impossible to determine. A man named McCarthy taught one of them, and his compensation was some fifteen dollars a month, most of which was paid in provisions, from which we may reasonably infer the school was a private enterprise and conducted on the subscription plan. No locality is assigned for its position. Mrs. Spencer, whose husband was then absent in the Mexican war, taught the very first school in Silver Creek township in this same year. The school was in her own dwelling. That of McCarthy was held in the first school-house, erected this same year, and was, perhaps, at or near Rushville. The number of pupils whom he instructed was some twenty-five. Another, and the second death of the year, was that of Mrs. Freeman, who died on section thirty of Lyons township. The first physician in the county came in 1847, and was Libeus T. Coons, who afterwards became the founder of Coonville, and finally went to Utah. He came from the vicinity of Council Bluffs to this county, and to that locality from Nauvoo.

It would doubtless be a matter of extreme interest to trace the emotions and thoughts of these early residents were such a thing possible. They came, many of them, from the older and more populous east; left behind them all the advantages of a high civilization, the comforts of pleasant homes, friends and associations made doubly dear by long and constant intercourse. They came to what? Hardships and toil, but for these they cared little. There were hopes to be realized, plans to be developed, farms to make and homes to build. Whatever of romance we may wish to attach to their lives, there was little in reality. Their coming, it should be remembered, was not always a matter of election. They did not come to a land then a wilderness altogether from choice, but because stern necessity made it imperative. Some of them were driven from pleasant homes for religion's sake. Others came because the population of the eastern states was rapidly increasing through immigration, and the stern law of increase made removal necessary. They came hither because the west offered more extended opportunities and contained the promise and potency of success in life. ✓

In the year 1848, the population of the county was subject to the same increase as in the year next preceding. There was no great influx of population, such as had occurred in 1846, but it was more slow and des-

tined to be come permanent. There came to Silver Creek in this year Greenberry Jones, Daniel Moody, William Wolf, Jonathan Kerns, Noah Cotton, and Benjamin F. Merritt. The last named came from the state of North Carolina. Among the inhabitants of Silver Creek there had been up to this time no physician. But now came a Doctor Spurgeon, from Missouri, who was the first to care for the sick and sore distressed. In the same year Washington Lewis located in Indian Creek township, and is thus entitled to be called one of its earliest settlers. The first gentile preacher in the county dates his advent from 1848, and was the Rev. Martindale, who held services in Lyons township in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal faith. In the neighboring township of Rawles, matters of very great interest were transpiring. The first school had been opened on section seven by Eli Withrow, who came from Fremont county; the weaknesses to which flesh is heir had been treated by the first resident physician, Dr. John Scott, who was also the postmaster at Wahbonsie P. O., instituted that year but now extinct. Among the newcomers, as settlers, to Rawles in 1848, were A.^cH. Berger, James Woodland, and Samuel Berger, the last named coming from Cedar county, Missouri. The only event of note in Silver Creek township was the building of the first school house, a log structure erected by the citizens and at no cost whatever except that of the labor necessary. In Anderson occurred the first male birth in the township, that of Charles, son of William and Maria Matthews. In Platteville township there had located the first settler, a man named O'Neal, who came from Hocking county, Ohio. The first cloth known to have been woven in the county was this year made by Mrs. Holman, who resided about two miles southwest of Glenwood. The foundations of Coonville were laid in this year, by Libeus T. Coon, Silas Hilman, Ira Hilman, William Britain, G. N. Clark, and a number of others, who were attracted by the beautiful site of the town. J. W. Coolidge had come in the earlier part of the year, from near the present city of Council Bluffs, and had found a suitable location near Keg creek, southeast of old Coonville.* While many other facts of minor importance occurred, evidencing the substantial growth in prosperity and population, none of them are worthy of especial mention. All had more or less influence in shaping the after destiny of the county, but they were the usual experiences of life.

The year 1849 was ushered in when spring opened by the coming of James Berger and Mrs. Nancy Berger, to Rawles township. The first school of that year opened at the house of Dr. Scott, and he taught the pupils gathered under his charge in the interval of his more strictly professional duties. The school was conducted on the subscription plan, for

*All other facts pertaining to the early settlement and growth of Coonville will be found in the history of Glenwood.

free schools were unknown at that date in this county. In the winter a somewhat notorious event had transpired in the same township. James Woodland, an early comer, had died at his house under suspicious circumstances, and been buried on the farm of Joseph Rawles; his death was never properly investigated, and while exciting suspicion could not be legally investigated, for at the time of which we are writing Mills county was still unorganized. Soon after his death his brother, William, married his widow, and both left for parts unknown; thus occurred the first mystery within the borders of the county, but it has had frequent like experiences since.

In Lyons township had located Michael Kerns and W. E. Dean, both coming from Missouri. In Indian Creek had located Peter Huntsman, from Maryland, on section twenty-seven; H. Abel from Canada on section twenty-one; and a Mr. Davis on the same section with the last named. In the same township, in the winter, John Simons, son of James and Sarah Simons, had been born, making his birth one of the earliest in this portion of the county. A like event, the very first of its kind, had taken place in Platteville township, being the birth of Albert, son of James and Rachel O'Neal. Only one settler was known to locate in Silver creek township, and he came in October. His name was R. L. Merritt. In Anderson township had located James Fry, John Holden and John McIntyre, all from Indiana. In the same township the first birth had occurred, being that of Fanny, daughter of Noah and Lucretia Cotton, on the twenty-fifth of September. Up to this year the residents of the county were without a mill. This is one of the most important features of a newly opened country, and indispensable to its people. Kaneshville on the north, Oregon, Nebraska City and even St. Joseph on the south were the only points where flour and meal could be had. The enterprise of J. W. Coolidge intervened to supply this much needed adjunct of pioneer life. In the summer of 1849 he built a mill on Keg creek, which afterward became the site of Gordon's mill. The venture proved successful, trade commenced and grew, and he soon opened a store in connection with it, selling, probably, the first merchandise ever imported to the county. The site of the mill adjoined Glenwood, of which place Mr. Coolidge became an early and valued settler.

The year 1850 added largely to the population of the county. The settlers sought houses in almost every part of its territory, and especially along the streams. Many of them came from thickly wooded and hilly countries, and these facts led them to seek the same kind of territory here. Few, if any, farms were being selected on the open prairie, for prairie farming was then an untried experiment in western Iowa. Along streams and in or near groves of wood were to be found the most desirable locations for farms and future homes, and these the settlers eagerly and rapidly

occupied. As usual, Rawles township contributed its full share to the events of the year. Among the newly arrived settlers were Lawrence Rains, in June, and William J. Rains, then a lad, who passed his time in school. Among the first or early births was that of a daughter of Joseph Rawles. In the early spring a daughter of Lena Aitney died, and was buried on section seven.

A commodious log school-house was built, but two years afterward it burned to the ground, being the first conflagration of that kind in the county. George, a son of James L. and Nancy Berger was born, on September 4, thus entitling him to be placed among the historic worthies of the county's earlier days. The first cloth known to have been made in Rawles township was this year woven by his mother, Nancy Berger, in Silver creek township.

Mrs. Merritt has the honor of weaving the first cloth, which was also made in the winter of 1850. Julia Barnes and George Clark had both become residents of Plattville township, and Mrs. Hoyt had taught one of the first schools in the township of Lyons, at her own house, the pupils numbering ten, their tuition being paid by subscription. There are preserved remembrances of but two settlers in Lyons for that year, John and William L. Lambert, both coming from Kentucky. A like number are remembered as having settled in Anderson township, Augustus Richards, from Virginia, who located on section 10, and Samuel Badham, from England, location not known. The remaining settlers located in the older portions of the county, and their identity has been lost among the numerous names known to have come in that year.

The year following, 1851, witnessed the first marriage in Indian Creek township. The oldest daughter of Abel Carey, Melissa, was married to a Mr. Silket. In the same year occurred the first death in the township, that of Homer Hoyt, who was buried a little north of what is now known as the Carey burying ground. On section 21 was built a log school-house, after the manner of the early settlers, by gratuitous labor, and if not the first, it was at least one of the earliest in the township. In Oak township, October 3, occurred the first birth, that of Thomas Gunsolly. William McPherson and William Kesterman, both located farms in Rawles township, as did also Luke Wiles, all three of whom afterward became largely and closely identified with the county's interests. Among the old residents who came in that year were J. H. Buckingham, from Missouri, to Lyons township, William Reed to the same locality, David M. Buckingham, also from Missouri, to Lyons, Simon Troth to Lyons, Geo. R. McKnight to Lyons and John Haynie to Plattville.

In this year 1851 the county was properly organized as a body politic in the commonwealth of Iowa. From this time on the matter of growth in both numbers and prosperity is very marked. It may be well to pause

here a moment and consider the character of the new-comers, for this may properly command attention at a most critical period in the county's history. Of adventurers there were few or none now being added to its population. Most of the incoming settlers had definite objects, and came to realize plans and hopes of long standing. They had come from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, the New England states, and a few from the south. Unlike these later comers had been the first settlers. They came unwillingly, and tarried with equal regret. Driven from pleasant homes and a prosperous city there was in their hearts a vague unrest—not unmixed with bitter and hostile feelings. The objective point of their weary and dangerous journey lay far to the westward, and thither their faith looked in the hope of rest and peace. Here there was no surety, there was the promise of plenty—here hostile, or at best indifferent, men might at any moment wrest from them that which they had, there their possessions would at least be secure.

So many of them had left for the far west the year following their advent here. In this year of 1851 many of them cast their first and last ballot and aided in organizing the county. While the events we have narrated were transpiring, the gentile population of the county had increased. Already, in the neighboring county of Fremont, strenuous endeavors were being made to wrest from the Mormon population of that county the strength and prestige which superior numbers insured. It remained now to accomplish the same object here, and to this the gentile population addressed all its energies. Opposition first found expression in denying the rights of suffrage; in disallowing the privilege to sit on juries; and in open hostility to the judge of the district court, as has elsewhere been shown. Hence, these causes led to the final removal of the immediate followers of Brigham Young to Utah. Many still remained, and becoming interested in the county's prosperity contributed largely to its material wealth, and made both excellent and exemplary citizens. As has been said, of a far different nature was the coming of the later settlers. A feature, however, that amounts to a peculiarity deserves especial mention. Many of the pioneer settlers of Mills had performed a like work in states to the east and south. They came to accomplish the task of reclaiming from a state of wildness these new and rich lands. This done, they again went onwards, in their pioneer work; ever in the van, and ever braving the dangers and trials of new or little known sections. Hence it is that the earliest settlers remained but a few years, and then moved from the county. With the year 1851 the arrivals were so numerous and the population became so scattered that it is a matter of excessive difficulty to trace their location and the subsequent changes made. Hitherto, there had been few settlements, or aggregations of settlers made. Glenwood had been founded as an

offshoot from Rushville, Bethlehem, afterward East Plattsmouth, had been started, and the now extinct Wahbonsie had a struggling existence in the southwest. In the east and south no permanent villages had been established, nor had any attempt in that direction been made. Some short time previously a town called California City had been started in Platteville township by Daniel Ambrose, and George and James Clark, the exact date of which is not known.

In 1852 the principal events of interest belonged to Platteville and Anderson townships. In the latter the first death of the year was that of Augustus Richards, on December 10, who was buried in Farm Creek graveyard. This year, in the same township, appeared the first physician, Dr. John Johnson, who came from Ohio, and afterwards moved to Missouri. The first services of the Methodist Episcopal church in Anderson, were conducted by Elder Peter Cooper, at the house of Widow Richards, and were the funeral services of her husband. The first school was also opened, taught by Miss Mary E. McClenahan, now the wife of D. Hougas. The students numbered nine, and the compensation was eight dollars per month. In Plattsville township was built a hewn log school-house, on section eight, the first building of that nature, so far as can be learned, in the township. No school was held in it until the fall. In the spring a school had been opened on section thirteen, by Miss Angelina Mayfield. E. Gilliland,* who still resides in the township, came from Missouri to Platteville. The settlement of this township was slow, and these were all known to have come, with certainty, in that year. In this year the first marriage in Rawles township, relative to which has been preserved the name of the officiating clergyman, was that of John Wolf to Julia Kesterson, by the Rev. Mr. Towner. On the 28th of August was born Alvira, daughter of William and Alvira Huntsman, in Indian Creek township, one of the first in that portion of the county. Of newcomers in this year the following names have been collected: Jesse Miller, who located on land now occupied by the poor farm; Henry Saar, from Missouri, to which state he had gone in 1842, and who settled in Oak township; T. M. Blair, in Rawles, from Missouri, Alfred B. McPherron, A. Williams, Urbin Williams, Richard Estes and W. Newell, all of whom located in Rawles township. To Lyons township came R. Shaw, Sarah Haynie, William Estes and George Foldeux. S. C. Pitzer and F. M. Britt, from Missouri, located in Center township, and made farms. In White Cloud settled James Hughes, one of the oldest residents in the township. Among these persons may have been some who were rough and uncouth, but beneath the rugged exterior beat true

*Short biographical sketches of many of the earlier settlers will be found in the closing part of this volume, grouped under the several townships in which they now reside. To them the reader is referred for all other facts he may wish to know.

and manly hearts. They were necessarily frugal in their habits, and this gave them courage to endure the severest trials, and withstand the harshest blows of fortune.

The facts of preceding years were repeated in 1853. In Rawles township the first marriage of the year was that of David Utterback to Rachel Allison, by Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had followed the pioneer Methodist preachers—Revs. Cannon and Witter—who came as missionaries of that faith. The Christian Church of Wahbonsie, was this year organized, being the first church organization in the county. Elsewhere will be found a history of the church, together with the names of its original membership. In Anderson township was born Calvin A., son of John and Harriet Richards, in the month of December, and this is supposed to be the first male birth in the township. It is, at all events, one of the earliest. Among the settlers who came to Rawles in this year were Fred. Terraberry, Joseph Munsinger and Isaac Townshend. In Oak township settled J. M. Warren, E. H. Buffington, from Illinois, and J. H. Cotton, from Lafayette county, Missouri. Other old settlers are John Chambers and S. Barbee in Center township, M. J. Martin, in Glenwood village, Charles L. Epperson, in Lyons, and William Hoxie, in Plattsville township, who came hither from the state of Michigan.

In 1854 was built the first school-house in Anderson township, on section thirty-five. No money was expended, the material being logs and the labor furnished gratuitously. Mary A. Cotton died in this township December 9th, and lies buried in the Cotton graveyard on section thirty-six. The second female born in this township was Violet, daughter of Samuel and Mary Badham, in the month of November. In other portions of the county nothing usual or worthy of special mention occurred. New comers located in nearly every portion of the county. In Lyons were J. A. Tipton, John Gillens, Thomas Connor, John Jackson and James Hubbard. H. P. Fowler came from Lafayette county, Missouri, and located in Oak township, as did, also, John Hutchens, who came however, from Andrew county, Missouri. In White Cloud occurred its first marriage, that of Pleasant Silket to M. A. Hughes, October 5, the ceremony being conducted by Rev. E. A. Morris. The first female child born in this year, so far as relates to White Cloud, and was Sarah V., daughter of James and Caroline Hughes. J. J. Kenady died and was buried south of the old village of White Cloud. To Rawles township came John M. West, Daniel Terryberry and John A. Davis. In other portions of the county numerous farms and homes were commenced, by Joseph Foxworthy, Charles Kesterman, William H. Rodman, among many others.

It is impossible to follow further, thus minutely the settlement of the

various parts of the county. Arrivals occurred almost daily, and the pioneer work was over. It might be remarked, however, of the county as a whole, that the homes of the early settlers were often hastily erected, and not intended for permanent occupation. Adverse fortune often led to their long habitation, but they began now to disappear and to be replaced by more substantial dwellings. To-day there stand on their sites many beautiful, and sometimes costly homes, made bright and cheerful with contentment, and refined by all the appliances of civilized art. Little more remains than to now list the names of such as had become prominent citizens of the county. Among the names will be seen many who have extended a powerful influence in directing the course of events in the county. They were men sterling and true, whose contact with other men and with circumstances made them self-reliant and energetic. Nothing so much as pioneer life serves to develop real manhood, nothing so much leads to independence, nothing is so effective for discipline. These men were, many of them poor, but pride entered not to disturb their homely joys. The strife and contentions incident to political contests and hopes of preferment, were reserved for a later day. Petty jealousies, it is true, sometimes occurred, but mutual dependence and kindred interests forbade their fostering.

1855, G. W. Patrick, W. S. Viola, from Ohio, A. Lewis, F. M. Wilson, H. C. Sheppard, D. O. Briggs, A. R. Wright, from Indiana, James Lambert, T. K. Hammond, who located in Lyons township. In Rawles township settled O. B. Russell, James Boyd, William E. Utterback and A. R. Graves. To White Cloud township came Stephen D. Davis, Jas. M. Summers, William Van Doren, H. W. Summers, and many others. 1856 and 1857 witnessed the coming of William Weaver, William G. Summers, Valentine Plumb, W. B. Wilson, J. W. Devore, Thomas R. Kayton, Frank Moore, John Graham, from Indiana, John Tinker from Wisconsin, Henry Kisby from Wisconsin, but originally from England, Henry Russell, M. W. Hurlburt, M. C. Pearse, John Butler, R. H. Hurlburt, Solomon Jones, H. A. Norton, John Byers and L. D. Prindle. These persons with numerous others located farms at divers places in the county. To follow them through all the subsequent changes made would be impossible and without interest. Enough has been said to indicate the rapid advances being made in the matter of population, and the character of the men now commencing their residence in the county.

Those coming later than 1857 could hardly be properly considered as early settlers. They came not to the wild prairies of an unorganized county, but to one rescued to civilization, recognized as a body politic, and with a population among the thousands. To them many of the older scenes were indeed familiar, but now the old things have passed away. To-day the residents of the county look back with pride and with amuse-

ment, a peculiar mingling of emotions, to the things that were. The busy hum of newer industries and modern interests have served to detract attention from these old time events, but they have a value which the present should seize and turn to its advantage.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

There is no power that deserves to take so prominent a position in a community or country as the press. It occupies a position far over that of any other, the clergy not excepted. This circumstance arises not from any deterioration of the clergy themselves, but chiefly from the general diffusion of knowledge among all classes. We do not look to the clergy for superiority of erudition; the scientists, the philologist, the historian all come in for a share of respect for their learning. Once the distinction between the clergy and the laity meant something; it means very little to-day. When only those who could read or write belonged to the church, each member was called a clerk, or clericus, or clergyman. But the clergy of to-day are not those who preach from the pulpit once a week, but those as well who preach from the editor's chair. As James Freeman Clarke, remarks, the editor has as much right to put "reverend" before his name as the preacher has. The editor wields a mightier weapon than any clergyman can. He influences the public mind for good or evil daily and the Sunday paper has snatched from the pulpit its ancient power, its traditional prerogative. Instead of dealing with questions, the very nature of which renders them unknowable, and therefore impracticable, the editor comes to our door with the live issues of to-day. The latest, the best, the most valuable of the thoughts and doings of men all over the globe reaches us every morning to sway our passions, enlist our sympathy, or arouse us to duty. Nor is this the sole prerogative of the city dailies, but that also of the country weekly newspaper. These latter come to homes of toil, homes where the busy cares of life absorb so great a portion of the time that all but the weekly visitant remains necessarily unread. The power of the type is felt in such hours, felt as no minister's sermons ever are.

The newspaper is the poor man's library. It comes to him almost the sole exponent of national policy, and the source of his ideas of political economy. Moral lessons are conveyed, lessons which, if heeded, would lead the race of men to a higher moral life. Religion, the passing influence of an hour, has no claim on the press, which, if not directly by its records of disaster and death, point out the causes of evil as no purely mental or abstract theories of wrong ever can. Probably there is nothing

that so soon arouses a nation to a sense of its danger, points out the remedy for public deterioration, and leads men to consider the causes of things as the paper. When the national existance as a union of all the state was threatened, it found its way to the homes of brave men who promptly responded to the demand for aid made known to them by the press. But it also brought the glad news of peace. If its utterances sometimes seem dark and ominous, it is none the less often cheerful in its aspect on current events. Business without it would be impossible. Changes in prices occur which involve millions, but are known in time to avert impending disaster. On a question of great moment to the nation, long and sometimes angry debate is had, but the news thereof appears in the next morning's paper; and men are, in a measure, prepared for any issue. So to it let its meed of praise be given, and let its support be equal to its importance.

The first paper published in this county bears the date of Thursday, May 1, 1856, and was duly baptised into the world of newspapers under the name of *The Glenwood Times*. The first paper ever printed is still in existence, and is the property of Mrs. J. W. Coolidge. It is full of typographical errors, as the second paper printed was used for purposes of correction. On page three the editorial page, appears the prospectus, from which the following is taken:

"Experience having taught us that nothing tends more to promote and advance the welfare and interest of a county than a well conducted newspaper, and feeling confident that the interests of southwestern Iowa demand the publication of a reliable news journal—one that the business man, mechanic and farmer can rely upon—one that will be useful as a family paper—we have undertaken to furnish such a paper. *The Times* will contain a variety of news of a local and general character, presenting it readers at all times with reliable information relative to the prosperity and growth of Western Iowa and Nebraska, a faithful chronicle of the events of the nation, and a correct journal of foreign news.

"We ask the kind indulgence of such of our patrons as this number may not prove acceptable to, as this is our first essay in the editorial department. We promise to make amends in the future for whatever failings there may be."

The paper was a seven column folio, and presented rather a neat appearance when fresh from the press. It was edited by J. M. Dews, and for its motto there was adopted "*with all your getting, get understanding.*" The first article is a poem entitled "An Invocation to Spring," by Richard Coe, which is here transcribed as being appropriate to the date of the paper in which it was printed, and presenting the additional interest of having been the first poem printed in the county:

Spring! Beautiful Spring!
 Come to this desolate dreary world of ours,
 Come with thy breath of balm, thy gift of flowers,
 Thy gentle birds that sing
 In sunny bowers;
 Come with thy gladsome hours;
 Spring! Beautiful Spring!
 Earth is aweary of the Wintry sleep,
 And longs to waken into life again;
 To see the budding vines and graces creep
 Along the cheerful plain;
 For thou wilt bring
 O! Beautiful Spring!
 These and like beauties in thy train!
 Come with thy children three—
 The stormy April that weepeth all the day,
 The fickle April, and the flowery May—
 Oh! 'twere a happiness to see
 Far up on high,
 Thy clear blue sky,
 Like a bright, beauteous, and eternal thing,
 Spring! Beautiful Spring!
 What time the primrose with a keen delight,
 Comes peeping upward from the fallow ground;
 What time the swallow in his rapid flight
 About the barn door circleth round and round;
 I love to walk abroad and trace
 On Nature's face
 The gladness of thy coming, and to sing
 With bird, and flower, and bee,
 Sweet praises unto thee,
 Spring! Beautiful Spring!
 Come, then, sweet Spring!
 Come to this desolate, dreary world of ours;
 Come with thy breath of balm, thy gift of flowers;
 Thy gentle birds that sing
 In sunny bowers!
 Come with thy gladsome hours,
 O! Beautiful spring!
 And bring, ay, bring anear,
 Sweet childhood of the year,
 Joy, health and freshness on thy dewy wing
 Spring! Beautiful Spring!

Among the other principal contents of the paper are "Adventure at a French Party," "The Minister and the Fiddle," "From Ft. Pierre—Sioux Treaty," "On Pruning Fruit-trees," "Debate on the Memorial in the Senate," which latter article occupies some three and a quarter columns. The matter at issue pertained to some territorial affairs in Kansas, and the discussion was one both fiery and exhaustive. On the same page is an article on "Mr. Jefferson and his Daughter," which contains a letter from the president to that lady that would be read with marked interest to-day. On the editorial page is a graphic account of the death of Crockett, who died as few men have ever died, his body riddled with musket balls, and drenched with his own blood. "In the agony of death, with a terrible grasp, he brought his last weapon upon the head of the nearest assailant, and fell victoriously across his body into the arms of death." There is also a brief history of Page county, and a view of the business of Glenwood. A single death is recorded—that of William Brower, who died of consumption. The columns are filled with shorter notes, some humorous and some complaining. A letter, signed by "Unknown," calls the attention of the citizens of the county to *The Times* as being an enterprise in which they ought all to be interested and to which they should give united support. There are the usual number of medicines—"never known to fail"—advertised, and the business cards of lawyers, physicians and merchants. In the advertising columns of the third page occurs a notice, which it is deemed best to transcribe:

"EXHIBITION.

"An Exhibition of the Massacre of Joseph and Hiram Smith, at Carthage jail, Hancock county, Illinois, at the Court House in Glenwood, on Saturday evening, May 3d, 1856. Also the Nauvoo Legion listening to the last speech of Gen. Joseph Smith. Also a review of Great Salt Lake City, accompanied by busts of Joseph and Hiram Smith, and also the twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints; together with a number of rare and curious specimens, by

"FRANCIS BROWN."

On the second page is given an account of a meeting relative to the swamp lands, held in the court-house by the citizens of the county, on the 23d of April, "to protect the citizens and county against the incursions of foreign speculators upon the swamp land domain of Mills county." That the men convened were decided to stop the abuse complained of is evident from the third resolution which was reported and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we call upon all the citizens of our county to stand up *en masse* in opposition to the greivous wrong which is sought to be enforced against this county and its citizens, and that if law and justice will

not prevail, and protect that which law has given, then humble submission ceases to be a virtue, and our rights we will have, cost what it may."

A further resolution was adopted to "withdraw or be advised to withdraw all dealings with, and patronage of any man who has infringed or may hereafter attempt to infringe upon the *bona fide* pre-emptor or the rights of any citizen to and in the swamp lands of the county."

The politics of the paper was democratic. *The Times* was published for little more than a year when it ceased to exist.

The Times was followed by *The Thought* "devoted to progress in agriculture, science, politics and literature." It was owned and published by L. Shields, and edited by J. L. Sharp. It adopted for a motto "Pierce out Our Imperfections with Your Thoughts." Number one, of volume one, appeared July 24, 1856, and like its predecessor was a seven column folio. It was democratic in politics, and a large portion of the first page of the first issue was devoted to the proceedings of the democratic state convention, held at Iowa City, June 24, 1856, and to the democratic congressional convention, held at Ottumwa, June 30, 1856. Other subjects on this page are, "A Fortunate Kiss," "A Key to British Philanthropy," "Great Excitement in Gentry County," this last article being an extract from the *St. Jo. Journal* under the head of "Mobocracy Triumphant," the main point in the article being the taking of a prisoner from the hands of civil officers and hung. The last page is devoted to "British Outrages," a circular relative to the establishment of the State Agricultural College, a few brief sensational articles and local advertisements. On the second page occurs the obituary of Isaac Tyson, a young man, aged twenty-three, and the victim of consumption. An anonymous contribution signed by *Fidus*, gives the readers an insight into the natural advantages of Mills county.

The second paper to be established was the *Union*, under the editorial management of J. R. Tyson. The paper had a short life and then passed into the hands of other parties. The editor, J. L. Sharp, opened the editorial page with a statement of the aims and plans of the paper. Among other things he said:

"*The Thought* will be devoted chiefly to the dissemination of correct information relative to this region of our common country, and of each particular town, city, county and neighborhood upon either side of the great Missouri valley, in its middle division. To accomplish this we will, at no distant day, have secured the services of reliable correspondents in each particular locality.

"We shall condemn whatever we believe to be wrong among men, in religion, morals, society or politics, and approve the right, and will denounce all dereliction of duty, in national, state or county officers,

especially those in high places who so far forget their duty as to offer to give or take a bribe in any shape.

“In politics we are Democratic; that political association, in our opinion being nearest the right thing, we co-operate with them. But while we are this, we shall not feel at liberty to dictate to our fellows what shall be their political faith, but will at all times fully concede to them the same privilege claimed for ourself,—the choice of their own political associates; may respect the man while we condemn the principles of his party, and will, at all times, be ready to assign a reason for the ‘hope that is in us.’”

Other articles to claim the attention of the reader on this page are, “Our Purpose,” “Honesty in Politics,” “Party of Principles,” “Arrival of the Salt Lake Mail;” under which last caption it is stated that the trip bringing that mail was made in nineteen days, notwithstanding the “roads were in a terrible condition.” The third page is devoted almost solely to advertisements and legal notices. *The Thought* was finally abandoned, for the reasons which caused a like proceeding with reference to the *Times*.

THE GLENWOOD WEEKLY OPINION.

The Opinion may be properly called the first permanent newspaper of Mills county. Prior to its first issue, several attempts had been made to establish a newspaper in the county, but they resulted in failures, as has been seen. April 16, 1864, Thomas Paxton Ballard commenced the publication of a five-column folio paper, modestly headed “*Our Opinion*.” The Hon. Wm. Hale was its first political and general editor, assuming the duties of the position on the 6th of August, 1864, and continuing until April 1, 1865. At the commencement of the second volume the paper was enlarged to a six column folio, having during its first year assumed the name it now bears, “*Glenwood Weekly Opinion*.” Mr. John R. Huffman became a partner at this time, but retained his interest only a short time, when he disposed of it to the Hon. John Y. Stone, who assumed the editorial duties, and continued as editor and manager until June 15, 1867, when John T. Deupree purchased Mr. Stone’s interest. November 9, 1867, Mr. Deupree sold it to one A. E. Clarendon, and with No. 49 of volume four, Mr. Clarendon’s name appears as editor, and the paper is enlarged to seven columns. With No. 5 of volume five, F. P. Morgan and E. D. Lunt, the latter at present editor and proprietor of the *Perry Pilot*, appear to be owners, and continue to be until February 5, 1870, when Mr. Ballard purchased the interest of Mr. Lunt. November 12, 1870, the paper was enlarged to eight columns, its present size. March 11, 1871, Mr. Morgan disposed of his interest to the “*Opinion Printing Company*,” who own it at this time. Since the date last mentioned the editorial chair has been occupied successively by W. P. Robinson, Thomas

L. Stephens, Fred. Harris, and C. M. Shultz, the latter retiring in October, 1877. The interval to January 1, 1878, was filled by W. P. Robinson. From that date the present editor, Mr. Charles A. Croney, has edited and managed the paper.

The Opinion is now, and has been since its first issue, an unwavering exponent of the principles of the republican party. It is the leading paper of the county, and has established a reputation as one of the few leading papers of the eighth congressional district. From a feeble beginning it has reached the proud position of being one of the most complete county newspapers in all that constitutes a first-class job and newspaper office. It has made a host of warm, personal friends during its career, and perhaps many enemies, in a political way, but has aimed always to be fair towards its opponents while it dealt them sturdy blows. In the matter of caring for the interests of the whole people, its policy has been to advocate that which has seemed best for the whole county, regardless of locality, and pursuing steadily this course it has come to be looked upon by all the people as their paper. Its family of readers is large, many of them having been continuous readers of it from its first issue.

THE HASTINGS PLAINDEALER.

This a new enterprise and not yet beyond the stages of infancy. The first issue bears the date of March 20, 1879, and was edited by H. C. Ayres, the proprietor and publisher. In politics it is devoted to the principles of the national greenback party, of which it is an able and fearless exponent.

THE MILLS COUNTY CHRONICLE.

This paper was started in the fall of 1869, by H. A. Copeland, at Malvern, who was its editor and publisher until July 14, 1876, when it was taken to Emerson and the name changed to *The Emerson Chronicle*. It was conducted by Fred Boehner, then a mere boy of fourteen years of age, from the time of its removal to Emerson until May 16, 1879, when Woods & Hall became the publishers and proprietors. On the first of March, 1880, it then passed into the hands of A. G. Parrish, the present publisher. *The Chronicle* is republican in politics, and devoted to the interests of the party it has espoused. It is a six-column quarto, and the largest paper published in the county. It has considerable influence, and takes a high rank amongst the papers of the county, being devoted to the various interests thereof, and a ready supporter and exponent of any measure promising to aid the material interests.

THE MILLS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

This paper succeeded *The Mills County Chronicle* when, in 1876, the

latter was removed to Emerson. It was established in the same year that its predecessor was moved, by a joint stock company, and edited by Robert Aiton. It has changed owners several times. In 1880 it was consolidated with *The Leader*. This last paper was established in September, 1875, by H. G. Rising, who published it until the following year. It then passed into the hands of J. J. Morris, who continued to publish it until November, of 1880, when the consolidation mentioned was perfected. The title under which it now appears is *The Republican-Leader*, and managed by Messrs. Parrish & Morris. Its politics are indicated by its name.

THE MILLS COUNTY JOURNAL.

was established in 1872, the first number going to press July 31, of that year. The editor and proprietor was C. W. Sherman, who has since been actively connected with the paper. When started, the country was engaged in the memorable presidential campaign of that year, and it became necessary for the paper to take a decided stand upon the topics of current political interests. This it did, its politics being liberal-democratic, and into the canvass the paper entered honestly and heartily. The campaign following, the paper advocated the anti-monopoly movement, which was successful in this county by a majority of more than two hundred, and in which the paper wielded a deserved influence. In 1874 a half interest in the paper was sold to S. W. Harmon, but a year afterwards was repurchased by Mr. Sherman. In 1876 Mr. John R. Howard became associated in the conduct of the paper, but retired a year afterwards. In that year *The Journal* supported the candidacy of Samuel J. Tilden for president, and has since been an ardent supporter of the democratic nominees, though thoroughly and completely independent in its expressions of opinion with regard to public and party policy. The paper was started as a twenty-eight column folio, but was enlarged several years ago, to thirty-two columns. In November last the enterprising editor began the publication of a daily edition of *The Journal*, containing sixteen columns, and has thus far been successful in his venture. The prospects of the daily are very encouraging, and with its prosperity comes constant improvement. *The Weekly Journal* is now in its ninth year of publication; and the list of advertisers and patrons proves it to be a paper of considerable influence. It is racy and rich at times, and always replete with the latest news. It steadily advocates all matters of public interest, and to it not a little of the prosperity of the county, in its later years, is due.

THE PACIFIC JUNCTION GAZETTE,

edited by J. D. Morris and E. B. Parrish, was established December 4, 1880. It is the youngest paper in the county, but growing wonderfully

in favor and influence. In politics it is independent, and in all matters of public interest on the right side and outspoken. It is a four page, eight column sheet; and perhaps is the freshest and newsiest paper in the county. The names of its editors are a sufficient guarantee of ultimate and enduring success.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

There is nothing more remarkable in our time than the great advance in the matter and methods of education. This has necessitated new modes of mental culture, and placed in the hand of the educator new material to aid him in reaching broader and grander results. Among the changes which the new education has wrought is the recognition of certain philosophical facts in the training of youth, the importance of due attention to the hygiene of school-room life and study, and the place of new studies in the educational curriculum of the common school. Time was, and not far back, when the "three R's" were deemed the only essentials of an education; when to be merely a fair reader and mediocre writer was the *ultima thule* of the educational possibilities of the day. This has changed, and the history of the change is one of that long struggle against the prejudices in favor of the oldest methods of the old schools in which the early settlers had been educated and to which they had become attached; a struggle in which the county is still interested; one that comes to it laden with the accumulated facts of ages, hoary with years, yet beneficent in influence; a struggle in which opinions and theories covered with honors have been marched off the stage of action and supplanted by facts and principles which it has cost years of toil to discover, and more years still to establish.

The result of all these is that it is now not only conceded, but very generally demanded that the teacher should be subjected to a thorough course of training before commencing to discipline other minds. To meet this end not only have normal schools been established and normal courses added to the *curricula* of the colleges, but summer normals, at the expense and under the auspices of the county, have been established to meet a demand ever growing greater. The *raison d'état* is that there is a need in popular education that may only be met by first meeting a like need felt by those who have that work in charge. The teacher occupies but partly the high place of an apostle of complete civilization—for nothing less is his task and that is his place—a preacher of complete manhood and womanhood. Instead of drilling boys and girls upon the multiplication table, he is to profoundly affect human destiny for good. That there is but

a feeble demand for this highest type of teachers, arises not only from an unconsciousness of the immeasurable value they are of to mankind, but also from the imperfect style of teachers that now stand before the public.

There is probably no question in which the citizens of a county are so directly interested as this same one of teachers of known and tried ability. The time has long since passed when any person could teach school. The claims of to-day can no longer be met by the appliances of even a decade ago, for experience is beginning to show that teaching, like every other department of human thought and activity, must change with the changing conditions of society, or it will fall in the rear of civilization and become an obstacle to improvement. The educational problem of the day is how to get more meaning into the training of the schools; a meaning that shall excite the youthful mind to the highest type of intellectual activity and vigor; that shall educate for lasting national life. A nation's safety lies wrapped up in the intelligence of its people. And as the scope of human activity and thought are ever widening, so the claims of culture are ever increasing, and the state has the right to expect due attention to them from its constituency. By the general diffusion of knowledge only is it possible to put wisdom at the helm of state; keep mediocrity out of responsible offices; remove corruption from places of trust; banish vice and speculation and so sweeten the fountains of public morality that justice and fairness shall be the condition between all classes of men in all the relations of life. To this is opposed, oftentimes, the foolish objection that "too much book learning is not to the best interests of individuals." Nothing is more foreign to a true spirit of culture and progress, or more fruitful of invidious results, than that the matter and aim of education are not akin to the most common-place affairs of life. Education is intensely utilitarian, directly so; there is not an avocation to which it has not brought its benison by way of improvement or correction.

An illustration from that kind of labor to which our country owes its institutions and its perpetuity—husbandry—may be in point. In early ages the products of agriculture were thought to be the gifts of various divinities, who gave or withheld according to their caprice. The golden grain was the special bounty of Ceres—just as Minerva bestowed the olive and Bacchus the wine. The seed grains did not quicken except by favor of the rural god, who kept watch and ward over this process; their sheep and their bees were under the guardianship of Pan, and a troop of frolic fauns brought back life to the fields, and opened with their busy fingers the buds of spring. Over all the operations of nature was some presiding divinity, and, as they were prosperous or adverse, they inferred that the divinity was kindly or malignant. But since that time the physical sciences and chemistry have given to the farmer a new heaven and a new earth. The lightnings are no longer the manifestations of an angry

divinity, but an indispensable agent in the scheme of vegetable growth and production. Noxious elements, once the source of untold miasm and death, are constantly eliminated from the air he breathes—taken up by the lungs of the vegetable system, and transmuted into valuable and useful forms. Now, his culture comes to temper the austere sky, his enterprise rolls back the forests like a scroll, and their appears a more genial sun, until the frozen circle itself seems pushed northward, and abundance smiles where unassisted Nature was stern, and niggard, and unfruitful. The field of improvement is yet boundless, though the most beautiful of the sciences are his handmaids. A vast change in the direction and tendency of thought is that from the time when

“The sacred seer with scientific truth
In Grecian temples taught the attentive youth,
With ceaseless change, how restless atoms pass
From life to life, a transmigrating mass,”

to that of to-day when men's thoughts are turned outward toward Nature seeking the cause and explanation of its phenomena, *not* in the “influence of the gods who haunt the lurid interspace of world on world, where never creeps a cloud nor moves a wind, nor ever falls the least white star of snow, nor ever lowest roll of thunder moans, nor sound of human sorrow mounts to mar their sacred everlasting calm,”—but in Nature itself. Men are bound to question Nature, and where shall that questioning better begin than in the common school room, surrounded by proper and appropriate influences, and under the guidance of skilled and trained teachers. The work of such a teacher will be more than a mere perfunctory discharge of mechanical duties; such a teacher will never be content with the orderly management and systematic communication of other people's results. Agassiz recognized in 1871 the need of teachers, trained *not alone* in the common branches, but in science, for how else shall the attention of hundreds of thousands whose *alma mater* is the common or district school, otherwise learn to read the truths that lie like diamonds on every hand, or nod smilingly out from every flower? Said Louis Agassiz: “The times seems to have come when to the received methods and approved topics of popular education, such branches of physical and natural science should be added as have acquired real importance for the business of life during the last fifty years. There is only one difficulty in the way of this most desirable result. There are no teachers to be had, whatever efforts might be made to introduce these studies at present, and the demand is likely to become more pressing every day. It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdom to consider what may be done to prepare the way, and I hold it will be best to organize a special normal school for the training of scientific teachers. The world will require them everywhere before many years are past.” It is the happy

lot of the teacher of to-day to live in one of those most eventful periods of intellectual and moral history, when these oft-closed gates of discovery and reform stand open at their widest. How long these good days may last none can tell. It may be that the increasing power and range of the scientific method, with its stringency of argument and constant check of fact, may start the world on a more steady and continuous course of progress than it has moved on heretofore. It is for those among the teachers of this county whose minds are set on the advancement of education and educational methods, to make the most of present opportunities, that even when in future years progress is arrested, as checked it may be, it shall be arrested at the higher level.

Aside from the qualifications that should be required in teachers, there is another important feature of the common-school system that should by no means be overlooked—that of the superintendency. It is now a recognized fact that a system, the workings of which are as complicated as is our common-school system, needs some responsible head to which the teacher in trouble or in doubt may appeal. This is found in the highest school officer in the county—the superintendent of schools. The very nature of his task and the duties of his office make it imperative that he should be a man of large experience and broad views, able both to advise and correct. It is an office indispensable to the workings of the system as now constituted, and is more effective, and *most* affective when fitness is considered as the sole recommendation. It is not only a notorious but a disgraceful fact, that the aims of the office are defeated by party ends, and its usefulness abridged by unwise partisan selections. From the school and its direction, its teaching and its teacher, all questions of a political nature should be banished. The school-room is not the proper place for their discussion, and the selection of a superintendent on a political basis alone, is a most flagrant error. To insure the efficiency of the office, men of sterling worth, tried in school methods and able to direct, should be elected, and the choice ought to be unanimous, and made with a view to the highest interest of the patrons of the school.

Another feature of equal if not of greater importance is the retention of good teachers. The educational interests of a county can usually be safely intrusted to the care of professional teachers. Their avocation makes them necessarily jealous of their reputation, and jealousy of this kind almost invariably leads to greater and more enduring successes. The earlier teachers, and this is not meant altogether disparagingly, kept school rather than taught, and even then their duties were confined to a few months' task in winter or summer. Aside from the few paltry dollars they saw in it, they had no interest in their occupation, and were constantly leaving the teachers' ranks for other and more remunerative employment. It is a sad fact that this same evil prevails to-day, and the

necessities of education demand that it should be remedied. Greater permanency in the vocation of teaching must be guaranteed, or talent and culture will be induced neither to enter or remain in the work. So long as this remains a prevailing neglect, the schools will be shorn of their greatest efficiency, and the development of youth into a nobler manhood prove a failure. After city and township districts select suitable men and women to take charge of schools, and find that they possess the requisite qualifications, let them allow no moneyed nor any other consideration to influence these successful teachers to withdraw from their tested positions. Unless this principle more commonly obtain, continual experiment must necessarily take the place of a true educational philosophy.

There is another feature rapidly becoming a part of the common school system which promises the greatest results. That feature is the normal institute work, now being annually inaugurated and conducted through a term of weeks in this county. The system has been tested in other counties, and with the most flattering success. The amount of work compressed into a short month's study in one of these summer normals is truly astonishing. The county superintendent vigorously co-operates in this matter, and thus new life and enthusiasm is infused in the teachers present. To foster this new adjunct of popular education should now become one of the main self-imposed duties of school officials throughout the county, for thus will be given them the better classes of teachers—classes ever becoming stronger in their avocation from both study and experience. While a certain per cent of new teachers must continually be presented it is not necessary that employment be given them because they are cheaper. The country districts especially suffer from this inimical policy, a policy which, while it annually saves a few dollars, ruins *very often* the educational capabilities of a child. The school-room blunders of experienced teachers are often grievous and many; it is hence the height of folly to subject a school to the immeasurably more disastrous ones of totally inexperienced teachers.

Passing from these general considerations to the purely historical phase of this chapter, it may be remarked that the progress in educational matters and interest has been commensurate with the material growth of the county in other respects. The attention of the reader is now invited to a summary of this growth.

It must not be supposed that while the pioneers who settled these prairies and valleys were busy redeeming the wilderness and surrounding themselves with domestic comforts, they forgot to plant the seeds of those institutions among which they were reared. As soon as a sufficient number of children could be gathered together the school-house made its appearance, rude at first, like the primitive houses of the settlers, but adapted to the circumstances of the people in those times. Pioneer

school-houses were usually log structures warmed in winter by fire-places similar to those in the pioneer houses. Slanting shelves were used for desks, and in front of these were benches made of slabs. These were for the "big scholars." A row of similar benches stood in front of these upon which the smaller pupils sat. The buildings were sometimes without doors, and paper was made to subserve the purposes of window glass. The books then in use were such as would not be tolerated now. Webster, Dilworth, Pike, Daboll or Murray were their authors. These books were well adapted to the capacities of those who had mastered the branches of which they treated, but not to those of beginners. The methods of teaching were then quite different from the present. The early settlers, as had been their fathers before them, were reared with full faith in the maxim, "spare the rod and spoil the child." The first teachers were usually anxious that pupils should not spoil on *their* hands, and many old men retain a vivid remembrance of what school discipline was in their boyhood.

An account of the exercises during half a day of school in the olden time would be amusing, though, in some respects, it is an open question whether modern customs are all great improvements. Many can remember that when word was passed around, "master's comin'!" a grand scramble for seats occurred, so that every one was found in his place and a suspicious kind of order prevailed when the august dispenser of wisdom entered. It must be admitted, however, that notwithstanding the miserable text-books then in use, and the, in many respects, awkward methods of teaching which prevailed, the schools of that period furnished some excellent scholars; perhaps, almost a larger proportion than those of the present time. It is not meant that people then knew more; indeed, if the truth must be told, they knew far less. But ability to conquer intricate problems, and without aid, is almost a thing of the past in the country school. More that is really necessary to and applicable in life is now taught, to be sure, and herein lies the great superiority of the common school of to-day.

It is not necessary here to state where or when the first school was taught, and the first school-house built. For facts of this nature the reader is referred to the chapter on old settlers and settlements, where will be found quite a complete account of the facts relative to the early schools. It remains now to call attention to the subjoined statistics*, the study of which will present the county's educational advantages and resources as no words can.

*The matter composing this table was kindly furnished by county superintendent, Miss M. Maude Archibald.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

DISTRICT.	SCHOOLS		TEACHERS,				PUPILS.				SCHOOL HOUSES.			Apparatus.	Libraries		
	No. ungraded.	Rooms in graded.	Number employed.		Salary per month.	Between 5 and 21 yrs of age.		No. of different pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Cost per month per capita.	Number.			Value.	No. of volumes.	Bonded indebtedness.	
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.				Frame.	Brick.	Value.				
No. of subdistricts or name of independent dist'cts, the latter marked with an *																	
*Wearins.....	1	9	2	1	\$30.00	\$25.00	17	18	26	14	\$2.00	1	\$	430	\$	30	
Independent No. 1.	1	1	1	1	32.00	25.00	29	22	46	12	2.55	1		300		20	
Fairview.....	1	3	9	1	33.75	33.75	33	29	50	31	1.06	1					
*Emerson.....	3	9	1	2	50.00	31.25	81	75	155	87	1.29	1		3,500		40	
*Tabor.....	1	1	1	2	42.00	34.00	18	20	37	20	1.30	1		6,500		50	
*Sandiland.....	1	1	2	2	28.00		32	19	17	17	1.65	1		800			
*Osborn Valley.....	1	1	3	3	29.00	29.00	12	16	23	16	1.79	1		250		100	
*Foxworthy.....	1	1	2	2	30.00	32.50	32	33	68			1		1,000		3	
*Farm Creek.....	1	5	1	1	35.00	25.00	18	16	22	12	2.55	1		250			
*South Grove.....	1	1	1	1	25.00	25.00	32	19	51	21	1.66	1		800		600	
Pickereil.....	1	6	1	1	32.50		16	12	28	19	1.78	1				2,000	
Maple Grove.....	1	8	1	1	35.00	21.00	49	38		24	1.27	1		2,000			
*Silver Creek.....	1	1	1	1	35.00	21.00	17	13	30	19	2.37	1		1,000			
*Mt. Vernon.....	1	1	1	1	31.00	31.00	15	16		13	2.18	1		600		15	
*Center Line.....	1	6	1	1	40.00	33.00	23	33	56	24	1.26	1		1,000		150	
Burr Oak.....	1	1	1	1	33.00	25.00	19	12				1		300		10	
*Pleasant Hill.....	1	9	1	2	33.00	25.00	17	15	33	26	1.33	1		200		100	
Walnut Grove.....	1	7	1	1	25.00	29.00	27	25	23	11	2.07	1		400			
*Prester.....	1	8	3	3	28.00		16	17	36	26	.80	1		500		15	
*Sunbeam.....	1	8	3	3	28.75		25	12	48	23	1.25	1		700			
*Golden Hill.....	1	8	2	2	33.00		21	22	45	20	1.62	1		500		75	
*West Liberty.....	1	9	2	2	32.00		34	44	58	34	.94	1		400		10	
*Glynn.....	1	6	1	1	35.00	27.00	28	24	30	15	2.00	1		400			
*Letal.....	1	8	1	1	40.00		35	31	50	15	6.40	1		300			
*District No. 2.....	1	8	2	1	34.00	25.00	19	16	99	21	.48	1		800			
*White Cloud No. 2	1	10	1	1	33.50		25	30	43	20	1.67	1		400		43	
*McClain.....	1	1	2	2	26.00		14	12	26	16	1.59	1		400		100	
*District No. 4.....	1	9	1	1	43.00		26	28		15	2.00	1		100		100	
*District No. 6.....	1	9	1	1	38.00				58	26	1.24	1		400		25	
Keystone.....	1	7½	1	1	35.00	28.00	26	19	44	24	1.31	2		400			
*Hillsdale.....	1	8	1	1	30.00	45.00	61	64	142	63	.70	1		500			
*Sunrise.....	1	7	2	2	27.00		7	6	22	16	1.26	1		200			
Center.....	3	9	3	3	25.00		69	54	67	48	1.13	2		1,400			
Boxelder.....	1	9	1	1	35.00	34.00	28	35	56	27	1.25	2		600			
Glenwood Tp.....	1	38	3	5	33.00	27.00	72	49		20	2.50	2		1,600		25	
Piatteville Tp.....	5	8	5		29.00		190	190		20	1.33	5		3,900		75	
Barrett.....	1	9	1	2	25.00	27.50	17	21	30	14	1.11	1		800			
Ingraham Center.....	1	8	1	1	32.50	35.00	18	23	30	24	1.45	1		200			
*Hastings.....	3	9½	1	2	53.00	45.00	95	66	138	73	.85	1		4,500		50	
*Anderson.....	1	8	1	1	30.00		14	19	26	14	.92	1		400		35	
Union Valley.....	1	9	1	1	35.00		23	40	14	27	1.31	1		600		10	
*Indian Creek.....	1	8	2	1	37.00	20.00	22	26	40	20	1.15	1		700		15	
Prairie Vailey.....	1	6	2	2	31.00	31.00	21	17	26	10	1.33	1		500			
*Silver.....	1	9	3	3	30.00		12	18	28	20	1.50	1		500			
*Glenwood.....	1	8	2	2	82.50	46.00	387	405	417	332	1.47	2		15,000			
*Benton.....	1	1	3	3	35.00		34	37	71	30	1.50	1		600		100	
*Elm Grove.....	1	7	1	1	33.00	25.00	34	37	48	23	1.25	1		400			
*Excelsior.....	1	8	1	1	29.00		12	15	47	16	2.80	1					
*Prairie Creek.....	1	8	2	2	28.00		9	19	24	14	2.04	1		425		25	
Rawles Tp.....	9	7	6	12	29.00	28.00	153	148	240	14	2.89	9		4,650			
*Egypt.....	1	6	1	1	35.00	25.00	35	37	55	12	2.79	1		7,500		7	
*Spring Valley.....	1	8	2	2	27.00		15	20	30	13	2.13	1		500			
*No 5.....	1	9	1	1	35.00		28	16	44	20	.79	1		500		12	
*Center.....	1	8	1	1	35.00	30.00	31	28	45	26	1.23	1		400			
St. Mary's.....	1	8	1	1	35.00		43	33		24	1.60	1		500		60	
*Malvern.....	4	9	1	3	75.00	35.00	156	155	219	150	1.20	1		3,700		50	
Union.....	1	8	1	1	28.00		19	21	32	18	1.57	1		500		35	
*Pleasant Valley.....	1	8	1	1	35.00		18	23	13	23	1.90	1		600		29	
*Pleasant Grove.....	1	9	1	1	35.00		22	22	33	18	1.80	1		1,000		75	
Summary.....	64	20	469	49	99		1,791	2,230	3,617			71	7	\$77,305	\$1,354	123	\$13,200

+ This should be 16.25.

TEMPERANCE.

There is a suggestion of the completest misery in the bare mention of this word. That not only men, but women, in an advanced period of civilization,—men and women who not only profess but very frequently act upon a high code of morals—should indulge in fostering a love for strong drink, with scarcely a protest against it, is one of the most startling facts in moral history. It is, however, perfectly normal and in no degree inconsistent with the doctrine of natural moral perceptions, while it opens out fields of ethical inquiry of very deep, though painful interest. It is here proper, perhaps, to explain more fully the meaning of this last sentence, but in its explanation is involved, in not a few cases, the cause of a life made unhappy by drink. By natural moral perceptions are meant hereditary proclivities, hereditary likes and dislikes. If, in the modern psychology there is any one fact thoroughly substantiated it is that mental habit and individual tastes not only *may* be, but actually *are*, transmitted through several or long lines of generations. And among these may be included diseases and the germs of disease, aberrant mental peculiarities and tastes for sensual indulgences or enjoyments that are in themselves demoralizing and damning. From time immemorial men have indulged in the fruit of the vine or its product, have sedulously employed intoxicating beverages, first as stimulants, then for the mental pleasure or exhilaration they confer, and why? Oftentimes through hereditary desires, and then again from sheer determination to cultivate a taste for these beverages on the recommendation or example of others. And so the tide has ever increased, and with it has increased the amount of human woe, wrong and crime. Vain have been all attempts to stay the tide; vain have been protestations and entreaties; vain has been prohibitory legislation; in the natural order of things the disease—for it is nothing else—has fastened itself upon the human race, and there is no outside power that can stay it.

Locked in the heart of the victim of strong drink is the only safeguard, the only potent agency to stay the tide, and that agency is self-will. We may hedge the sufferer around with the arm of the law, may bring to his aid all the moral forces we can muster, may present the incentive of virtue or the example of pure living, all of these would be in vain until the man rises in his might and asserts his manhood, his power over himself. The mightiest barrier a man can oppose to the sway of passion or to the bent of inbred desire is self-knowledge. The old Greek proverb of "know thyself," meant more than a mere index to a true philosophy of the mind; it pointed to the only sure safeguard within the possession of man against crime and against self-abuse in any direction.

Sad, indeed, has been the temperance history of the human race. Who could tell the myriads of brave hearts and noble minds which have fallen as victims to its absence. Lives untold have been wrecked, possibilities unmeasurable have been defeated, promises without number brought to nought, hopes on which rested the joys of millions have been wrested away, claims which pure hearts only could meet have gone unsatisfied, and homes without number have been depleted of all that is bright or holy in life. There was little exaggeration after all in the beautiful hyperbole of Hume, when writing of this same topic, who said: "To tell the ravages of this curse it would require the heavens for a canvass, the oceans for color, the forests for a pencil and a Job for the artist."

To measure the value of an opinion or a system it is not alone sufficient to examine the ideals of its originators, it requires rather a knowledge of how far those ideals have been realized among the people. Its value as a savior must be reckoned by the work done, rather than the good intentions or hopes of the founders. Measured by this criterion little has been done in Mills county. From almost its earliest formation there have been organizations—church and special—and what has been accomplished? Nothing! The Washingtonian movement swept over the county and many, for the time being, were gathered in its folds; it was gone, and the safeguards went with it. The creeds have been tried, but are powerless to stay the cravings of the unholy thirst, or take away the inborn desire. The Good Templars have had their day,—but refusing the privileges of their order to those who most needed their help—forming themselves into a kind of righteous aristocracy—aside from ostentatious bluster—and blunder—they accomplished nothing. The strong arm of the law has been appealed to, only to be overwhelmingly defeated by both grand and petit juries; the interest and religion of men have alike been sought with a corresponding result. Temperance congresses and conferences have met, talked, prayed, passed resolutions—some of which never found the light—and were forgotten. Names innumerable have been presented to legislative bodies in the form of petitions, and when the opportunity came to vote for *rum* it was eagerly seized, and their record on the petition forgotten. Away with these ideas! They have resulted in more hypocrites and made more pseudo-reformers than all the cloisters of Europe ever sent forth. What is needed is action like that of the women of Ohio, who, when her recreant brother trembled and excused himself, went forth axe in hand to do valiant battle. Out of the heart of Ohio came the impetus that has saved more men than all the temperance organizations, and women led the van. If some of her sex lead men to ruin, there are thousands more who may lead them to virtue and sobriety. They are the only bright feature in the temperance history of this county, and to them must be given the praise for all that has been wrought. Such organiza-

tions as now exist in the county may be found in the history of the respective towns to which they belong. This is one of the questions which, like the ghost in Hamlet, will not down. Look at it in whatever light one may, it possesses a vast political importance in the sense of public economy. Where to engage it, and how, is a problem that can only be solved by concerted action at the ballot box. The evil finds its strongest entrenchment in legislative halls, and to be successfully attacked, the onset must be made at the polls and the election of men of known, pronounced, and uncompromising temperance views should be placed in legislative positions. True, this is not, and ought not to be made the one feature that shall command the elective franchise, but it is an essential without which no man should receive a ballot.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
 To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
 And spread the roof above them—ere he framed
 The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
 The sound of anthems—in the darkling wood,
 Amidst the cool and silence he knelt down
 And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
 And supplications.—*Bryant.*

“No man liveth to himself alone.” So reasoned those God-fearing men of old when first they came to Mills county. They came, not to old and well established towns, where are found the “lofty vaults,” but to regions sparsely settled; not among men accustomed to homes of luxury and elegance, but to farming districts, where now first were beginning to be heard the hum of honest industry and faithful toil. The men among whom they came had little in common with the object of their mission. They were men whose sole thought was of broad acres and material wealth. The travel-stained preacher of that olden time, strong in constitution and vigorous in mind, stronger still in faith and powerful in prayer, sought out these sturdy men and brought to their very doors the consolation of the gospel. For these very messages hearts were aching, and many were the souls forced to cry out: “Oh that I knew where I might find him!” The seeds of virtue have been sown by a good Providence in all hearts, and they will spring up everywhere to His glory, if carefully nurtured. They are not wholly the result of learning and cultivation, and it is not only in old and refined communities that the lovely flowers of an

exalted morality shed their perfume. The early men of God knew this principle and recognized, too, the importance of its culture, and so devoutly addressed themselves to the task. It is well-nigh impossible to correctly estimate the value of the work of these men; to estimate their influence on the character of this growing county. Welcomed everywhere, for the news they brought from other homes, as well as for the "good tidings of great joy," they went from place to place, greeting with smiles and cheerful words the old; with counsel or reproof the young. Many and varied were the duties devolving upon them. A sermon here, a burial yonder; now a wedding, and then summoned to the bedside of a penitent sinner, what wonder the coming of these men was attended with blessings.

It is the essence of christianity that it be aggressive. It wars upon vice in all its forms, and brooks not even the appearance of evil. Checked, and for the time being thwarted in one direction, it only gathers energy for a greater onset in another, prepares and plumes itself for a more sublime flight. If men will not embrace its offered salvation, it goes to them with invitation and warning. This missionary element of Christianity alone enabled its propagation under circumstances so trying; and the men who were its ambassadors were thoroughly imbued with the same spirit that sent Paul into Asia and Luke to the Gentiles. It was the same spirit that prompted those noble men of God to hie them away to the jungles of Asia, or brave the wilds of Africa—men whose names make bright the pages of the church militant, and will add a brighter lustre to the church triumphant. What though its story lacks somewhat of the tragic brilliancy of political intrigue and plotting; what though it has not startled the world by those grand discoveries that make science so great a power in the land—discoveries that enable us to tell the myriad stars that people space, that impress us with wonder at the power and greatness of the Infinite! What though it partakes of the nature of none of them? Has it not brought to bear on man's intelligence the highest motives to virtue? Let the records of the past years testify to its power. Let the hallowed memories that stretch aback down the years of the past answer. This, too, was done when gilded churches were not; when the elect of God in the common-school room listened to the life-giving word from the lips of men sent of God. And who were these men? Were they not morally brave to dare the scoffs of an untried and untempered west? Were they not men whose love for the fallen outweighed every personal consideration so that they gave all for Christ? Where was their power? Was it not in that element of a truly noble character that men prize above all else—sympathy? Aye, and that was the principle which made the Son of God so welcome a visitant in the lowly homes of Palestine. It was a principle which bound their own hearts, as it did Christ's, to those in suffering

or distress. Here in these scenes of toil and strife, afar from the busy life of great cities, that mysterious power gave these holy men access to hearts and homes; an access that paved the way to conquests greater than an Alexander or a Napoleon ever achieved—conquests that marked their track, not with fire and blood and sword, but with tears, and vows, and resolutions which have culminated in many glorious lives. What was done the residents of this county know full well. What to do, the line of duty plainly indicates. How well their trust has been executed, how nobly their mission accomplished, none so well know, as those still living who enjoyed their ministration. In view of the grand work so well done under the guidance of Providence, we may exclaim in the language of the great apostle Paul: "O, the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable *are* his judgments, and his ways past finding out."*

Nevertheless, there were some distinctive features attaching to the preaching of the gospel in the earlier days. The work of the ministry was as much itinerant in its character as was ever the mission of Paul. There was painfully evident the want of the permanent and regular moral influence of settled religious institutions. Hence arose the necessity for annual demonstrations, or special efforts which are now denominated revivals, and which owe their origin both to the scarcity of places for worship and the itinerant character of the preaching. The Methodists of that early day took advantage of this feature and in establishing the circuit, laid the foundations for future permanency. The circuit rider has been made immortal by the writings of Eggleston, and however overdrawn his descriptions may seem to be, they are quite faithful pictures of what has once been a real state of affairs. The men who thus presented the gospel had an eloquence all their own. Their fame travelled before them. The people, naturally sensitive and enthusiastic, were readily moved by the vehement declamations of these pioneer preachers, and their audiences were alternately dissolved in tears or awed to profound feeling. There was a boundless field for strong, earnest, and unlettered eloquence, and they improved the opportunity. They had little to expect from pecuniary support, and less from that prescribed reverence and influence, which can appertain only to a stated ministry. Hence, it not infrequently happened that they won respect and gained influence through personal encounter; and if successful, completely gained the hearts and heads of their uncouth audience. Ambition, intrigue, honors and loaves did not then, as now, seem the prime motives to labor. Their task was at once often thankless, attended by exposure, and with little prospect of emolument.

Amid such circumstances as these and under influences as discourag-

*Romans, xi, 34.

ing did the religious history of Mills county find root. Among the names of those who early contributed to the organization of the moral forces of the county are those of the missionaries, Cotton and Witter, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Peter Cooper, and others whose names appear in another place. Upon these men and such as these did the religious interests of the county depend, and right well did they discharge their task. Numerous churches have been founded in all portions of the county, a brief chronological history of which here follows.*

The first church to be established was the Christian church of Wahbonsie. The article of organization is very brief, bears the date of March 9, 1853, and is as follows: "The disciples of Rawles township, Mills county, Iowa, knowing it to be their privilege and duty to live together in a church baptistry do give themselves to the Lord and one another, taking the gospel of Christ for the rule of faith and practice." This confession of faith and article of organization was drawn up by Elder John Mullis, who was its first pastor. His residence was some fifty miles away, and his visits to the charge numbered only two or three in each year, while the services continued, when commenced, for two and sometimes three weeks. The names of those who originally subscribed to the above article of organization are Thompson Blair, H. P. Allison, Henry Cotreal, James McCord, Benjamin A. McCord, Christian Goodwin, Susan Cotreal, Elizabeth Estes, Mary Allison, Ellen Hayes, Jemima Hayes, Elizabeth Kerns, Mary McCord, Sarah Blair, Allen Watson, Michael Kerns, Rachel McCord, Charles Utterback, Garrett Dennison, Talbert Hayes, Nancy Linnville, and Elizabeth Linnville. In 1870 a church building was erected costing one thousand dollars. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. M. Delevan. July 11, 1872, the church was dissoived by mutual consent, but on the 14th of the same month was again organized, forty-two of the old members re-entering the organization. Since the society was first founded there has been a total membership of two hundred persons, many of whom have moved away, others have died, and a few have been expelled. It, at present, numbers twenty-five persons. The last pastor to minister to the church was the Elder Simeon Wright.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST, of Indian Creek township. This society was organized in the year 1855, with an original membership of eight persons. They were Ephraim Cary, Deborah Cary, Shepherd Cary and wife, William Hutchens and wife, and Mary J. Crouch. The society is in good condition but owns no house of worship. The pastors have been Henry Cumber, J. M. Dosh, P. P. Landon, John Burt, J. M.

* The churches of the towns and villages are here omitted. They will be found elsewhere.

Duffield, James Hubbard, Richard Armstrong, William Cramson, and the present pastor, Rev. Philip Surface. The membership is now twenty-six.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH of Rawles township, was organized as Mt. Olive Mission June 16, 1860, and called, in connection with other points, Silver Creek circuit, after August 8, 1868. As originally founded the members, among others, were Luke Tipton, Mary Tipton, Saul Tipton, F. M. Wilson, Jane Wilson, Daniel Shuman, Mary J. Shuman, J. M. McKesson and wife, John Day and wife, John Bratton and wife, George Foster and Agnes A. Foster. In 1873 a frame church was erected, costing the society twenty-one hundred dollars, and in the following year it was set apart for divine service by E. S. Brown of the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Protestant church. The society has enjoyed the pastorate of J. M. Young, William Tipton, J. C. Hunt, William Van Vleet, S. A. Tarkington, W. W. Paul, John McCollister, S. A. Talbot, George W. Robinson, D. T. Beckwith, J. McCauley and S. C. Child. The present membership is seventy. The first official members were J. M. Young, pastor; William Tipton, secretary; J. M. McKesson, local preacher; S. M. Wilson, class leader and now secretary of Iowa Conference M. P. church; J. A. Byers, class leader; and stewards, George Foster, John Day and J. A. Byers. The church was organized by William Tipton and has become one of both interest and influence.

THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS of Oak township, was organized in October, 1861, by Elder Charles Derry. The members originally forming this society were Mary Britain, Mary A. Britain, Eliza A. Britain, John Sivers, Mary A. Sivers, Frederick Wellborn, Ann Wellborn, Henry Kisby, Elizabeth Harmstone, Ann Leader, Frederick Cunington, Henry Cureden and others. The services of the society were for a long time held at the homes of members, and at other times at a hall rented in the city of Glenwood. The membership is at present about twenty. The pastors have been Charles Derry, Henry Kisby, Henry Cureden, William Britain, G. E. Deuel, E. F. Hyde and Garrett Walling. The rise of the original church to the successor of which this society belongs may be elsewhere found in this volume. The organization of which the Oak township church is a member dates from April 6, 1860. From that time to April 6, 1881, its principles have been disseminated in every part of the world, until at that date its membership numbered twelve thousand eight hundred twenty-seven souls. It was reorganized by Joseph Smith, the son of the martyred president of the original organization, though long years after Brigham Young led the majority into apostasy, and introduced the innovation of polygamy, an innovation with which this society holds no sympathies.

FAIRVIEW M. E. CHURCH, of Rawles township, was organized August 25, 1861. No names of original members have been preserved, and no record of the pastors. It is therefore impossible to present the reader with these interesting items. The present membership is eleven, though there are some thirty names enrolled on the class book. For a number of years a Sabbath school was sustained during the summer months, but efforts in that direction ceased in 1878.

THE CHURCH OF ST. BONEFATZINS, of Oak township, was organized in the year 1865, with John Finken and wife, Matthias Finken and wife, Matthias Kuhl and wife, Peter Kuhl and wife, Nicholas Kuhl and wife, Peter Lich and wife, John Weber and wife, John Little and wife, Mary Kirsch, A. Coll and wife, P. G. Linden wife and Michael Jaspers and wife as original members. In the same year a frame church was built at a cost of eight hundred dollars, and dedicated the same year by Father Daxacher, of Omaha. The pastor now ministering to the church is Father O'Reilly. The membership comprises twenty-five families.

SALEM EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION, of Oak township, was organized in the year 1867. The original members were John H. Plumer, C. Plumer, William Plumer, Henry F. Plumer, F. Plumer, F. Bicher, Henry Saar and wife, Charles Green and wife, Henry Green and wife, H. Spetman, F. Spetman, H. Pusa, F. Spelling, John, Fred and Hans Shoning, Hans and Henry Kruse, John Dietcher, Jacob Young and John Saar. In the year that the church was organized a brick edifice was erected for purposes of worship, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. In the same year it was dedicated to Almighty God by Charles Hoofmaster. The pastor is L. Fesner, who ministers to a congregation comprising some thirty families.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Rawles township, on section 29, was organized in 1871. The original members were William Kesterson and wife, Hannah Utterbach, Elizabeth Utterback, Celia Troth, Isaac Ventis and wife, Elizabeth Kesterson, J. B. Falden and wife, M. A. S. McPherron, and others. A frame church is owned by the society, built by William Kesterson, but it has never been formally dedicated. The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Kelly, who organized the church. A successful Sunday-school has been in operation for a number of years, and adds to the interest and work of the church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of White Cloud township dates its organization from January, 1874. The original membership consisted of Thomas P. Kayton, Celia A. Kayton, E. P. Cook, Mary Cook, Isaac Miller, Susannah Vist, J. S. Tindall, Susannah Tindall, George Hilton, Mary Hilton and J. C. Miller. The society owns no church, and worships in the Sunbeam school-house. The pastors have been E. W. Sage Ezra Cary, John Elliott, William Patterson, L. W. Archer, Rev. Manary

W. F. Marh and C. E. Lynn. The church now numbers twenty-two, and maintains a Sabbath-school in connection with its other services.

ELM GROVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH of St. Mary's township dates its existence from January, 1871. The original members were Samuel Barston, E. Barstonn, D. D. Wilson, Sarah H. Wilson, Aaron Townsend and wife, Henry McLauffin and wife, Reuben Gillen and wife, Hannah Clark, E. Wilson and wife, Mrs. Mary Pierce, Mrs. Mach and others. The society possessing no church holds its services in the school-house and at private dwellings. The pastors have been W. A. Denton, and elders Miller, Pursel, Warn, Hardeman and George Wagner. The membership is now eleven.

These various societies, together with the city churches, have all been alive to the religious interests of the county. It would be simply impossible to attempt to measure the vast good they have accomplished, the peace they have brought to minds disturbed on account of sin and its consequences, to understand how fully and completely they have shed light into darkened minds, and to value the lives they have recovered to humanity and to God. Though each holds its peculiar dogmas, and adopts each its special creed, they have, in the main, been united in their efforts to discharge the trusts devolving them. Knowing full well that controversy leads men away from religion and things divine, they have contented themselves with that strongest of all arguments, and the one most productive of good—faithful and christian living. The years of the past only afford an earnest of what may be accomplished yet in the future, and to still greater results should the religious element of the county address its energies. These brief sketches of churches cannot fail to bring to mind many incidents and scenes, some painful, others blessed, in the lives of many who may read them, for most are identified with some one or another of them. But they ought also to awaken them to lives of renewed and consecrated endeavors.

CRIMINAL HISTORY.

The record of crime in the county, could it all be written, would form a volume by itself. By crime is meant all that does violence to the laws of the land, the laws imposed by custom, or those sensibilities to which protection is insured by the moral sense of the community. Taken in this view the record is both long and startling. But in the narrower sense of personal violence and greivous personal injury, the county can by no means claim immunity from crimes of both a revolting and horrible

nature. Some of these have received the attention of grand juries, and aroused public sentiment to a point of high excitement, and only occasionally have the perpetrators been brought to justice. It has almost seemed that the blood of the innocent have called in vain for vengeance. The wheels of human justice revolve but slowly, and rarely surely. Occasionally has justice been meted, but with a sparing hand; at other times the most fearful crimes have been consummated, one in the history of this county especially, implicating many yet living, and have been compassed under the auspices of those riotous gatherings known as lynchers. The Lawn case will long be remembered as the most dastardly and unwarranted crime ever perpetrated in the state. No matter how men may hope to excuse themselves, or to stay the reproaches of conscience, a deed of this kind must lead to long hours of remorse and self-condemnation. And the surer still will this occur when it is remembered that an armed mob of many men attacked two defenseless fellows, enticed them from the jurisdiction of another county to this, and without the semblance of justice or the consciousness of right proceeded summarily to hang them. It is to be regretted that the facts in this celebrated case cannot be gleaned in order to give its history, for crime of this nature deserves naught but the severest condemnation, even to the extreme penalty of the law.

It is not pleasant to dwell upon crime in any form, and less than all other crimes, the crime of murder. There have been given therefore the three most celebrated cases in the county's history, the facts of some of which are scarcely known to even many who were residents at the time they were committed. A deep and abiding hatred of these forms of violence is one of the best features of public sentiment to-day, and the law-loving citizen could but wish his county had no such record. And yet it must be recorded that through the negligence of officials and the law's delay there has never been a single conviction for murder in the first degree, and not one judicial execution, while there are several clear cases of homicide on record in the county, May the future be free from crime of this class, and the fair name of Mills forevermore untainted.

THE MURDER OF JOHN KRETZINGER.

In November of 1856, William Winters shot and killed John Kretzinger in Glenwood. The men had been about the town all day of the 20th, eating and drinking together, and as usual for men under such circumstances, had some misunderstanding or difficulty in the forenoon. Bystanders had supposed the matter amicably adjusted. In the afternoon Winters seemed to be anxious to shoot some one, and handled his revolver in a manner so careless as to endanger the lives of persons on the streets. Several parties attempted to get possession of the dangerous weapon, but

were deterred from fear of personal danger, Finally Kretzinger walked towards Winters with both hands up, saying, "He will not shoot; I'll get it away from him." As Kretzinger approached Winters fired, the ball taking effect in the left temple. Kretzinger lay in a precarious state until that night, and then quietly passed away. Winters was indicted in the February term of the district court, 1857, and plead not guilty, and filed his plea to that effect. The trial began at a special term of the district court, held at Glenwood, commencing June 2, 1857. The presiding judge was E. H. Sears, of Sidney, Fremont county, Iowa. The prosecuting attorney was Hon. J. W. Russell; the counsel for the defense being W. S. Graff, Hon. Ben. Rector, and J. A. Harvey.

After the organization of the court the proceedings began by impannelling the following jury: Julius Barnes, William Madison, Thomas E. Burns, George Clark, N. A. West, J. L. Shields, Harvey Summers, Moses Mumpstead, Henry Raines, Edward Gilliland, Peter Hunter, and Charles Kesterson. After the reading of the indictment the counsel for the prosecution addressed the jury as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury:

"The oath which you have just taken imposes upon you grave duties, and hearty and solemn responsibilities. The prisoner at the bar stands before you charged with one of the highest crimes known to human laws; he is charged with having, with malice aforethought, taken away from a fellow being that life which God can alone give, and alone has a right to take. He has been arraigned and plead not guilty to the indictment, and put himself upon the county for trial. For him, in this instance, you are that county; he is in your charge, and you have sworn to make true deliverance between him and the state, and a true verdict to render according to the law and evidence given you. It is your duty to divest yourselves of all prejudice and bias, and enter upon the discharge of your very important duties, with perfect impartiality, and to decide this cause according to the law and the evidence as given in court. You should not let your sympathies for the deceased, nor your resentment, nor abhorrence of the homicide committed in your midst, influence you in the least, but should let all your acts be squared by impartiality and candor. You have important and delicate duties to perform, both to the accused and to society. While you should be careful that no feelings of hatred, spite or illwill towards the accused should influence you in your deliberations, you should be equally careful that no feeling of sympathy for the prisoner move you from the strict line of duty. The peace, morality and safety of society, depend upon a firm and efficient execution of the laws and the prompt and impartial administration of justice. And while you do justice to the prisoner you should not be unmindful of society, and of the obligation which you have assumed to it by the oath you have just taken."

Counsel here proceeded to take the evidence in the case, deducing substantially the facts as first above given. After the opening argument by the counsel for the prosecution, the defense addressed the jury, resting their case upon the ground of a "delirious and insane condition of the mind of the defendant at the time of the commission of the deed under which he acted, superinduced by the continual indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquor for several days previous thereto, connected with the series of petty annoyances and provocations of those by whom he was surrounded."

After the conclusion of the addresses to the jury the court charged that body as follows:

"*Gentlemen:* The office you are now called on to exercise is the most solemn duty that ever falls to the lot of man to perform, and calls for your serious, calm and deliberate consideration. The life of a human life is in your hands; by your verdict his destiny for time will be fixed. Prejudice, hatred or illwill against the accused on the one hand, and human sympathy on the other, should have no influence on your minds in arriving at your final decision. Judge as you would be judged is your high and responsible duty. Remember that the spirit of the law is not vindictive. While it is its first object to protect society from the vicious, it is not so much its object to punish as to reform the delinquent and protect and preserve itself. But the first great object of law is to protect the lives and persons of those placed under its care, and where it fails in this it fails in the primary objects, for which it was instituted, and to do this, to answer the end of its creation, proper, salutary and adequate judgment must be inflicted, strongly, yet justly and mercifully inflicted. And it is your duty gentleman to apply these considerations to the case now to be submitted to your decision.

"With the facts in that case the court has nothing to do. The law has made you the *exclusive* judges of the facts and I cheerfully leave them where the law has wisely placed them. But the law makes it the duty of the court to lay before you the rules of law by which these facts are to be governed. And to that law your attention is now called.

"And first: It is not every killing that the law calls murder. There is such a thing as justifiable homicide—as where it is done in self-defense, and is actually necessary to protect oneself from death or great injury, or where it is done in the protection of a member of his family, or becomes necessary to enforce or execute the laws, and it may also be justifiable under certain circumstances, even in the protection of property. And again, killing may in some cases be excusable—as where a man commits the act when not in the possession of his reason—a man is not accountable for his acts when actually insane—as a temporary insanity produced by his own wilful act. But

“Second: Killing a human being with malice aforethought is murder—malice is the essence of all crime. But malice may be express or implied. Express malice is where one out of actual ill-will deliberately takes the life of another. Implied malice is where one without manifesting any particular ill-will deliberately kills another, or where he does an act showing a reckless disregard of consequences, the immediate and natural result of which is the death of a human being—or where he does the act in the deliberate attempt to commit another crime; and by our statute that crime must be a felony. By malice aforethought, is simply meant that the accused actually formed the determination to kill the person alleged to have been murdered. The length of time for which such determination had been formed is immaterial; it is enough if the accused at the time of the commission of the act, without sufficient cause, actually intended to kill the deceased. But

“Third: To constitute murder in the first degree, there must be not only malice aforethought as above explained, but there must be a wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing. The term deliberate is here the controlling word that distinguishes the first from the second degree of murder; and it is to be taken in contrast with the word haste or the want of time to deliberate—and without this element of deliberation your verdict should not be for murder in the first degree. But the time necessary to form a deliberate intent, is a matter left wholly for your consideration, and from your knowledge of the operations of mind as applied to the circumstances of this case you are to decide. But

“Fourth: It is contended on the part of the defendant that the prisoner at the time of committing the act, was in a state of mind that rendered him incapable of forming a deliberate intent or determination, and therefore that he could not be guilty of the crime alleged, not being accountable for his acts at the time. This renders it necessary for me to define the law to some extent governing such a state of facts. And to do this it will be necessary to give the legal distinction between delirium tremens and intoxication. For although delirium tremens is the result of intemperance, and therefore in some sense is voluntarily brought on, yet it is distinguishable, and by the law is distinguished from that madness which sometimes accompanies drunkenness. If a person suffering under delirium tremens is so far insane as to render him irresponsible, the law does not punish him for any crime he may commit. But if a person commits a crime while intoxicated, under the *immediate* influence of liquor, the law does punish him. It is no excuse, but rather an aggravation of his offense, that he first deprives himself of reason before he does the act. There would be no security for life and property if men could commit crimes with impunity, provided they would first make themselves drunk enough to cease to be reasonable beings. And, therefore, it may be a

very important inquiry in this case, whether this homicide was committed while the prisoner was suffering under that marked disease of delirium tremens, or in a fit of drunken madness. If the prisoner, while sane, made himself intoxicated, and while intoxicated committed a murder by reason of insanity, which was one of the consequences of that intoxication, then he is responsible in point of law, and must be punished. This is as clearly the law of the land as the other rule, which exempts from punishment acts done under delirium tremens. It may sometimes be difficult to determine under which rule the accused comes. But it is the duty of the jury to ascertain from the evidence, on which side this case falls, and to decide accordingly.

“It may be material for you to know on which party is the burden of proof in this part of the case. It is incumbent in the prisoner to satisfy you that he was insane when he performed the fatal act, for the law presumes every man sane until the contrary is proved. But if the contrary has been proved, the law does not presume that the insanity of the prisoner arose from any particular cause, to make out this necessary element in it. For the charge then assumes this form, that the prisoner committed a murder, for which, though insane, he is responsible, because his insanity was produced by, and accompanied a state of intoxication. The state must satisfy you of these facts, which are necessary to the guilt of the prisoner in point of law. If you are convinced that the prisoner was insane to such an extent as to render him irresponsible, you will acquit him; unless you are convinced that his insanity was preceded by intoxication and accompanied that state, in which case, if you are satisfied from the evidence that he committed the act, as alleged in the indictment, with malice aforethought, or that it was a wilful, deliberate, and premeditated act, without provocation, you will find him guilty of murder in the first degree. But again:

“Fifth: It is contended by the defense that if the prisoner was sane, and therefore accountable for his acts; still that the crime was committed by the prisoner while smarting under provocation so recent and so strong, that the prisoner might be considered as not being at the time, in his then state of mind, the master of his own understanding, and, therefore, could not be guilty of murder, and if the jury are so satisfied from the evidence that this allegation is established, they cannot find the prisoner guilty of a higher crime than that of manslaughter, for it is a well settled rule of law that, where death ensues in heat of blood, on immediate provocation, there having been no previous malice, the offense is manslaughter, and any assault in general, made with violence or circumstances of indignity upon a man’s person, if it be resented immediately by the death of the aggressor, and it appears that the party acted in the *heat of blood*, upon that provocation, will reduce the crime to manslaughter, or if the deceased

is approaching the prisoner in a menacing attitude, showing an evident design of assaulting him, and the prisoner, without premeditation and in the heat and excitement of the moment, does an act which results in the death of the assailant, the verdict should be for manslaughter only. But in all these cases if there has been, after the provocation, sufficient time for the blood to cool, and for reason to resume its seat, before the mortal wound is given, the offence will amount to murder. The law then by which you are to be governed in this case may be briefly summed up as follows.

“First: If you believe from the evidence that the prisoner at the time he killed the deceased, was so insane as not to comprehend the nature and consequence of his act, and thus render him irresponsible, you will acquit him.

“Second: If you believe from the evidence that in the possession of a sane mind or from the immediate influence of intoxication, he willfully, deliberately, and premeditatedly, and without provocation, killed the deceased you will find him guilty of murder in the *first degree*.

“Third: If you believe from the evidence that the prisoner with malice aforethought, but without deliberation or premeditation, or without the fixed intent, to do the act, and without sufficient provocation killed the deceased, you will find the prisoner guilty of murder in the *second degree*.

“Fourth: If you believe from the evidence that the prisoner committed the crime while smarting under a provocation so recent and so strong that he was not in his then state of mind, the master of his own understanding, you will find him guilty of *manslaughter*.

“And remember, gentlemen, that nothing is to be presumed against the prisoner—every presumption is in favor of his innocence until his guilt is clearly proved, and every reasonable doubt is to be given to the accused. For while the law is strict in its punishment of the clearly guilty, it is not unjust in its exactions, but makes some allowance for the imperfection of human nature, and is not averse to that rule of mercy dictated by humanity, which holds, that it is better that the guilty should go unpunished than that the innocent should suffer. Gentlemen, the case is with you—in your hands are the issues of life and death to the accused—let your verdict be such as your deliberate judgment shall dictate, and your consciences approve, in view of that higher tribunal, to which we are all approaching and before which we must all appear, for final judgment and unending doom.”

The case was then given to the jury, and they retired, remaining in consultation until eight o'clock in the evening when they returned with a verdict of murder in the *second degree*. In accordance with this verdict

the prisoner, William Winters was sentenced on the morning of June 6, 1857, to a term of ten years hard labor in the penitentiary at Ft. Madison.

THE KILLING OF LEWIS KING AND E. S. PALMER BY ARANTHUS BRIGGS.

This affair occasioned not a little excitement in every portion of the county. The facts below are gathered from the local papers at the time of the homicide:

"Yesterday morning our citizens were startled by the intelligence of a horrible murder which was committed about three miles east of Tabor, in this county, on Thursday night. It appears that at about sunset on the evening in question a man named Lewis King attempted to go across the field or yard of a Mr. Briggs, ostensibly to hunt cattle, but was warned off by the owner who forbade him stepping a foot on his premises. King was apparently determined to cross, and went back after assistance. He soon returned with a man named Edward Palmer, a hired hand of his, and the two proceeded to pass the forbidden line. Briggs was armed with a shot-gun and revolver, and threatened their lives if they stepped across. They disregarded his threats and advanced toward him. He then fired one barrel of the shot-gun over their heads, and shortly after brought Palmer to the ground with the other. King then ran after Briggs, when after a sharp tussle the latter drew his revolver and shot the other dead. This is probably Briggs' account of the affair, and is the story related by the messenger who arrived here early yesterday morning in search of the coroner. At the time he left both the bodies were lying in the lot where they fell. It is said that an old quarrel between the parties of several years' standing was the main cause of the affair. Another account says that King's cattle were held by Briggs for depredations on his place, and King was endeavoring to take them by force. The young man, Palmer, one of the killed, was formerly from Corry, Pennsylvania, where we understand, he has relatives."—*Glenwood Opinion, April 24, 1869.*

The issue of the following week contained a more complete account as follows:

THE KILLING OF KING AND PALMER.

"We gave last week, a hurried statement of the affair which resulted in the killing of L. A. King and E. S. Palmer, by Aranthus Briggs, near Tabor, on the evening of the 22d ult. The following are the facts in the case, so far as could be ascertained at the coroner's inquest:

"It seems that King, whose farm adjoins that of Briggs, came to the premises of the latter, and from his horse inquired of Briggs where the road was. Briggs replied that it passed around his field. King then said: 'I am going through here,' meaning that he intended to pass through the other's premises. Briggs replied: 'you cannot go through here.' King declared that he would, and, dismounting, proceeded to lay down

the bars. Briggs, who was milking his cow, then arose and forbid his entering the premises. King seeing that the other had a revolver, turned and rode rapidly toward home. Briggs finished his milking and went into the house, and in about thirty minutes saw King and his hired man, Palmer, coming up the road on horseback, at a full gallop. They scarcely stopped at the bars, but laying one or two down, forced their horses to leap over, and with heavy, loaded, blacksnake whips, having the lashes wound around their wrists, steered directly toward Briggs' door, in which he was standing. Briggs warned them repeatedly not to enter his premises, and as they still approached him menacingly, he fired one barrel of his shot gun over their heads. They failed to heed the warning and as they neared the door, with Palmer a little ahead, Briggs raised his gun and planted a load of buckshot in the latter's breast and neck, bringing him to the ground. King then road his horse over Briggs, knocking him down, and about the same moment was himself thrown from his horse, but immediately jumped up and made for Briggs, who was considerably stunned. The latter, however, managed to regain his feet, and received a blow from King's whip upon his arm. They then clinched, and King threw Briggs, at the same time calling out, 'come on Palmer, by God, we've got him!' Palmer, however, was *hors du combat*, and couldn't rally much to speak of. Briggs, finally, by a desperate effort, turned his antagonist and both arose to their feet at once. Briggs started to run around the house, while King, who had dropped his whip, seized a spade and started in pursuit. Briggs then drew his revolver and fired, as he claims, at random, the ball striking King just back of the ear, and passing through the brain. Briggs then started with others, who had arrived upon the spot, and gave himself into the custody of Justice Hough. The latter, acting as coroner, held an inquest the following day. Briggs was taken before Justice Rist, waived an examination, and was released on bail. The wounded men lived but a few minutes.

"King is said to have been notoriously ugly and quarrelsome, and his summary taking off appears to give pretty general satisfaction in the community. He leaves a widow and three children. Palmer was a single man and in King's employ."—*Glenwood Opinion, May 1, 1869.*

Briggs was tried, and after several attempts to convict him he was finally acquitted. He was at one time in the far west when the date fixed for one of his trials came on. Without money and means of conveyance he at once began the toilsome journey home, to be tried on a question which involved even his very life. Notwithstanding this, he came, was tried and acquitted. Popular opinion said that no guilty man would thus imperil his life and willingly place himself in the prisoner's box on trial for his life, when once he was safe from the jurisdiction of the court.

THE CREECH-JOHNSON CASE.

There are such things as "sports that kill." At a time of festivity and general good-feeling at a shooting match near Glenwood, June 25, 1853, occurred the killing of a Mr. Creech by Lewis Johnson. Mr. Creech had, in company with others who loved the pastime of Nimrod, been hunting through the brush and undergrowth in search of game, south of Glenwood. In the course of their expedition they encountered a party of men engaged in target shooting, upon the results of which large sums of money were being freely betted. They had been at the scene of shooting but a short time when Lewis Johnson brought forth a young man, who, he claimed, could mark the highest score of any man in the party for a certain sum of money. Mr. Creech stepped forward and promptly accepted the challenge, and the shooting began. On footing the score it was found that Mr. Creech had won. Johnson dissented from the decision of the judges and declared that he would "fight before he would give up the money." Creech agreed to call the shooting a draw, for he was a favorably disposed person and willing rather to suffer imposition than to engage in any kind of violence.

The proposition so made exasperated Johnson to such a degree that he at once made an assault on Mr. Creech, struck him on the head a violent blow with his gun, and also in the face, the ramrod entering the eye. From the wounds received Mr. Creech died in forty-eight hours. Johnson was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, had a preliminary examination and was held to answer. He was then started for Des Moines for incarceration, but on the way his captors were served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he was taken to Council Bluffs, where he was subsequently tried and acquitted. But the ends of justice were not to be defeated in this manner. Four years later, in company with his son John and another person, he was thrown into the Missouri river at Plattsmouth and drowned. However reprehensible lynch law may seem to be it cannot be said that the guilty often escape. When justice is slow, or when her demands are unsatisfied men *will* take the matter into their own hands, usually successfully if not wisely.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Aside from the security that results from aggregations of individuals there are numerous other causes that lead to the founding of cities and villages. "Man is a social animal," wrote a famous French naturalist of the last century, and herein is the immediate cause of their location in communities. Kindred business interests and avocations, tastes and pro-

clivities, the desire to enjoy the luxury and elegance of the highest type of civilized life all act as levers to impel men to union of interests and homes. For long years the settlements in this county hardly deserved the name. A few families had collected, and had built themselves homes which they did not intend to be permanent; but the laying out of an extensive city had not occurred to them. Where these settlements were and who composed them the reader may learn from another chapter. It is intended here to present merely an epitome of the history of the several villages and towns in the county.

GLENWOOD.

The city of Glenwood is beautifully located among charming vales and glens, surrounded with an abundance of native forests that lend both protection and artistic effect. Nature has here done her best. Stretching away in the distance the valley of Keg Creek may be seen from most of the prominent points in the city, while over and far beyond it rises hill after hill lending a roughness to the landscape that accords well with the city's general surroundings. It is but a few miles to the westward of the geographical center of the county. Six miles away the Missouri may be seen in the west, an occasional glimpse of which lends a charm to the view in that direction. Mostly on the hill-side and in the glens, the city may best be seen and its beauty appreciated from the southern aspect, across the valley of the stream. The site of the town seemed attractive to some of the Mormons who had located at Rushville in 1846, and when about to change their residence they fixed upon this beautiful spot. In the spring of 1848 they first came to the site of the present city of Glenwood, and located Coonville, a village so-called from Libeus T. Coon. He came with William Britain, Silas and Ira Hilman, G. N. Clark, J. Everett, and many others who afterwards became prominent in the early history of the city. But these men were not the first to note the beautiful scenery and recognize the opportunities the site presented. Long ages before an older race, perhaps an autochthonous people, had here lived and carried on the occupations of their primitive civilization. It is an instructive fact that Glenwood is on the site of an old town, once covered by the habitations of that mysterious race called the mound-builders, and the remains of which are even yet to be found in almost any part of the city. Fragments of pottery, hunting and war implements, shells used perhaps as a medium of exchange, domestic articles of various kinds are of frequent occurrence in various parts of the city, and at points in the country circumjacent. They did not build dwellings as do the later denizens of the town. Their houses appear to have been excavations in the peculiar soil of the loess, circular in form, from six to eight feet in depth, covered with

poles and bark and earth, and entered from above by means probably of ladders of wood or thongs.

On the site of some of these, extremely interesting relics have been found. In one excavation an article of pottery was found, placed in the center of the lodge or dwelling, with charred wood about it, indicating that the occupant had taken a sudden departure never again to return to his home.* The discoverer long years afterwards entered his dwelling by means of the spade, and rescued from oblivion the story of his haste and perhaps death. Whether some dire calamity befell him alone of all the village, or whether the destruction of homes and perhaps of life was universal at the hands of an invading horde shall never be known. It is not with feelings of an ordinary character that one walks the streets of the modern city and knows he is treading where, ages ago, men of another race may have thronged. Could they return to the scenes with which they were once familiar, how would they start with amazement at the presence of a civilization far beyond their ken!

To a site so replete with prehistoric associations did the early residents of Coonville come. The first house was built in the summer of 1848, on the northeast corner of the town site, and remained a monument of progress and enterprise, until the summer of 1861, when it was destroyed by fire. The next house was completed a few days after the erection of the first one, and is still standing in the town—a log cabin, some ten feet by twelve, now rapidly going to decay. There are associations of another character than domestic connected with this building, for in it the first school ever opened in Glenwood was taught, by D. H. Solomon, afterwards, and still a prominent attorney in the county.

J. W. Coolidge moved to Coonville from beyond Keg creek, where he had built the first mill in the county, in 1848 or 1849, and opened a store, the first in the place, in which he carried a general stock of merchandise. Mr. Coolidge lived for many years, an honored and respected citizen of the town, among the first in every enterprise of a public nature. He is one of the few to whose energy Glenwood owes its existence. He was the first postmaster, and held that position for many years. His son William, was the first white child born in Glenwood, in December, 1849.

After the town had fairly started accessions to its population were extremely numerous and valuable, for the men who came were of the class that lead to lasting results, and build for definite purposes. Many came from other parts of the county, most of the older residents from old Rushville, while many more were new-comers to the county and to the west. In 1853 a great impulse of emigration seemed to pervade the

*For many of these facts in the archaeological history of Glenwood the writer is indebted to S. V. Proudfit, Esq., of that city, whose intelligent interest and enthusiasm has led him to a careful study of these remains.

eastern states and many thousands of the staunch farmers, lawyers, clergymen, business men, and men of no business came to the west. It was at this time that Glenwood began to erect more substantial business houses and dwellings, which spoke not only of prosperity but of permanency.

The name of Glenwood was given to Coonville by an act of the general assembly approved January 12, 1853, when the place was selected as the location of the permanent seat of justice. Four years afterward the city was incorporated, and in the same year, 1857, the court-house was built. The first mayor was J. A. Donelan, and the recorder was C. G. Hayes, as is gathered from the official record by which the wards of the city were divided and bounded. The record is as follows:

AN ORDINANCE regulating the number of wards in the city of Glenwood and defining their boundaries:

Be it ordained by the city of Glenwood: SECTION 1. The city of Glenwood shall, for all municipal and election Purposes consist of three wards and three alderman in each ward the boundairie shal be as follows.

SEC 2 all the territory Lying South of the center of Sharp St Shal constitute the first ward.

SEC 3 All the territory lying north of the center of Sharp st and west of the center of Walnut St shall constitute the Sec ward.

SEC 4 All of the territory lying north of the center of Sharp St and east of the center of Walnut Shal constitute the third ward.

SEC 5 All ordinances or parts of ordinances heretofore Passed conflicting with any of the Provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC 6 This ordinance to be in force from and after its Publication according to Law.
Passed Jan 17th 1857

J A DONELAN *Mayor.*

C. G. HAYES *Recorder.*

During the year previous to its incorporation Glenwood received its greatest influx of population. In that year business interests gathered a new impulse, emigration to and beyond the county contributed to this end, buildings went up in every direction, there was a scarcity of labor and lumber, and all things were promising fairly. Up to this time the structures were all frame buildings, but in this year several brick yards were opened near the city and a new class of business houses and dwellings put in an appearance. The building of the new court-house in the year following contributed largely to this industry, which has from that day to this, been a most important one in the county.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

With the settlement and growth of towns a hundred necessities spring into being, demanding each its appropriate share of attention, and promising each its own measure of good. By far the most important of all these is the common school. In direct proportion to the attention paid to it, does the common school add to the sum of human happiness by in-

creasing the sphere of human usefulness and duty. The more earnest the spirit that prompts to action, the broader and grander are the results attained. The scope of the educator has been enlarged; he partakes very much of the relation of an advisor as well as instructor of youth. Recognizing that youth cannot be driven, and that under proper guidance each may find his own sphere of labor and usefulness, he has ceased turning the undivided attention of the student to the "three R's," and called him into far wider and grander fields of study. At best he may only lay the foundation of an education, then the leading branches of human knowledge become various departments of valuable training under the title of individual self-culture. The great mass of human information in its purest and most valuable type is obtained when school days have been ended and the text-book and teacher are replaced by the stern activities of life and that harsh old pedagogue—experience. This much is a recognized fact in modern education, and the common school adapts itself to the needs of the hour. To-day it is educating statesmen and leaders of public opinion; those who plead for human rights and those who present eternal spiritual truths. It is the educational factor of the age, the moulder of the nation's future, and in its recognition the city of Glenwood has cause for self-congratulation. It is a proud feature that it has good schools and able teachers—made more effective far by an enthusiastic and liberal minded board of education. The school building that makes so promising a feature in the city is well suited to the purposes of education. It is a splendid brick structure, which complete, cost the city not less than twenty-five thousand dollars. For the statistics of the city schools the reader is referred to the chapter on education. The brick school-house erected in 1856 was superseded by the present one erected in 1866, exactly ten years later.

CHURCHES.

The moral interests of the community have been always carefully subserved. From the earliest days of its history Glenwood has enjoyed the ministrations of the gospel of peace, and listened to the eloquence of capable men. The earliest services of this character were held in the homes of citizens. Later, when the city's population increased and accessions to the churches became more considerable, houses of worship became necessary, and were accordingly erected.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is the oldest organization in the city and dates from the year 1852. The membership was then very small, and no records exist to show either the number or the names. In 1854 a frame church was built at a cost of nearly fifteen hundred dollars, evidencing the prosperity which attended the society. In 1876 this was

replaced by the present brick structure, costing the society some six thousand dollars. It was dedicated in the same year by Bishop E. G. Andrews, formerly of Des Moines. Since its organization by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, who was its first pastor, the church has been ministered to by the Reverends Isaac Kelley, Woolsey, Bunn, Peter Fish, Conger, H. H. Oneal, J. W. Todd, W. P. Golliday, Israel Mershon, A. H. Shaffer, Peter St. Clair, A. P. Hull, J. M. Beck, Fred Harris, W. C. Martin, H. S. Curl, and the present pastor, J. C. Eckles. The present membership is two hundred strong, demonstrating that the society has been prosperous in a marked degree, and faithful to the trust imposed on it.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of this city was organized October 18, 1856, by the Rev. John Todd, now of Tabor, and an early comer to the neighboring county of Fremont. The membership was originally composed of D. C. Briggs, Catherine Briggs, William Hopkins, Mrs. Clara H. Bosbyshell, Mrs. Bannau, and Cornelia Williams. After four years of successful operation this second society in the city built a church edifice, of brick, at a cost of some five thousand dollars. The structure was begun in the year 1857, but was not completed until 1860, and dedicated in the same year. The pastors who have ministered to its audiences have been the founder, the Rev. John Todd, who supplied the pulpit mainly, until 1860; Rev. Mr. Tingley from 1860-1861; A. V. House, from 1863-1865; O. W. Cooley, from 1865-1867; S. D. Storrs, from 1868-1869; J. K. Nuttings, from June 1869 to March 1873; John Alexander, from 1873-1877; A. Rogers, from 1877-1880; and the present pastor, Rev. J. B. Sharp, who began his labors October 1, 1880. The church has been very prosperous during all these past years, and now has a membership of one hundred and fifty-six. The deacons at present are Daniel C. Briggs, I. A. Sprague and J. K. Sheldon.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, of Glenwood, dates its existence from July 4, 1857, at which time it was organized with the following persons as members: O. N. Tyson, Catherine Tyson, William Hobson, Sarah Hobson, Lucinda Brown, Jacob Adams, Rachel Adams and Catherine Wickham. Eleven years after its organization, or 1868, the society built a brick house of worship, costing nearly six thousand dollars. The building was dedicated in September of that year by J. C. Otis, who was its first pastor. In addition to that gentleman the following persons have served the church in the capacity of pastors, Edwin Cady, S. C. Sale, T. F. Borchers, and the present pastor Rev. F. W. Parsons. The membership is now one hundred forty. Since the organization of the church there have been received, by baptism and letter, three hundred sixty-five persons. Many have gone to their reward, others have removed to different fields of labor, and a few have lost their interest in matters eternal, and left the good old ways of faith and salvation. But the career of the

church has been a most prosperous one, and right well have been discharged the trusts imposed upon it.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The organizations usually included in societies of this kind have long existed in the city. The interests that find men together in communities lead to towns and cities, many who are brothers in respect to secret fraternities, and discovering one another's identity and standing, they soon form the nucleus of a new and influential association. This has been true of Glenwood. The masons were the first to come and the first to band themselves together.

GLENWOOD LODGE, No. 58, A. F. & A. M., was organized March 19, 1855, by authority of a dispensation granted by James L. Hogan, M. W. G. M. of Grand Lodge of Iowa, with Samuel T. Marks, W. M. D. O. Oaks, S. W.; Achilles Rogers, J. W.; William Street, Secretary; George Hepner, treasurer; B. S. Reeder, senior D.; L. B. Kinney, junior D.; A. H. Burtch, tyler; A. W. Holister, and A. B. Walstan as charter officers and members. The membership has increased to fifty-eight resident members, and many who have gone to other states and cities. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition. It is a matter that should be known to all that in this lodge did the plan of bringing the Iowa asylum for feeble minded children to Glenwood have its inception, and here was the influence mainly exerted that attained that object. The lodge is to be congratulated in having done so noble an act for humanity, and so politic an act for the state.

MT. GERIZIM CHAPTER No. 59, ROYAL ARCH MASONS, was organized November 21, 1870, with the following charter members and officers. C. W. Spalding, H. P.; T. P. Ballard, king; A. E. Smith, P. S.; E. C. Bosbyshell, scribe; W. H. Anderson, treasurer; H. J. Rockwell, secretary; C. H. Newell, chaplain; Charles P. King, C. H.; L. W. Russell, R. A. C.; R. H. Daniel, G. M. third V.; D. L. Conger, G. M. second V.; W. G. L. Templeton, G. M. first V.; W. R. English, tyler; Benjamin Harrison, F. W. Patrick, P. St Clair and Henry Hastings. The character of the chapter may be well judged from the men who formed it, and its nucleus and influence was assured from the outset.

GLENWOOD LODGE No. 97, I. O. O. F. was instituted under a charter issued by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, dated October 9th, 1856, and signed by John Pope, grand master, and William Garrett grand secretary. The charter members of the lodge were James Mullen, Thomas J. Jones, Joseph Horsfall, Saul Hibbs, Davis W. Blackmar, James A. Donelan and W. R. English. The first meeting was held October 30th, and the following officers were elected: James Mullen, N. G.; Joseph Horsfall, V. G.; James A. Donelan, Secretary; and Thomas

Jones, Secretary. The meetings were for a long time held over Hinchman's drug store. For several years the lodge was very prosperous, but during the war it lost many members, and from a variety of causes fell into a decline. Many members went into the army, others died, and a number of prominent members left the county. A few, however, managed to keep up the organization until January 3, 1867, when the affairs of the lodge were wound up and the charter surrendered to the Grand Lodge. April 4, 1871, M. Miller, A. J. Russell, J. A. Donelan, D. B. Lufkin, D. M. Meyers, and H. O. Standish petitioned the Grand Lodge for a restoration of their charter. The following were the first officers of the lodge after its reinstatement: M. Miller, N. G.; D. L. Conger, V. G.; A. J. Russell, Treasurer; P. P. Ballard, Secretary. The lodge rapidly increased in membership, and was, at one session of the Grand Lodge, declared to be the banner lodge of the State, having received fifty-two initiates in one year. The meetings were held in the old post-office building, since destroyed by fire. In January, 1875, the lodge took possession of their present hall, which is one of the finest in the state. Since the organization there have been 193 persons admitted to membership. The number of active members as shown by the January report of 1881, is ninety-five. The Past Grands of the lodge are M. Miller, J. A. Donelan, T. A. Davis, D. B. Lufkin, A. S. Ober, G. W. Downs, S. Mershow, E. Starbuck, T. W. Ivory, R. H. Brent, D. L. Heinsheimer, A. J. Hight, Jas. S. Hendrie, J. M. Hixson, and C. W. Shaw. The officers of the present term are: J. W. Laraway, N. G.; Thos. A. Brown, V. G.; Wm. Hoch, Treasurer; Byron Mershon, Secretary; C. W. Shaw, Permanent Secretary. They at present occupy their hall in Lufkin's block, in connection with the Western Star Encampment and Glenwood lodge No. 33 K. of P. The financial condition of the lodge is good, considering the heavy demands that have been made upon its treasury. There is nearly \$500 in the Widow and Orphan's fund, which is at interest. H. C. Ayers, of Hastings lodge, was its last representative in the Grand Lodge, and is the present D. D. G. M. of this district. Of late there has been a revival of interest and the lodge is now in a healthy and prosperous condition. Lodge meets every Tuesday evening.

WESTERN STAR ENCAMPMENT No. 90, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 18, 1876, by the Grand Encampment of the state of Iowa. The charter members and officers were T. P. Ballard, C. P.; C. F. Foster, H. P.; J. M. Powell, S. W. J. S. Hendrie, J. W.; J. M. Hixson, Scribe; M. Miller, E. F. Landon, George Schindel, Thomas Bowman, R. B. Parish and Charles Deyboos.

The only other secret fraternity represented in the city of Glenwood is that of the KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. GLENWOOD LODGE No. 43 of this order was organized February 25, 1879. Dating its foundation from so recent

a day it has comparatively little history, and scarcely anything can be presented to the reader aside from the names of the founders, and the position they held in the organization. They are W. F. Laraway, C. C. and P. G. C.; Seth Dean, Prelate; J. M. Shaffner, William Dumdi, I. G.; W. H. Parsons, M. G. Burke, H. G. Cilley, P. C.; R. Brent, J. S. Hendrie, M. of E.; E. W. Coe, H. B. Williams, T. W. Tolman, J. S. Frazee, M. H. Beyer, V. C.; M. G. Edwards, M. of A.; C. C. Sprague, D. A. Farrell, A. J. Russell, H. F. Wilson, M. of F.; A. Davis, John Hettinger, P. B. Laraway, D. Jones, C. W. Lufkin, K. of R. and S.; W. R. English, O. G.; and Louis Sovereign. The membership is now forty-four, showing the prosperity of the organization and the favor in which it is held. The lodge convenes each Thursday evening, is fully uniformed, and doing excellent work in advancing its distinctive principles.

The only other civic organization is a military company, organized December 1, 1880, concerning which no further information can be given.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

During the civil war of 1861-65, measures were taken to care for the children of those brave men who fell in defense of their country's flag. On a preceding page* of this volume will be found an account of the various places selected as the site of these institutions. The act, which is there mentioned, establishing the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood bears the date of 1866.

Under the general act of the legislature of that year providing for the establishment of an Iowa soldiers' orphans' home, a commission consisting of Hons. W. F. Sapp, of Council Bluffs; W. C. Sipple, of Fremont county; Addison Oliver, of Monona; Judge Pendleton, of Sioux City; and W. Hale, of Mills county, was appointed to designate a location and site for a western branch. This committee met at Council Bluffs on July 4, 1866, and after due deliberation the city of Glenwood and the present site was agreed upon. The fifteen acres of ground on which the building was erected and now stands was a donation to the State by Mills county as an inducement for the location of the western branch at Glenwood.

It will be noted from the page hitherto cited, in March, 1876, the soldiers' orphans were to be removed from all the other institutions to the one at Davenport. With this act the objects that created the institution ceased to have any connection with it. Two days thereafter the following entitled act was passed by the Sixteenth General Assembly:

* Pages 199-201.

Chapter 152 of the acts of the Sixteenth General Assembly, entitled an act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills county, for feeble minded children.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That there is hereby established at Glenwood, in Mills county, in this State, an institution to be known as the asylum for feeble minded children, and the property of the State at that point, including buildings and grounds heretofore used for the western branch of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' home shall be used for that purpose. Said institution shall be under the management of a board of trustees, consisting of three persons, two of whom shall constitute a quorum for business. Said trustees shall be elected by the General Assembly, and at least one of them shall be a resident of Mills county. They shall hold their office for two years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. They, or either of them, may be removed at any time, by the Governor for incompetency or bad behavior on good cause shown. Any vacancy created from any cause shall be filled by the Governor when the General Assembly is not in session.

SEC. 2. The purposes of this establishment are to care for, support, train and instruct feeble minded children.

SEC. 3. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, whose duty it shall be under the direction of the board, to superintend the care, management, training and instruction of the inmates of the asylum and the management of its finances. He shall give a bond to the State of Iowa, in such sum as the board shall require, to be approved by the board, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall make quarterly settlements with the board, the latter being represented by the resident trustee, assisted by the county Auditor. The Auditor shall receive three dollars per day for his services while so employed. The superintendent shall be removable by the board at its pleasure.

SEC. 4. The board of trustees shall have the general supervision of said asylum and all its affairs, and shall adopt such rules and regulations for the management of the same as will carry into effect the provisions and purposes of this act. They shall elect one of their number president, and another treasurer; they shall also elect a person, who may or may not be one of their number, secretary. The treasurer shall give such bond as the board shall require, conditioned for the faithful accounting of all moneys that come into his hands. The secretary shall receive three dollars per day for the time he is actually employed during the sessions of the board or under their direction. Said board shall meet on the first Wednesday in November of each year and at such other times as two of their number may direct. All of said meetings after the organization of the board shall be at the asylum. The full compensation of the members of said board shall be mileage, such as is allowed by law to members of the general assembly.

SEC. 5. There shall be received into the asylum, weak-minded children, between the age of seven and eighteen years, whose admission may be applied for as follows:

First. By the father or mother, or by either of them, if the other be dead or adjudged to be insane.

Second. By the guardian duly appointed.

Third. In all other cases, by the board of supervisors of the county in which such child resides. It shall be the duty of such board of supervisors to make such application for any such child that has no living, sane parent or guardian in the state.

SEC. 6. The persons for application for admission into the asylum shall be such as the trustees shall prescribe, and each application shall be accompanied by answers under oath to such interrogatories as the trustees shall, by rule, require to be propounded.

SEC. 7. For the support of said institution there is hereby appropriated, the sum of ten (10) dollars per month for each child therein actually supported by the state, counting the actual time such child is an inmate, and supported by such institution, and upon presentation the auditor of the state, for each month, of a sworn statement of the average number of children supported in the institution by the state, for the preceding month, the auditor shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer of state, in favor of the treasurer of the board

of trustees, for such sum. In cases where the parents or guardian are able to do so, they are to support the child, or children whose admission they apply for; and such ability to support shall be determined by the board of supervisors of the county in which such children reside.

In cases where the parent is able to pay a portion of such support he shall do so, and the balance shall be made up by the state; and the board of supervisors of the county where such child resides, shall decide how much such parent or guardian shall pay. The superintendent in his sworn monthly statement shall show the number of such children as partially paid for, and the amount which the state is to pay, which amount shall be included in the auditor's warrant. In all cases where the parent or guardian pays under the provisions of this act the board of supervisors of the proper county shall require such security for the amount to be so paid as the said board of trustees shall prescribe. All salaries for officers and compensations for teachers and help shall be paid out of the support fund, except as otherwise herein declared. No more of said support fund shall be drawn than is necessary for the purposes for which it is appropriated.

SEC. 8. The expenses of transmission of children to the asylum shall be paid out of the support fund, in cases where they are supported by the state. In other cases by the parent or guardian.

SEC. 9. The board of trustees shall make a full report of the disbursements of the asylum and its condition, financial and otherwise to the general assembly at each regular session thereof.

SEC. 10. The inmates of the asylum may be returned to the parents or guardian whenever the trustees may so direct.

SEC. 11. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary for furnishing the asylum, the same to be paid upon the order of the president of the board, as it may be needed.

SEC. 12. There is hereby appropriated the further sum of two thousand dollars for the next two years to aid in paying the salaries of officers and teachers, and for help, but no part of this shall be drawn unless the support fund is found insufficient, and then upon the order of the president of the board as the same may be necessary.

SEC. 13. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of making such repairs of the said building and grounds as may be needed, to be drawn upon the order of the president of the board of trustees.

There is further appropriated the sum of two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of purchasing school-books and apparatus for said asylum, to be drawn as aforesaid.

SEC. 14. The superintendent may, under the direction of the board, appoint a matron and steward, and appoint such teachers and employ such help as may be needed.

SEC. 15. The term "feeble minded children," shall be construed to include idiotic children between the ages of seven and fifteen.

SEC. 16. This act being deemed of immediate importanee shall take effect and be in power from and after its publication in the daily *State Register* and *Iowa State Leader*, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved March 17, 1876.

Under this act the buildings were at once set apart by the state for the reception of the unfortunates who should need its care.

It is interesting to note the incipient steps leading to the establishment of this institution. They seem to have been inaugurated by Dr. C. T. Wilbur, superintendent of the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-minded Children, who addressed a circular to various influential men in Iowa, under

date of February 4, 1876. In this circular he stated that the ratio of poor children, who are idiotic or feeble-minded, to the population of Iowa, was, at least, one in every one thousand. Up to that date there seem to have been taken no steps looking to the care of these children. The attention of Dr. Wilbur was directed to this matter from the frequent applications made to him to receive pupils from this state into the institution of which he had charge in the adjoining state of Illinois. In the circular referred to, he cites a letter to him from a resident of this state, a copy of which is appended:

June 10, 1874.

C. T. WILBUR, *Jacksonville, Ill.*—DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find statement of our poor child. I sincerely hope it will be satisfactory and that you will take charge of him for one year at least.

My wife has completely broken down with the care and anxiety incident to the case and I greatly fear the result of the further continuance of it.

Doctor, do for the sake of our common humanity, consent to take him for a time at least, for the sake of the respite it will give my wife and family.

I think you can help the case wonderfully, and that he can be taught enough to make the care of him less burdensome, in case you cannot have him remain continually.

I feel that one in your position must have full sympathy for those thus afflicted, and that there is no need of a lengthy letter to arouse it.

We must have help from some source, and I hope you will stretch out a helping hand.

Let me hear from you by return post—state terms of admission, and when we can bring him to you, and don't deny the appeal.

Yours very truly,

J. H. W.

The wards of the Illinois asylum all being full, beyond the real capacity of the institution, the application could not, of course, be entertained. Two years later the same individual renewed his application, and this was the immediate cause of the circular. But there were others, and in this state, whose attention had been called to the matter in a most thoughtful manner. The real originator of the movement in Iowa, is Dr. W. S. Robertson, of Muscatine, and who subsequently became a member of the first board of trustees. To the intelligent and philanthropic co-operation of the Hon. John Y. Stone, of Glenwood, the project was presented to the attention of the general assembly, and the act last above cited was passed, and the institution for the feeble-minded of Iowa, began its existence. Besides Dr. Robertson, the remaining members of the first board of trustees were Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Des Moines, and A. J. Russell, Esq., of Glenwood. On April 26, 1876, the trustees held their first meeting at Glenwood, and organized with Dr. W. S. Robertson, president, A. J. Russell, treasurer, and J. W. Cattell, secretary. The first act of the board was to examine the property heretofore held as a Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and now about to be devoted to a new use. In a report to the general assembly bearing date of November 7, 1877, the trustees say with relation to this property that: "The removal

of the soldiers' orphans to the home at Davenport had taken place about a year and a half before, and the house and farm, although ostensibly in charge of a janitor, had been shamefully neglected and abused. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed and carried away; the windows were broken; many of the doors off the hinges; the floors broken and otherwise damaged in many places, and the floor in one large dormitory so polluted and filthy as to demand its removal and a new one substituted; the walls were begrimed with smoke and dirt; the cellars reeking with offensive odors emanating from piles of decayed and decaying vegetables and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; the drains were obstructed or filled up by the innumerable army of rats, with which the whole place is infested; the cisterns were "broken cisterns which contained no water;" the pump demoralized; the wind-mill, which had lifted the water for the soldiers' orphans from a deep well, was broken to pieces and lost; the roof was so injured that the rain had caused much of the plastering to fall from the upper ceilings, and the walls were damp and dirty. In short, the whole property was in the worst possible condition.

"Such was the state of the property which we had assigned us, and which necessitated the immediate outlay of a considerable sum of money for repairs absolutely required, not only to save the property of the state, but to render it at all tenable. In consideration of this general demolition, the board directed the resident trustee, Mr. Russell, to employ a man by the month, who should go into the house and as rapidly as possible clean and renovate the building throughout; and who should also repair the fences and put the land into such crops as should be of use to the family of feeble minds that should be gathered there. This was done, and through the supervision of Mr. Russell few vegetables were used which were not produced upon the lot belonging to the asylum, after such vegetables could be grown."

Before determining finally upon any definite plan of management, and wishing to organize the asylum under the most favorable circumstances possible, the board opened a correspondence with Dr. C. T. Wilbur, superintendent of the Illinois asylum, requesting his presence and the benefit of his experience in determining upon the final plan. That eminent philanthropist cheerfully responded and aided materially in outlining the work of the institution. In the selection of a superintendent the board was guided by ability and experience as being necessary factors and to be combined, and selected from the several applicants Dr. O. W. Archibald, a gentleman of liberal culture, of high professional standing and a man of experience having been assistant physician for a year and a half to the Iowa Hospital for the insane, at Mt. Pleasant.

Soon after the first meeting of the board a circular was issued to the

public, announcing the establishment of the institution, and that its doors would be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Wednesday in September, 1866. This circular was gratuitously published in most of the newspapers of the state, and the press, ever generous in matters of this kind, brought its claims before the people in editorials, some of them of great ability and influence.

Concerning the nature of the undertaking the trustees further stated in their report that "the trustees are aware that the public generally fail to appreciate the magnitude of the work in which they are engaged, and believe the idiotic child incapable of any mental, physical or social development, and many of our most intelligent citizens think any expenditure of time or money upon this class of persons, is uselessly squandered. The opportunities afforded us by reason of our connections with this asylum, and observation of the asylums of other states of similar character, to form an opinion, and to reach a conclusion based upon facts and personal observation, cause us to dismiss any and all doubts of the practicability of markedly and surely elevating and reclaiming from mental darkness and moral degradation a large proportion of this beclouded class. From being objects of repugnance to society, and omnipresent sources of sadness and sorrow to their friends, they are transformed into neat, clean, orderly individuals. The mental habitude, or the perversity of their animal natures, are so changed by the exercises of these schools as to return them to their homes and friends as rather acceptable members of society and with such development, mental and physical, as to remove them from the class of dependents to a producing, and at least, partially self-sustaining plane.

"And now, gentleman, we have the pleasure of showing you our work, and saying that after a little more than a year's experience we think we have fully demonstrated the wisdom of a law which provides for the feeble minded children of Iowa a home where the provident care of a unanimous state furnishes this unfortunate class an education which, with their capabilities, equals that of their more fortunate brothers and sisters at home. A former legislature, appreciating their claims to sympathy, have made a trial and awaited developments of progress. We believe the question of *success* beyond dispute, as is that of *necessity* for such an institution; and we trust that you, as the representatives of an intelligent constituency will most cheerfully grant this infant asylum such aid as will place its future success and prosperity *beyond the possibility* of failure, and thus be the means of happiness and consolation to as many sorrowing homes and hearts as either of the other charitable institutions of which our citizens are so justly proud."

In the first biennial report of the superintendent to the general assembly the objects of the institution are set forth in a new light, together with

some general reflections on the educable capabilities of unfortunates of this class. Dr. Archibald writes as follows:*

“The belief that idiotic and imbecile children are susceptible of an education beneficial to themselves, to the family and neighborhood, has long since been wholly justified by results obtained in the institutions of other states and countries of Europe, to be greater in degree with such education as the deaf and dumb and the blind are capable of receiving. The principle in providing special means for the education of deaf mutes and the blind was established many years ago throughout our whole country, but only a few years since was the same principle recognized, in any considerable degree, as applicable to the idiot. That defective physical organization, or any physical infirmity, with consequent mental and moral characteristics, constitutes no bar to their enjoyment of the public provision for education, where the education is practicable. Hence the main object and design of this institution, as established by legislative action, is to furnish special means of education to that portion of the youth of the state not otherwise provided for in any of the other educational institutions. The education proposed for our pupils, includes not only the simple elements of instruction usually taught in common schools, but embraces also a course of training in the more practical matters of every day life, the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, prosperity, self-management, self-reliance and the development and enlargement of a capacity for useful occupation. To promote these objects children in our school will receive such physical training, and such medical, moral and hygienic treatment as their peculiar and varied conditions demand. On the first of September, 1876, our institution was formally opened, and admitted the first pupil on the fourth of September. Since then there have been admitted eighty-seven, fifty-two boys and thirty-five girls, making the whole number under treatment and training for the two years ending eighty-eight, fifty-three males and thirty-five females. Two have been discharged, both females, one boy has died, leaving in the institution, at the present time, eighty-five children, fifty-two males and thirty-three females. The health of our children has been remarkably good, for which blessing we have great reason to be thankful.”

A day spent in the institution would be a most profitable employment for those who are interested in this phase of education and philanthropy. To the student of mind are offered the best possible advantages for the study of its laws and the conditions of its development.

“The successful management of idiocy is a difficult work. Each individual case is a study, and has to be treated as its peculiarities call for. Some of the most important things to remember, are to make the child more reliant upon his own resources, and develop within him the power

* First biennial report, p. 11. November, 1877.

of self control; to make his sense of moral obligation stronger, and awaken in him a capacity for useful occupation. To acquire these results, in the improvement of feeble minded children, physical training must be a prominent exercise in our school work, especially in beginning their treatment. The reciprocal influence of the body over the mind, and the mind over the body, must be diligently studied and applied. To have sound minds they must have sound bodies as well. Hence, we find the great necessity of gymnastic exercises, that the dim spark of will power existing may educate the weak and wayward muscles. The feeble will also will be strengthened and developed by this means. I observe that the most attractive means should be used in order to cultivate and acquire the very feeble power of attention. The affections must be tenderly cared for and the organs of the special senses trained and cultivated.

“Experience in the education of idiotic persons, in other states, and European countries, have proven to us the fact that these feeble children can be elevated to positions of home comfort, safety and great usefulness, and that a large percentage of them can be so improved as to render them industrious and self-sustaining. An educational institution of this character will prevent the feeble minded children of our state from associating with paupers, lunatics and criminals who are cared for in county poor-houses and prisons, for it seems only a question of time until all indigent children of this class in our state, would of necessity be placed in said institutions, where they could only have custodial treatment, during their natural lives, and would not only prove burdens to themselves, but to all with whom they would come in contact.

“When we stop and consider these weak intellects and physical organizations, with their development entirely dependent upon the action of the more favored and intellectual of our people, we cannot avoid viewing them in a comparative sense; when left to themselves, and their education neglected, and again witness the feeble sparks of intellect submitted to proper drilling and education, awaken and develop, and become more capable of enjoying and acquiring the power of usefulness in the arena of domestic duties, we are certainly more than repaid for our energies, and money expended for their benefit and comfort during their lives on earth. No reasonable person can deny these children what has been granted to all other classes of children in the state, viz: provision for whatever practical and necessary education they are susceptible of, within a reasonable expenditure of means. Nothing in the form of human beings, however imperfect, should be neglected, and more than all other creatures do idiots require our sympathies and protection. They are not to blame because they tread the path of life so insecurely and in weakness, therefore we desire to plead for those who are unable to do so for themselves.”*

*O. W. Archibald, M. D. l. c. pp. 22-23.

It would be interesting to note the causes that conduce to make ever larger this class of unfortunates, were this within the province of our task. Insanity, of which idiocy is a form, has been defined "to consist essentially in a morbid derangement, generally chronic, of the supreme cerebral centres,—the gray matter of the cerebral convolutions, or the intellectorium commune—giving rise to perverted feeling, defective or erroneous ideation, and discordant conduct, conjointly or separately, and more or less incapacitating the individual for his due social relations."* Idiocy proper is an arrest of mental development by reason of some cerebral defect which may be either congenital or occur soon after birth. In those who are thus afflicted a marked arrest of growth of the skull is often met with. It is sometimes abnormally small, due either to defective nourishment or to a premature ossification of the sutures of the skull. It is a well-known fact that there exists a certain correlation between brain-power and the size of the encephalon, or skull. Such personages as are thus characterized are denominated in the reports as microcephalic. The exact reverse, as regards the size of the skull, is the case with those who are idiotic through chronic hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the brain, a condition due to a serous effusion from the membranes of the brain into its ventricles. Then again, certain parts of the brain are found wanting, or some portions may be defective, or there may be a deficient development of the anterior lobes and a simplicity of convolutions, such as characterize the brains of the lower animals. All these defects, or any one of them, conduce to the increase of this class of unfortunates. The causes of idiocy are frequently traceable to parents. Frequent inter-marriages, even to consanguinity, lead to mental degeneration. Great fright or unusual agitation on the part of the mother during the foetal life of the child, or irregularities, and excesses on her part destroy proper nutrition and so engender defects that end in total loss of mentality. Other predisposing causes in the parent are consumption, paralysis, epilepsy, nervous disorders, intemperance and syphilis. These may be either accessory or intermediate, but surely lead to defect of some kind. It remains only to point out another cause of increase mentioned by Dr. Archibald in his Second Biennial Report, (pages 36-37). His position is ably sustained by citations from various poor-house reports, which are of necessity here suppressed. In the course of some general remarks he writes as follows:

"We do not promise any great degree of proficiency in scholastic attainments, such as is acquired in the ordinary schools by ordinarily bright pupils. It is impossible to create mind where none exists, but our school does develop and strengthen a weak mind, and thereby render the condition of even the weakest better by making its possessor more comfortable and less offensive to others, while the better grades are so improved that

*Dr. Henry Maudsley, in *Reynold's System of Medicine*, Vol. I, Am. Ed. p. 585.

they are enabled to read and write for their own pleasure and benefit, besides being made capable of performing all kinds of domestic duties; and the boys, in addition to the above, are taught to work on the farm and garden.

“We are often asked the question, ‘what do you expect to make of these children and what do you aim to accomplish by training them in the various school exercises, and also, what will become of them after a certain age?’ ‘Don’t you think it is a sin to enlighten these dark minds and thus fit them for crime and possibly improve them till marriage becomes a legitimate sequence, to result in bringing others more feeble than themselves into a still darker state of existence?’

“These and many similar questions are asked of me, almost daily since the opening of the institution, but invariably by parties who had never given the matter any careful thought.

“Only stop and consider for a moment the danger to which feeble-minded girls are exposed in alms-houses and county poor-houses, from rude and evil-minded young men that infest almost every neighborhood, and of the number of illegitimate children born of these poor unfortunates, just because they have not the proper guidance and protection!

“As to which course would be the better adapted to prevent illegitimate and feeble-minded issue, that of allowing these females to be exposed to all the dangers awaiting them in the poor-houses, or to take them and place them under well-managed discipline, where they can be taught not only the elementary work of our common schools, but how to perform all domestic duties, and be rendered not only more intelligent but more useful, respectable and happy, it seems to me requires no argument for a reasonable human person to decide. As to what we shall do with them at a certain age, and whether they will be turned loose in Mills county to annoy and pester the peaceful and lawabiding citizens of this section, I will answer, they *will not*. The object of an institution of this kind, and the school-training the pupils receive, is to enlighten the dark minds and, in time, provide for them sufficient farming-lands and workshops so that all those who can never be made sufficiently responsible to leave the institution and safely provide for themselves, may always have a home in which, under proper and legitimate guidance, they can be measurably self-supporting, and the females be at the same time protected from those vile and degrading influences to which this class of unfortunates is peculiarly subjected.

“It seems to me that the strongest argument that can be presented in favor of an institution of this kind, in an economical point of view, leaving out, if you please, the enormous amount of suffering removed, is the fact that by this means alone are prevented hundreds of issue from imbecile parentage that would fall upon the counties and states to protect and sup-

port, without check to farther increase. I claim that no one will deny that it is the duty of the states and public generally to adopt at as early a date as possible the most advisable means for the prevention of these great evils, and, in a great measure, secure the female portion of this depraved and helpless class against an immoral element that infests almost every neighborhood. If we will but take warning and profit by the experience of some of the older states, we will certainly give this important matter the due consideration which it demands of a christian and philanthropic people."

To this alarming state of things attention should be directed and prompt measures taken to remedy the cause. In this manner the state will do a service that society urgently needs, and which the necessities of the case demand. "The time has come when all enlightened and good people must watch carefully the needy and unfortunate, and not only provide for their necessities, but investigate and *prevent*, if possible, the causes which bring about these lamentable results."

Persons interested in this matter and desirous of pursuing still further any investigation into this interesting though painful subject, may find much information in Ferrier's "*New Method with the Brain*," or Carpenter's "*Mental Physiology*," Maudsley's "*Responsibility in Mental Disease*," or in other works usually accessible in the physician's library.

In the conduct of the institution all has been done that could be desired or that was possible with the limited means appropriated to its objects. The Asylum demands more room and more land. It is now more than crowded, and over a hundred applicants have been refused admittance. An institution devised to meet the necessities of a class of unfortunates, should, at least, be equal to the demands made on it for accommodations.

"If the State of Iowa desires to carry out the benevolent doctrines she has always advocated and the liberality she has always manifested toward the unfortunate, she must face the topic of humanity and necessity, and devise ways and means to provide for them. Here is a class of children cursed from birth with the worst misfortune that can fall to the lot of humanity—feeble minds—mental imbecility, and too often without the shadow of a mind at all. No matter where they are they become burdens. Either they are burdens to their parents and guardians, who without school and training in their development, cannot do anything toward ameliorating their condition in life, or else they become the pauper charges of the counties in which they reside, and the opportunities of life are closed to them there. Hence the necessity for such an institution as the Asylum for Feeble-minded Children.

"We are aware that many regard such an institution as an experiment, others who have seen them as they are conducted in this age of intelligence and humanity, realize that they are a stern necessity, and all know that

they require vast amounts of money to sustain them, and that the money must come from general taxation.

“The idiot can be trained and educated; this fact has been demonstrated in all the institutions of the country erected for their care. The wonderful success attending the labors of our teachers in this asylum in patient teaching, has demonstrated this fact in Iowa. Many of them can be taught to be self-supporting and made to earn their livelihood, but it requires years of patient toil and instruction, and the facilities for reaching so desirable a result must be provided by the State.

“Assuming that the State of Iowa intends providing permanently for this class, as her older sister states have done, you, as a law-making power of the State, must be the instrument through which the necessary assistance is furnished.”*

The last session of the legislature modified the law relative to this institution, but in no essential particulars as regards its contents. Following is the change:

EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 164.

AN ACT to amend section 1, chapter 152, of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, relative to asylum for feeble-minded children:

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: SECTION 1. That section 1, chapter 152, of the Sixteenth General Assembly, is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

SECTION 1. That there is hereby established at Glenwood, in Mills county, in this State, an institution to be known as the asylum for feeble-minded children, and the property of the State at that point, including buildings and grounds heretofore used for the western branch of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, shall be used for that purpose. Said institution shall be under the management of a board of trustees consisting of three persons, two of whom shall constitute a quorum for business. Said trustees shall be elected by the General Assembly, one of whom shall be elected for two years, one for four years, and one for six years; and each General Assembly shall hereafter elect one trustee for six years.

SEC. 2. The expense of transmission of pupils to the asylum, and all clothing required for the same, shall be paid by the county sending them, when such pupils are *reported* [supported] by the State; in all other cases by the parents or guardians.

SEC. 3. All acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 26, 1880.

The General Assembly should now be called upon to provide suitable accommodations for the unfortunates who knock at its door, seeking admission. The superintendent is equal to the task imposed upon him and, goes about his labor of love in spite of the meagreness of the means placed at his command. Already, under his supervision, have several thousands of dollars been saved the state by judicious use of the more strong and able inmates in grading and keeping the grounds in repair. The site of the building is all that could be desired. High, and commanding one of the finest views, in southwestern Iowa, with pleasant natural

* Report of trustees, October 1, 1879.

groves all about them, the buildings of the home make an attractive and pleasant abode. Nor should that self-abnegation and spirit of philanthropy which the teachers exhibit in their work go without notice or its reward. Refusing, some of them, more lucrative and pleasant positions, they have devoted their energies and talents to one of the most difficult tasks that men ever conceived, a task that demands the closest attention and not a little insight into the laws that condition mind.

The institution has entered upon an existence, which, it is to be hoped will be the pride of the state contributing to its maintenance, and that shall take to minds darkened from birth the blessed rays of intelligence and the power of reasoning, and to homes over which a shadow has fallen, the joy of faces made bright with knowledge, and hearts happy with ability to love.

CORPORATIONS.

Of this class of organizations, instituted for pecuniary profit, Glenwood has its share. Among these is the MILLS COUNTY BANK, organized August 21, 1871, by the consolidation of the private banks of W. H. Anderson and J. V. Hinchman. The capital of the bank is sixty-five thousand dollars, with a surplus equal to that amount. It does a large and safe business, in all branches of the banking trade. The directors are J. V. Hinchman, E. C. Bosbyshell, George Mickelwait, B. F. Buffington and W. H. Anderson.

Glenwood is the headquarters and has the Home office of the Iowa & Colorado Consolidated Mining company. This corporation was organized on July 31, 1879, under the laws of Iowa and Colorado, for the purpose of developing and operating gold mines in Summit Mining District, Rio Grande county, Colorado. The company has driven upwards of six hundred feet of tunnelling since its organization. The main tunnel, at the present date, has reached four hundred feet. The company has about \$25,000 worth of machinery, consisting in part of a ten stamp mill, erected at the mines, and a twenty stamp mill that will be put up early the coming season. This corporation has the most extensive property in one of the best mining districts in Colorado that has ever been organized in Iowa. Its present directory is composed of the following named gentlemen; James Callanan and C. H. Gatch of Des Moines, Gov. John H. Gear, M. C. McArthur and George Millard of Burlington, John Gibson, R. P. Smith and M. C. Beymer of Creston, J. W. McDill of Afton, E. S. Jennison of Chicago, Wm. Hale and George A. Bailey of Glenwood, and John H. Shaw of Del Norte. Wm. B. Rich of New York is the superintendent.

The Glenwood Telephone Exchange company is an incorporation under the general laws of Iowa, organized February 5, 1880, with D. L.

Heinsheimer, president; A. J. Russell, treasurer; W. L. Long, secretary; and Chas A. Croney, superintendent. The above named parties with the addition of Dr. O. W. Archibald, constituted the board of directors. The company first put in the electric system of signals, but found it to work unsatisfactorily and changed from that to the magneto system, since which change, the service over its lines has been entirely satisfactory. It commenced with thirteen sets of instruments but has now in operation over thirty, with a steady demand for them. The central office is at the office of the *Glenwood Opinion*, whose editor, Mr. Chas. A. Croney, was the projector of the scheme, and to whose labors its establishment is largely due. His original plan was to connect his office with the telegraph office at the depot for the convenience and accommodation of citizens in sending and receiving telegrams, and for information as to movements of trains. Other parties seeing that it was likely to prove a success desired like facilities, when it was concluded to organize a company, which was done. The company use the Blake transmitter and Bell telephone. They have about ten miles of wire stretched, reaching to nearly every portion of the city. As regards the designs of the company, the following brief abstract of its articles of incorporation will suffice to show them:

“The general nature of its business is to organize and maintain a system of telephones and telephone lines within said city, and to establish and maintain a system of messenger service for carrying orders and delivering messages, parcels and packages, and such other things as the system of telephonic communication may be utilized for from time to time.

“The amount of its capital stock is seven hundred dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each to be paid in assessments not exceeding twenty-five per cent at any one time, the assessments to be made by a majority of the stock represented at any regular or special meeting that may be had.

“The corporation commences February 5, 1880, and shall continue twenty years.

“The affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a board of five directors, who shall elect their own officers, and shall fill such vacancies as may occur among their number, and shall be the judge as to what officers may be necessary. They shall be elected at annual meetings on the first Monday in January in each year.

“The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation shall be subject at any one time shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars.

“The private property of the stockholders of this corporation shall be exempt from all liability for corporate debts.”

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The business interests of Glenwood are both extensive and valuable. Nearly every branch of trade and industry is represented by firms, some of them of long standing, and all of them of great enterprise, and ranging from the banker to the curbstone merchant. A vast amount of money is invested in goods, and annually the means so placed are becoming greater and of more importance. Some of the more prominent merchants are the Heinsheimer Brothers, dealers in dry goods and clothing; L. W. Russell & Co., dry goods and clothing; A. J. Russell, dry goods, clothing, and groceries; C. H. Dyer, groceries; Russell & King, hardware; Moore & Blake, hardware; Mart. Swinnerton, marble works; Record Bros., books and stationery; I. N. Wilson, furniture; M. G. Edwards, drugs; W. G. Fletcher, drugs; W. F. Laraway, jeweler; W. H. Parsons, physician; Kelly Bros., attorneys; Rude & Woodruff, attorneys; Starbuck & Ivory, attorneys; Watkins & Williams, attorneys; Hale, Stone & Proudfit, attorneys; J. M. Shafner, harness and saddlery; B. F. Buffington, grain dealer; L. W. Russell, agricultural implements; and many other firms representing the other classes of business. It would be impossible to attempt any statement of the annual sum yearly changing hands in mercantile enterprise in this thriving city, but the amount is very great. Business is seemingly conducted on safe principles, and failures are very few. The business houses are many of them attractive and some quite elegant, testifying all to the thrift of their owners.

MALVERN.

This city dates its existence from the completion of the C., B. & Q. R. R., of which it is a station. It is at the crossing of Silver Creek, some mile and a half south of the center of the county, and in the midst of one of the finest agricultural sections to be found in the United States. The first house in the city was built by J. D. Paddock, in the fall of 1869, before the town had been platted. Mr. Paddock came from Chicago, Illinois, and was associated with his brother, Charles H. Paddock, who came here from Clinton county, Iowa, though originally from McHenry county, Illinois. The Paddock brothers opened the first stock of goods in Malvern on November 15, 1869. Next came J. N. Sheldon, H. E. Boehner, William M. McCrary, and D. McFarlane, all of whom engaged in the general merchandise business, and succeeded soon in building up trades that in older countries would have required years to establish. F. P. Spencer and Curtis & Sweetser "started with the town" in the grocery and provision business exclusively. In the year following the establishment of these first business houses occurred the birth of the first male child in the town, John, son of Thomas Hawkins, and soon after was born Nettie, daughter of J. W. and Nancy Lawson.

The growth of the town is one of the most remarkable features in its history. Hardly had it been laid out before much of the land passed into the hands of men who became residents and at once began to work for the interests of their chosen city-home. In 1872 the town was duly incorporated, and worked under its articles of incorporation until 1878, when it was ascertained that there was an illegality in the process in that the act of incorporation had not been recorded. Steps were at once taken to remedy the matter. The reincorporation petition was duly filed on the 2d day of December, 1878, and on the 28th day of the same month a unanimous vote for reincorporation was cast. The court issued its order to incorporate on the 30th of the month, and on January 27, 1879, at an election held for city officers, the following were elected, thus completing the legal process: Mayor, H. E. Boehner; Recorder, R. J. Finch; Councilmen, William Black, J. W. Bartlett, Pierce Metz, J. D. Paddock, W. B. Smith and J. C. Herbert. This second incorporation has insured the well being and success of the city, and its prosperity has been both great and marked.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

From time immemorial men have banded themselves together in secret organizations for various purposes. In ancient times the growth of art and science, and of poetic art especially, was intimately bound up in or connected with societies of a secret nature. Much of the philosophy of the Greeks and Romans found its birth in the secret groves of Italy or Greece. Jurisprudence and grammar had an origin in the same manner, and some of the most distinguished in mathematical and mechanical sciences were members of secret orders. Though now, and without the slightest grounds, often accounted hostile to religion, secret orders really owe their origin to religion or to religious institutions. As De Quincy has so eloquently shown in his famous essay on the Essenes, Christianity at its inception was a secret institution. Opposition comes with a very poor grace from those who owe their existence to similar institutions, and whose practices now border on secrecy. In the secret walls of European cloisters were elaborated many of the dogmas of modern faith, and all with a veil of mystery that is not yet entirely obliterated. The greatest of all the Jews, the law giver himself, Moses, went apart, in secret, to obtain the laws of God. The eternal fire was kept veiled from the eyes and reason of men within the holiest of holies. Without entering upon a polemic, or wishing to arouse hostile criticism, the suggestion is offered that the world will never be freed from secret orders, for the highest interests of men have always been subserved by them, and they have become so powerful a factor in the amelioration of the condition of men that they are indispensable.

Homes have been visited and cheered, families cared for by lodges, the

sick visited, and with a faithfulness and self-denial that only brothers, true to the mystic tie, can present or illustrate. It is not compulsory attention, it is not charity, but the simple outgrowth of a pure and exalted humanity. Nor can institutions of this nature justify or shield either crime or evil, based as they are upon the purest morality and that code of all moral codes, the Bible, they must war against vice in all its forms, nor brook the appearance of evil. The men in them are usually the best in the community. True, it often happens that mistakes are made, but what organization is freed from them? They should be measured by the quality of the work they do, rather than by the public estimate of what they ought to accomplish.

Of societies of this nature there are two in Malvern, the history of each of which, though brief, here follows:

MASONIC LODGE, or SILVER URN LODGE No. 234, was organized under dispensation June 2, 1869, and was started on Silver Creek, in 1870, at a point nearly five miles north of Malvern. The charter members, among others, included Z. W. Burnham, J. H. Wing, and S. Christy. The first named was master, the second S. W., and the last, junior warden. The number of members is now fifty, and the lodge is now officered by A. Wingate, W. M.; I. J. Swain, S. W.; R. D. S. Padget, J. W.; H. Barnes, Treasurer; W. E. Ross, Secretary; Pierce Metz, S. D.; H. A. Norton, J. D.; M. J. Cutis, S. S.; R. T. Dounor, J. S. and T. Fallwell, Tyler.

MALVERN LODGE No. 276, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 16, 1874, with the following charter members and officers: W. M. McCary, N. G.; G. D. Reynolds, V. G.; Henry Bolenbecker; A. Eddy, Rec. Sec.; Saul Hibbs, E. J. Coleman; J. J. Dunlap; Michael Brobst, and George T. Tibbetts. The present membership is eighty, governed by the following persons as officers-in-chief: J. L. Talbott, N. G.; R. McLean, V. G.; and W. E. Ross, Secretary.

There is in connection with this lodge, a Rebecca Lodge, No. 84, instituted in October, 1876. The charter members were William Gray, J. H. Safely, Minnie Safely, and twenty-four others.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION was organized November 29, 1877, by Mrs. Aldrich, of Cedar Rapids. The officers chosen at that time were Mrs. J. D. Paddock, President; Mrs. McIntosh, Vice-President, Mrs. H. Barnes, Secretary, and Mrs. W. D. Evans, Treasurer. The society edits a column devoted to temperance in the local papers, and is busily engaged in the good cause, devoted to its philanthropic labors, and richly successful.

A cornet band was organized in April, 1880, with a membership of ten, and this completes the civic societies and organizations in this thriving city.

There are two banking houses in Malvern, both of good business standing and influence. The oldest of these is the Farmers and Traders' bank, which was organized in July, 1871, as a private banking house, by W. D. Evans. Its date of organization makes it the oldest bank in the county, thus giving it a short precedence of the Mills county National bank of Glenwood. The great financial panic of 1873 was passed safely and its capital in no wise impaired. From that year until 1875 the business was conducted under the firm name of Evans & Swan, but since that year it has been solely managed by the present proprietor.

The remaining banking house is the First National Bank of Malvern, organized January 1, 1875, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The surplus fund is now over fifteen thousand dollars. J. M. Strahan is the president, and L. Bentley, cashier, and these gentlemen have managed its affairs ever since its organization. The bank, as the surplus fund evidences, is in a prosperous condition, and is deservedly successful.

The first elevator was built in 1869, at the beginning of the town, by J. D. Ladd & Co. In 1870 it passed in the hands of J. F. Evans, who conducted it until 1874, when it was sold to Curtis & Donner. In 1875 the firm changed to Donner Brothers, but a fire destroyed it in that year. Mr. Curtis, the retiring member of the old firm, formed a co-partnership with J. F. Evans, under the firm name of J. F. Evans & Co., and these gentlemen erected the present structure. It has a capacity of twenty thousand bushels, and through it yearly passes a total of more than four hundred thousand bushels, all handled by the firm.

The Malvern Mills are located about one and a half miles south of the city, and were put in operation by Brothers & McIntosh in 1875-6. In 1879 the property passed into the hands of F. M. Buffington, the present proprietor. The mill contains all the appliances usual to institutions of its character, has four run of stone, and a capacity of one hundred bushels of grain daily.

These corporations, together with a total of sixty-nine business firms, combine to give an air of thrift and enterprise to the city that few places of its size can equal. Added to this, its central favorable location, in the midst of one of the best farming counties in the state of Iowa, insures its permanency and business success. Then there is a strong and decided movement being made to secure the county seat, and if, as its citizens seem to feel assured, it is successful in this it will become the metropolis of the county. Its position, on two railroads, makes it easy of access from all parts of the county, and it may be only a question of a comparatively short time before it becomes the capital.

CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized as a portion of a circuit, April 24, 1870. The members, so far as they can be gathered at this date, were J. H. Madden, Mr. Reed and Henry Raines. The organization grew very rapidly in strength, as may be gathered from the fact that a frame church edifice was constructed in 1872, and dedicated in that year by the Rev. E. M. H. Fleming. The pastors who have ministered to this congregation have been F. Plumb, J. P. Evans, R. Dailey, J. C. Waynick, D. C. Wortz, J. M. Conrad, D. McIntyre, and A. J. Andres, the present incumbent. The membership is sixty-five, and the charge growing yearly more interesting.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF MALVERN dates its existence from December 6, 1870. The original membership consisted of Andrew and Margaret Berkheimer, W. A. Cain, Mary Carsner, Amanda E. Davis, Margaret Dunnigan, W. K. Follett, B. G. Harrison, Phyllis Harrison, Ellen Pursell, Hannah F. Summers, Harriet Woodrow, Stephen Woodrow, and Enoch and Elizabeth Witt. In 1871 a frame building for church purposes was constructed, costing about three thousand dollars; October 15, 1872, it was dedicated by Rev. J. C. Otis, of Glenwood. The pastors have been W. A. Cain, J. R. Shankafelt, J. W. Roe, O. T. Conger and A. Rhodes. The society is a very strong one, numbering some two hundred and forty-nine members. It was formed by the disbanding of the Silver Creek Baptist church, an organization which dates back to December 26, 1857. It thus has the prestige of age, and has been extremely successful in its work for the moral well-being of the community.

THE MALVERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized March 10, 1872. The members at that date were W. D. Evans, William and Martha Black, Helen Black, A. P. Provost, Elijah Wood, Julia A. Wood, J. S. Gulick, Clara A. Gulick, S. T. Brothers, E. A. Brothers, S. J. Moss and J. A. Covert. In 1874-75 a frame church building was constructed costing five thousand five hundred dollars. February 20, 1876, it was dedicated to the worship of God by the Rev. T. S. Cleland, jr. The pastors who have served the church have been Charles Mervin, James R. Brown and W. J. Wilson. The membership is now seventy-four. This church is out of debt entirely, and on a solid financial basis. The building it erected was the first put up by that denomination in the county.

LIBERTY CHURCH, PROTESTANT METHODIST, is an organization which dates from 1857, when it was commenced by a William Tipton, an early preacher in the county. In 1874 a frame building was put up on section six, and dedicated to divine worship in February 1875, by E. S. Brown. The first pastor was G. W. Robinson, and the present incumbent is Rev. Mr. Childs. The original members were Cynthia E. Wyatt, Luke Tip-

ton and wife, Saul Tipton, W. G. Wyatt, W. L. Wyatt, J. A. Wyatt, Oscar T. Wyatt and Jane F. Wyatt.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH was organized in 1874, by John B. Murphy and others. Services are held once a month. No further information has been accessible relative to this society.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST was organized February 26, 1876, with Jesse Fowler, W. P. Clark, R. D. Hammon, G. W. Baker, Henry Walton, E. K. Kemple, Adaline Fowler, M. J. Clark, Catherine Harles, Mary Foxworthy, E. Shepherd, E. McLane, Lizzie Yorich, Mary Morse, Ellen Summers, S. Kemple, Elizabeth Johnson, Jessie Hull and Polly M. Day as original members. Every Lord's day the congregation meets in Morris' hall for worship, as it owns no structure of its own. So far as can be learned the pastors have been W. H. Hardman, who organized the society, S. B. Ross, Rev. McFadden, and Elders Smith and R. Reed. It is in a very flourishing condition, and cares for its interests with a careful hand.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The means of obtaining a fair common school education are presented to the youth of Malvern under the most favorable circumstances. Its citizens have recognized that of all things which enter into the very undercurrents of life, in business or out of it, education is the most important. While churches and church interests have been fostered and the moral conditions of the people have been met, they have not failed to note the intimate connection which exists between religion and morals, between noble living and education. The schools of the city are second to none in the county, and meet fully the wants of the community in supporting that greatest of all needs, a fair business education.

The present independent school district was formerly a portion of what was known as White Cloud township, being all that part of said township known as section 29 and all that portion of section 32 included in the town plat of Malvern. The change was made by an unanimous vote of those who attended a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the question, April 15, 1871. At a subsequent meeting held May, 16, 1871, the following persons were elected and qualified as a board of directors: J. B. Ringland, H. E. Bohner, Wm. McCrary, M. J. Curtis, J. M. Strahan and H. A. Copeland. The following were elected officers of the board: J. B. Ringland, chairman; J. D. Paddock, secretary; W. D. Evans, treasurer. August 1, 1871, the voters of the district voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,900, for the purpose of building a suitable school-house. Plans and specifications were drawn up by R. L. Gidley, and the building built under contract by Bond & Smith for the sum of \$3,169.50. The first teacher was F. H. Hannah, at \$55 per month. Present school board

are, Wm. Black, president; J. Curtis, treasurer; O. H. Snyder, secretary; W. D. Evans, H. H. Woodrow, C. H. Paddock, G. W. Curfman and M. E. Boehner, directors. Present teachers are, Wm. M. Moore, principal; Mrs. E. V. Witchener, Miss Laura Bishop and Miss Kate Brown assistants. Children in district of school age, 311.

In addition to its public schools Malvern enjoys other facilities of an educational character, such as few places of its size can maintain. It is a school known as THE WESTERN IOWA NORMAL. In the year 1875 a project was conceived by the Rev. J. W. Roe, of the Baptist church of this place, to form an incorporation having for its object the building of an academy to be under the auspices of that denomination. In accordance with this object subscriptions to the amount of \$8,500 were secured and articles of incorporation obtained, and arrangements made for the putting up of a building, which has cost, up to this time, \$12,000, and is not yet completed. The name of the academy was "The Baptist Centennial Academy of Malvern." Owing to the death of the originator of the project, there being no one interested who had a full knowledge of the pre-arranged plans, the project is in abeyance and the institution is temporarily converted into a private one conducted by M. Lewis.

Thus has been traced the history of Malvern, which, though brief, is not without interest and value. There may be none of that tragic interest which centers in cities that have witnessed the fall of dynasties and the institution of republics, or which have themselves helped to shape the destinies of a world—but is a phenomenal one in that it marks the peculiar and distinctive features of western progress. Its rise is not of that character which bears on its surface none of the marks of permanency, but has taken place in obedience to those laws which insure permanency, and are of themselves a sufficient guarantee of future growth and prosperity. When business interests and a fealty to town prosperity once become factors in the popular opinion, then there is the promise and potency of substantial development. Such has characterized the brief history of Malvern. Where twelve years ago were unbroken prairie and the stillness that broad acres only may know, stands a town of seven hundred people, busied each with the cares of an active life, and moving amidst the hum of numerous industries. In no land except the great west could such a wonder be.

EMERSON.

This town is situated in the midst of a rich and well settled farming district, on the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R. and near the line of Montgomery county. As might therefore be expected, its business opportunities and advantages are great, and of considerable importance. The town is hardly more than a decade old, but it has already evidenced the

wisdom of its founder in the selection of its site, and the liberal inducements offered to promote its growth in population.

Concerning the history of this place it has been possible to glean nothing save a few facts relative to its earliest settlement, and for these acknowledgments are due to Judge Tubbs. The first child born in the limits of Emerson was a male, John, son of David J. and Martha A. Rowhouser. This event occurred October 29, 1870. On December 10, of the same year, was born Alice, daughter of D. M. and Anna Tomblin, the first female child born in the city. The first marriage occurred May 17, 1873, and was that of G. F. Waterman and Eliza Stewart. The Rev. Eber Loomer performed the ceremony. Along with these events of a happier nature came also the summons of death. Carrie B. Sheldon was the first to fall; she dying August 25, 1870. The first physician was L. Carr, from Ames, Iowa, who subsequently moved to Pendleton county, Kentucky, where he is now practicing. The first clergyman was Eber Loomer, of the Baptist denomination, who conducted religious services in the depot of the C., B. & Q. R. R., in August, 1870. In the same year was opened the first school, one on the subscription plan, conducted by William Rice. His pupils numbered seventeen, and his compensation was some twenty-five dollars per month. He subsequently removed to Yankton, Dacotah. In 1873 the number of pupils had so increased that the town erected a school building at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars, to supply the need for suitable accommodations. These are all the facts relative to earlier history that can be gleaned.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Of this class of organizations there is but one in Emerson, Humanity Lodge, No. 378, A. F. and A. M. It was organized under dispensation July 13, 1876, and chartered June 8, 1877. The charter members were L. W. Tubbs, W. M.; J. H. Cain, S. W.; D. W. Graff, J. W.; Matthew Burvis, Treasurer; H. M. Good, Secretary; J. B. Welpton, S. D.; W. A. Glover, J. D.; D. J. Rowhouser, Tyler; William Applegate, Orin Squires, J. M. B. Fort, George Shaw and D. L. McMurty. The membership is now thirty-seven. The lodge is in a flourishing condition and is one of great promise.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This is the oldest society of its kind in the town, having been organized by the Fourth Quarterly Conference, in September, 1871. The original members were John Little and wife, A. L. Sheldon and wife, William Applegate and wife, Philip Fancher and wife, W. S. Douglas and Maggie J. Barr. A brick structure was built by the society and dedicated June 20, 1880, by the Rev. Bishop E.

G. Andrews. The building cost four thousand dollars and is a neat and tasty structure. The pastors have been F. Plumb, E. W. Sage, L. W. Archer, W. F. Mark, W. J. Beck and Charles Leach. The membership is ninety-five.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. This organization dates back to March 19, 1873. The following persons then became the original members of the church: Edward Bradley, L. C. McClintock and wife, G. D. Fritch and wife, W. J. Wright and wife, William M. Treat and wife, and D. L. Tubbs and wife. A frame church was built in 1877, and on October 7, of the same year was dedicated by S. C. Sale. The pastors have been W. P. Patterson, E. J. Lockwood and J. H. Pratt. There is in connection with the society a prosperous Sabbath school, missionary society and ladies' aid society. The organization is clear from debt and owns its neat church valued at thirty-five hundred dollars.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Emerson was organized June 20, 1876, with R. A. Wells and wife, Mrs. Clara Sheffer, J. H. Cain, Mrs. Maggie McKowan, H. F. Tomblin and wife, Mrs. George Taylor, and David Groff and wife as original members. Three years later, in 1877, a frame church was built at a cost of thirty-three hundred dollars, and was dedicated by the Rev. C. H. Cleland, of Council Bluffs. The pastor is Rev. J. R. Brown, who ministers to a membership of seventy-six persons. The church is reported financially and spiritually prosperous.

No information has been attainable with reference to the village schools. They are reported, however, to be efficient and equal to all demands for sometime to come.

The business of Emerson is good, its business men reliable and active, and its material wealth annually increasing. Nearly every branch of industry and trade is represented, and the town enjoys the patronage of the surrounding country.

SILVER CITY.

This active infant city is situated in the western part of Ingraham township, near Silver Creek, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway. It is ten miles from Glenwood, the county seat. It commands a rich and established farm trade. The railroad communications are excellent, giving it speedy access to one of the greatest markets in the west. The first store was built by A. W. Crosby; the second, a drug store, by W. G. Moore, and the third, a general merchandise store, by S. M. Wiatt, all completed in the summer of 1879, and before the town was laid out. The railroad company on whose line the place is situated, laid the town out in the fall of 1879. The plat embraces some seventy acres.

A pleasant and commodious school-house was built at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. The building stands in a very pleasant

location, and will seat some two hundred pupils. The usual kinds of business are here found, all in the hands of men who are not only energetic but enthusiastic in their labors for their chosen home. The town is feeling their influence, and the result is proving how well they have labored.

The Silver City elevator is owned by Edwin Moore. It is an entirely new structure, completed in December, 1880, at a cost of nearly five thousand dollars. It possesses all the appliances of a well regulated modern elevator, and has a storage capacity of some twenty-five thousand bushels. The company or firm of which Mr. Moore is a member operates a number of elevators in different towns in southwestern Iowa, and the extent of their business may be readily inferred therefrom.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

SILVER CITY FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, was organized February 10, 1876, by Revs. E. E. Cady and J. W. Roe. The original members were G. W. Sidener, Harriet Sidener, S. D. Sidener, Esther Sidener, R. N. Smawley, C. D. Hawley, Harriet A. Hawley, M. A. Dupree, Silas Morse, Betsy Morse, Rufus Bevier, A. B. Bevier, Julia A. Skanks, M. A. Chambers, Phoebe Simpson, Mr. J. R. Allison, I. J. Moffitt and Rilda Wolverton. In 1880 a frame church was built at a total cost of one thousand six hundred dollars. November 7, 1880, it was dedicated by Rev. A. Rhodes, of Malvern. The pastors have been L. W. Atkins and T. M. Coffey. The church is a strong one, and does much good in advancing the social and moral interests of the community.

THE SILVER CITY LODGE No. 403, I. O. O. F. was instituted March 25, 1880. It being so young can have no history. The first officers were W. B. Oaks, Secretary; A. W. Crosby, V. G.; R. B. Parrish, P. G.; E. L. Landon, N. G.; C. P. Bateman, Treasurer, and G. G. Lambert, Warden. The lodge now numbers twenty-seven.

HASTINGS.

This village is situated at the crossing of the C., B. & Q., its Avoca extension northward, and Sidney branch southward. The proprietors are the railroad company and E. J. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts. It was platted by A. B. Smith, of Plattsmouth, in the summer of 1870, but was not put into the market until 1872. The site of the town as platted contains some four hundred and forty acres. The building was one used as a section house, erected for its own purposes by the railroad company. The first business house was put up by C. W. Brandon, and is now occupied as a drug store, by James Gray. The first residence was put up by James Mullooney, on the north side of the track. George Edson soon after came and erected the first blacksmith shop. These are all the facts

that can be gathered respecting the early history of this new and flourishing town.

Civic societies are represented by Hastings Lodge, No. 397, I. O. O. F., which was instituted on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1879, I. Obefelder, D. D. G. M., of Council Bluffs, officiating. The charter members were Lewis Robbins, H. C. Robbins, H. C. Ayres, H. A. Russell C. H. Painter. The first officers were H. A. Russell, N. G.; Lewis Robbins, V. G.; A. C. Ayres, R. S.; H. C. Robbins, Treasurer. The officers for this year, (1881) are A. C. Ayres, N. G.; H. B. Gray, V. G.; F. B. Hawes, R. S.; Geo. W. Rose, P. S.; and James F. Martin, Treasurer. The lodge is in good working order, begins the year entirely out of debt, has thirty members, and has had no case of death or serious sickness or accident since its organization. Mr. H. C. Ayres the N. G., is also D. D. G. M. of this, the 10th, district.

CHURCHES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized February 1, 1878, and is the first church established in the town. The original members were W. F. Bosbyshell, E. P. Bosbyshell, S. S. Hawker and wife, A. F. Johnson and wife, L. K. Mason and wife, J. O. Munson, G. E. Perrin, Rebecca Jordan, J. W. Shallcrop, C. I. Sper and Bella White. During the years 1878 and 1879 the society was busily engaged in erecting its church, a frame building, costing some eighteen hundred dollars. May 1, of the year last named, it was dedicated by the Rev. A. Rogers, of Glenwood. The pastors have been E. Kimball and George Dungan. The membership is now twenty-eight.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized January 7, 1879. The first membership was composed of H. R. Anderson and wife, J. A. Parrish and wife, J. H. Madden and wife, Mary Spire and Julia Genung. The society owns no building but is now making an effort, which promises to be successful, to build a brick church edifice. There have been three pastors since its organization, the Revs. J. M. Conrad, W. J. Beck and Charles Leach. The membership now numbers twenty-five. It is growing in numbers, growing in favor with the people, and, it is to be hoped, in favor with God. Its members are growing in grace and spirituality, and by their daily walk are trying to merit recognition for their Christian character.

No information has been accessible relating to either educational or business interests, both of which, it is fair to presume, are on an equality with other villages of its size in the county.

EAST PLATTSMOUTH.

An old and small village, founded in the early days of the county's history. The Mormons made a stop here during their long pilgrimage to the far west, but soon passed on to their haven. It was called by them Bethlehem, and has elsewhere been mentioned in connection with early history. Subsequently W. Sharp located at this point, surveyed the land and forming the site of a village named it Sharpsburg. The name is now East Plattsmouth, as used in the post-office directory.

HENDERSON.

This village is located in Anderson township, on a portion of section 10. It was platted by Joel Woods in April, 1880. It enjoys good railroad facilities, being on the Avoca and Hastings branch of the C. B. & Q. R. R. It is in the very heart of the best grain producing portion of Mills county. Business interests are growing daily in importance and value. No one can say what may be the future of this place.

PACIFIC JUNCTION.

This village is located at the junction of the C. B. & Q., and C. B.; K. C.; & St. J. railroad. The site of the place was originally owned by D. N. Smith. It was surveyed and platted in the year 1871. Some few buildings had been erected previous to this year, but not on the site of the surveyed town. From that date on it has developed a wonderful business activity and growth. In 1871 the post-office was established, and Frank Nye was appointed postmaster. The buildings in this embryo town are all frame structures, with the exception of the buildings of the railroad companies at this place, whose houses are, some of them, of brick. The school building at this place serves for its original purposes, for a lecture-hall and for a church. No distinctive church organization exists in the village. A union Sunday school of great promise is conducted during the major portion of the year. A weekly newspaper is published here, for an account of which the reader is referred to the history of the press.

PACIFIC CITY.

This is one of the oldest settlements in the county, its founding dating back to the year 1857. It was founded by a corporation consisting of L. Nuckolls & Bro., S. H. Moore, J. W. Coolidge, Messrs. McComb, Armstrong, Renick, and others. The style of the association was the Pacific City Town Company. The land now forming the site of the village was formerly owned by James Mayfield. In 1858 a newspaper, Republican in politics, was founded, and this devoted its energies to the upbuilding of the place. The owners and joint editors were Messrs. Cale and Mc-

Combs. The paper was called *The Pacific Herald*. It was, shortly after its establishment, transferred to a Mr. Thompson, who conducted it until the decline of the place was such that the enterprise could no longer be followed successfully. The site of this village is an extensive one, the original plat being one and one quarter miles in length and a half mile in breadth. It comprises some four hundred and eighty acres. The years 1857, 1858, and 1859 were prosperous ones, and the place grew rapidly in numbers and in favor. Many substantial buildings, public and private, were erected, stores were numerous, and nearly every branch of human industry was represented. The post-office was established in 1857, with H. J. Graham as postmaster. Churches and Sabbath schools formerly existed and flourished, but are now reduced to a single representative. Of public institutions there is a single one, the public school, necessary to any condition of life and to any place. The school building is of brick, and its capacity is equal to all demands likely to be made upon it.

THE PACIFIC BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1876. The original membership was composed of Aaron Hamilton and wife, William Oneal and wife, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Blackley and Mr. McKnight and wife. The Rev. Mr. McKnight is the pastor, who ministers to a membership of eighteen. The clerk is William Oneal, to whom indebtedness is acknowledged for information relative to this society.

There are numerous other small villages in the county, among them Mineola, Clarke and White Cloud. Only one thing must be guarded against, and that is the multiplication of rival villages. The county is one of the smallest in the state, and so great a number of "business centers" and "to be metropolitan cities," certainly cannot survive. The communities surrounding these places are all composed of substantial farmers, but far more than this is needed to insure their prosperity. The towns themselves can ill afford this rivalry.

Biographical Sketches.

“Human greatness is neither a mystery nor an accident. There is a class of minds, envious or ignorant, which insists that the greatness of men is without reference to any well settled orders of merit; that it is often the fruit of chance; that it is subject to no well defined rule or analysis, and that fame is a lawless and irregular thing. We dissent from this view and disclaim any share in its self-complacency. We believe that human greatness, as interpreted by intelligent fame among mankind, is regulated by well-known laws, is subject to a clear analysis, and is capable of a precise definition, especially in modern civilized society, with its multitude of concerns, its intricate organization, and its constant and characteristic multiplication of restraints and difficulties upon the self assertion of the individual, it is impossible for a man to obtain anything like permanent fame without the possession of some substantial and well-defined merit or some extraordinary quality. To be sure, in the experience of every people there are hasty judgments of the mob, fits of fickle admiration, short triumphs of charlatanism, ephemera of the newspaper. But equally certain it is that no man succeeds to real and lasting fame, and obtains a permanent place in the regard of his fellows, unless he has some visible mark upon him, some true excellence, and only after a severe test and a precise measure have been applied to those qualities in which he asserts an extraordinary character. Thus character may be one of great virtues or of brilliant vices. We do not discuss the moral question here; we only insist that the man designated for historical reputation and the fee of fame must have something that really distinguishes him from his fellows. Affectation and pretension can never accomplish a permanent name. There is no such thing as being great by accident, and enjoying fame without good reason therefor. Weak men may sometimes make undue noise, and occupy for a little while eminences to which they do not belong; but the sober judgment of mankind soon passes upon the pretender, and reduces him to his proper position. It is the certain and inevitable law of history. Mind, like water, will find its level. We may appear to live in a great confusion of names, amid disordered currents

of popular fame, in storms of unjust and turbulent opinion; but, after all, we may be sure that there is an ultimate order, that the reputation of men will be finally assigned them by exact rules, and that they only will enter the temple of history, who have real titles, by extraordinary virtues, or by extraordinary vices, to its places.”

Thus writes one whose reputation as a biographer cannot be excelled. His reflections lead to many suggestive thoughts, sure to arise in the minds of all who follow his remarks. All men cannot be great; each has his own sphere, and the success of his life is to be measured by the manner in which he fills it. But men may be both true and good, may be morally great, for in true living there are no degrees, there is no respect of persons. The word sketch, as here used, implies an outline or delineation of anything, giving broad touches by which only an imperfect idea, at the best, can be conveyed. It is not designed to include all the several and separate acts of a man's life, important or otherwise, for that would necessarily be both comprehensive and minute; nor is any single sketch purely biographical, which would imply a review of the life and character of each person. The design is to give the merest outline, with particular reference, however, to the public life of the persons named. To go into each man's private life, or into his home life, would be both unwarranted and valueless. Few care to know these facts, and many of them, perhaps, had best be forgotten. As a rule one's neighbors know full enough about him, and to afford them correct data for information may deprive them of the topic of quondam conversations.

Here will be found few, if any, who are not entitled to a place in public confidence. The names are, in great part, those of men who have been closely and for a long time identified with the interests of the county and their respective townships. If in their lives no mention appears of the hardships they endured in the early days of the county's history it is because these are the common experiences of pioneer life, were not exceptional in their character, and have been already referred to in other pages of this volume. A repetition here of individual experiences would be absolutely devoid of both interest and aim. To the residents of the county the names of none of its earliest settlers are without interest. So far as they could be gathered they illustrate quite fully the character of the early settlers; if the names of any such do not appear in these pages it is because facts were not accessible, or that an inauspicious destiny had arrested their career. Their place was already marked. To have obtained sketches of their lives, at first-hand, would have been next to the consciousness of duty fulfilled the highest of gratifications. Their lives would obtain, and justify all sympathy, and even their names recall heroic examples of which the men of to-day, with better fortunes, though with less daring,

are neither the companions, the rivals nor the masters. In the great majority of instances the battles in which many persons named have been engaged are suppressed, not because they are valueless, but because the engagements of the several Iowa regiments may be found in another portion of the volume. This has not been generally the case with regiments outside of the state, except in an occasional instance when some one; ambitious to share the glory of war, represented himself in remarkable battles in different and widely removed states, but occurring at the same date? Each one of this class selects for himself the place of glory, and makes of his own person the pivot on which the fortunes of battle revolved. It has, in a word, been a paramount object that men should be sketched as they are, rather than as they think they are, or wish, perhaps, to be.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

ASHTON, THOMAS W., farmer and stockman, P. O. Glenwood; is a native of Monmouth, New Jersey, where he was born in August, 1824. He resided in the place of his nativity until twenty-one years of age, receiving his education in the common school. In December of 1852, he went to California, and resided in that state some two years, when he returned to his native state. In March of 1867, he came to this county. In September of 1852, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Newton, of Middlesex county, New Jersey, born in November, 1832. They are the parents of eight children, seven now living: Isaac, Emma A., Annie S., Charles H., Ella G., Franklin B., and R. Lee. His farm contains 160 acres, all the result of patient labor and industry, gained since coming to this county.

BARKER, L. C., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Tioga county, New York, in the year 1822. In 1824 he became a resident of Monroe county, his father having moved thither, and subsequently to Genesee county, same state. Shortly after this he went to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, and thence to Illinois, where for two years he was engaged in teaching school. He came to this county from Wisconsin in 1856. Since coming he has accumulated over one thousand acres of land, all improved, and with several excellent orchards. In the fall of 1868 he was married to Mrs. Eliza Sharp, of Logan county, Illinois, who was originally from Shelby county, Kentucky. Mr. Barker and lady are members of the M. E. Church at Hillsdale. The parents of Mrs. Barker were among the early settlers of Kentucky.

BROOKS, G. W., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Glenwood; was born

in eastern Virginia. At an early age he moved with his parents to Harrison county, Ohio, where his youth was passed. In 1854 he removed to La Salle, Illinois, where he remained two years, and then became a resident of this county, locating in Glenwood and engaging in blacksmithing. For twenty years he continued in this occupation, and then removed to his present home. In December, 1860, he was married to Miss Sarah F. Kimberling, a native of Mason county, Virginia. Mrs. Brooks came to Glenwood from Missouri, in the early days when Coonville was its name. The farm of Mr. Brooks is composed of one hundred and twenty acres of some of the best land in the township.

CLARKSON A. B., P. O. Hillsdale; born in Franklin county, Indiana, in July, 1835. When seven years of age he moved with his parents to Henry county, Iowa, where he received his education in the common schools. In the spring of 1859 he went to Mahaska county, Iowa; remained there about eight years, and returned to Henry county. He came to Mills county in the fall of 1876. Was married in November, 1856, to Miss Barbara Hains, of Henry county, Iowa. They are the parents of eight children: Mary E., Aaron F., John C., George L., Rosa J., Cora E., and Eva S. He is a kind father and a respected member of society.

COATS, W. M., graindealer, P. O. Hillsdale; born in 1851, in La Salle county, Illinois. When one year old he went with his parents to California, remaining there about ten years, when he returned to Illinois, locating in Jackson county. He resided in that county until he was twenty years of age. He received his education in the schools of St. Louis, and the State Normal school at Bloomington, Illinois. He came to this county in 1872. He was for three years in the employ of J. F. Evans & Co., graindealers of Council Bluffs. In the fall of 1875 he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Hon. James Mickelwait, in the grain business. They have built an elevator at Hillsdale, at a cost of \$5,000, which has a capacity of 15,000 bushels. He was married in December, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Mickelwait. They have one child, Alma.

DAVIS, STERLING, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Malvern; Mr. Davis was born in Livingston county, New York, in 1822. In 1831 his parents moved to Ohio, where he lived twelve years, receiving, in the meantime, a common school education. In the spring of 1847 he came to this county, and is one of its earliest settlers. Four years previous to his coming to this county he had married Miss Maria Shoemaker, of Quincy, Illinois. They are the parents of seven children: Warren W., Amelia, William, Sarah, Catharine, Lillie P. and Wallace. The farm of Mr. Davis contains one hundred and sixty acres. A further account of

those days and scenes which Mr. Davis found on coming here is elsewhere given.

HORNBY, GEORGE H., farmer, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1838. In 1844 he removed to Providence, Rhode Island. In 1863 he enlisted in the United States navy for the term of three years. Returning to his home at the expiration of his term of service he engaged in the manufacturing business, being thus occupied two years. He then disposed of this interest and moved to Pawtucket, and engaged in the upholstering and manufacturing business. In March of 1879 he came to this county. He was married in March, 1866, to Miss A. F. Crockett, born in February, 1838. They have six children: Edward T., Florence T., Mary S., George H., William S. and Viola. He is a new man to the county, but comes recommended by those best of traits, integrity, industry and honor.

JONES, G. F., farmer, P. O. Glenwood; among the later comers to this county, who have by integrity and fair dealing become entitled to recognition as among the county's most honorable men, none are more worthy of mention than Mr. Jones. He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in the year 1837, in the month of August. Ten years later he moved with his father's family to Morgan county, Ohio, where were received, in the common school, all the educational qualifications he possesses. In 1857 he went to Athens county, in the same state, and at the end of five years became a resident of Hardin county, Ohio. He served two enlistments in the late war, and was in the battles of Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, Fredericksburg, Harper's Ferry, and the seven days fight before Richmond, and was here disabled by receiving the weight of a horse which fell upon him at James River. In the spring of 1875 he came to this county. He was, for two years, the superintendent of the county poor farm, and proved to be an excellent manager. He was married to Miss Melissa Kinney, of Nelsonville, Ohio, born in March, 1849, in the month of July, 1870.

JONES, NORVEL, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Malvern; born in August, 1845, in Mercer county, Illinois, and remained in that county until the fall of 1863. He was educated in the common schools and at Knox College. In May, 1864, he enlisted in company C, 137th Illinois infantry, for one hundred days, and participated at the battle of Memphis. He was mustered out in October, 1864, and returned again to his studies. In the spring of 1867 he went to Henry county, Illinois, and remained there eight years, engaged in raising live stock. He came to this county in 1875, and has resided here since that time. Was married in March, 1870, to Miss Ella Mason, of Galesburg, Illinois, by whom he is the father of three children: Orel, Orpha and Vena, the two last named being

deceased. He is located on a good farm of 160 acres, well improved. He deals extensively in cattle, sheep and hogs.

KELLEY, REV. ISAAC, P. O. Hillsdale; born November 11, 1819, in Ross county, Ohio, where he grew to maturity, working on his father's farm and attending the pioneer schools. When nineteen years old he commenced to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and worked at that trade ten years. In 1843 he moved to Highland county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming two years, returning again to his native county. After spending two years at his old home he went to Jacksonville, and in 1848 engaged in mercantile pursuits at Locust Grove. He came to Mills county in the autumn of 1853. He united with the M. E. Church when a young man, and began his career as a minister of the gospel in this county. The Glenwood circuit was his first field of labor, where he served two years and was then appointed by the conference to minister to the spiritual wants of the citizens of the Bedford circuit. He was afterward appointed to the Oregon, Missouri, circuit. He returned to this county in 1861, and has since remained here preaching in the Tabor circuit, and adjoining places. Rev. Kelley was married October 26, 1842, to Miss Ruth Smith, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, June 16, 1822. Twelve children have blessed this union, ten of whom are living at the present time: L. E., D. E., L. A., J. Q., J. J., W. M., E. E., W. S., E. M. and Pearl. He owns a pleasant residence situated on the suburbs of Hillsdale, and a well improved farm of four hundred and forty acres. He also owns an extensive mercantile house, conducted by his son Isaac.

LEWIS, A., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Malvern; was born in Knox county, Ohio, in the year 1821, where his youth was passed and his education received. In 1855 Mr. Lewis came to this county and located near the place of his present residence. For some five years he engaged in farming but then erected a saw and grist mill on Silver Creek. After conducting this successfully for a time he returned to his former avocation. In 1857 he married Miss Mary J. Wilkerson, born in December 1833, by whom he has one child, Electa, and one by adoption, Robert D. His farm comprises two hundred and fifty-nine acres, improved, with good buildings and a fine orchard.

LEWIS, I. B., merchant, P. O. Hillsdale; born in February, 1846, in Andrew county, Missouri, where he resided about five years. He then came to Iowa, locating in Mills county, and has resided here continuously. He received his education in the excellent common schools of this county. He was married in March, 1872, to Damascus Kelley of this county. They are the parents of four children: Fay Ivy, Ruth Ella and Clifford. Mr. Lewis is now engaged in the grocery and provision trade, and also carries an extensive stock of notions. He is a successful business man, much admired by all who know him.

LONG, ABIGAIL, P. O. Malvern; born May 19, 1818, in Oneida county, New York. When six years of age she moved with her parents to Fulton county, New York. She was married November 18, 1837, to Adam Long, of Fulton county, New York. He was born in 1805, and died in 1877, leaving four children: Lewis R., Henry W., James R., and Salina E. Mrs. Long and her son Lewis, are located on a good farm of eighty acres with pleasant surroundings. Mr. L. R. Long is a consistent member of the Baptist church of Malvern. He was born in 1839, at Gloversville, New York, where he resided about thirty years. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and worked one year in the office of John Adams, paymaster of the Harlem railway. He came to this county in 1864, and has since been engaged in farming and carpentering.

MILLER, J. M., farmer, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, June 16, 1840. In 1853 he came to this county as one of its early settlers. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa, company B, and was in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Saline River, Spanish Fort, and the taking of Mobile. He was married to Miss Harriet E. Graves, a native of Knox county, Tennessee, born November 22, 1838. She came to this county in 1852. They are the parents of six children, two living: Marietta and Ada Pearl. The farm of Mr. Miller contains 160 acres. What has been said of other old residents of the county is equally true of him, and need not be here repeated.

McCAMMON, CHARLES C., stockman and farmer, P. O. Glenwood; is a native of Morgan county, Illinois. He was born in 1832, and in 1836 came to Iowa to Van Buren county, receiving a common school education. In 1852 he started overland for California, and remained in that state sixteen years, engaged in mining, freighting, and staging. He was married in 1871 to Miss Ella Scott, a native of Putnam county, Indiana, born in 1850. They have one child, James C., born in March, 1872. The farm of Mr. McCammon is a fine one of two hundred and forty acres, like most other farms in the county, well improved.

MICKELWAIT, JOSEPH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hillsdale; was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1833. In 1840 he came to Henry county, Iowa, residing there until 1863, when his residence in Mills county began. In November, 1858, he was married to Miss Nancy Barr, of Henry county, this state. She was born in October, 1836, in the state of Ohio. They are the parents of five children: George H., Lucy., John, Mary A., and Joseph. The farm of this gentleman contains two hundred and sixty acres.

McCORMICK, P., farmer, P. O. Malvern; was born in Ireland in the year 1837. In 1847 he came to the United States and located in St. Lawrence county, New York, where he resided eleven years. In 1858 he went to California, engaged in mining for some four years; then to Idaho,

remaining another period of four years, at the expiration of which he returned to New York. He shortly afterward came to this county, attended Tabor College two terms, and then located on the farm he now owns, containing two hundred and thirty acres. In February, of 1870, he was married to Miss T. Weldon, formerly of Monroe count, New York.

MICKELWAIT, HON. JAMES, farmer, P. O. Hillsdale; born March 27, 1827, in Yorkshire, England. He emigrated to this county with his parents when four years of age. He first located in Morgan county, Illinois, where he remained about eleven years. He next moved to Henry county, Iowa, resided there five years, and returned to Morgan county, Illinois. In February, 1849, he started for the gold fields of California, and arrived in the state August 25, of the same year. He remained in the mines about fourteen months, and then returned to Henry county, Iowa. He arrived in Mills county about April 15, 1851, and has continuously resided here since that time. In 1874 he engaged in the grain business at Hillsdale, in company with his son-in-law, Mr. W. M. Coats. They have erected a good elevator at that point, and handle a large amount of all kinds of cereals. Mr. M. was Mills county's representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly. He was elected on the anti-monopoly ticket, and served with credit to himself and constituency. During his long residence in the county he has won the esteem and admiration of the people by his earnest efforts in all matters having the advancement of the interests of the county. He was married March 7, 1852, to Sarah A. Baylis, of Champaign county, Ohio. Five children are the fruits of this union, of whom three are living: Lizzie, Wilbur W. and James M. He resides on a fine farm of 192 acres, beautifully situated and well improved.

PITZER, S. C., farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Hillsdale, is a native of Macoupin county, Illinois, born in 1841. In 1845 he came to Iowa with his parents and settled in Madison county. In the fall of 1852, they came to this county, one year after its organization. He has resided on the farm he now occupies thirteen years. Being thus an old resident of the county he has noted its prosperity and growth in numbers, and enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that he has personally contributed to the same. He was married December 3, 1867, to Miss Alice Kelly, of Adams county, Ohio, who was born in December, 1848. This union brought them four children: Grant, Clara D., Charley Lee and Russell K. Mr. P. and lady are zealous and consistent christians. whose membership is in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. P. came to Mills county with her father in 1854.

PITZER, E. W., farmer and apiarist, P. O. Glenwood ; is a native of Macoupin county, Illinois, where he was born March 28, 1838. He

there resided nine years, when his parents came to Iowa and located in Madison county. In the fall of 1853 he came to Mills, where he has resided the major portion of the time since. In 1859, however, he went to Colorado, to remain only some six months, but again visited that then territory, to remain a year and a half. He was a member of the 29th Iowa Infantry, Company B, and was in all the engagements where his regiment served. In August, 1870, he was married to Miss Sarah L. Wright, of Glenwood, Iowa, born in Putnam county, Indiana, in 1833. They have six children: Walter W., Eva J., Nellie G., Archie H., Phebe and Lalie. Owns a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres. His apiary is known as "Pleasant Hill Apiary."

PRATT, S. A., farmer and stock-raiser, who was born in Cumberland county, Maine, in February, 1834, is a most exemplary citizen and an example of what merit and strict integrity will accomplish for men. The first seventeen years of his life were passed in the state of his nativity, when he became a resident of Lawrence, Massachusetts. He then learned the trade of a bricklayer and plasterer. In 1855 he went to Kewanee, Illinois, and in 1866 came to this county. In 1861 he enlisted in the 57th Ills. Infantry, and was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and others. For a year and a half he was a member of the Signal corps, under Captain Howard. He was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky. In December of 1867, he was married to Miss Nancy McCoy, of this county. His farm contains one hundred and sixty acres.

PATRICK, G. W., farmer, P. O. Malvern, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in April, 1833, where he resided until 1855, when he came to Mills county. In the following year he was married to Miss Roxana Lewis; born in October, 1832, in Delaware county, Ohio. He has held various township offices, among them justice of the peace and township trustee. His farm numbers one hundred and twenty acres. Adjoining it he owns a grist mill, and these two industries keep him an active, energetic man.

ROWE, PHILIP, P. O. Glenwood, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Bergen, New Jersey, where he was born in the year 1815. When quite young he went with his parents to the city of New York, and subsequently to Ontario county, in New York. In 1827 he went to Monroe county, in 1836 to Michigan, and in 1842 to northeastern Indiana. In the fall of 1862 he came to Mills and purchased the farm he now occupies. He was married in February of 1848, to Eliza Noyes, of Ontario county, New York. She was born in April, 1823. They are the parents of two children, Harvey C., born in March, 1862, and Alice A., born in November, 1864.

RANNE, HENRY, stock-dealer, P. O. Malvern; was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in March, 1819. At an early age he was taken to

Pennsylvania, remaining five years, and thence to Stark county, Ohio. In 1837 he went to Pike county in the last named state, and in October, 1844, came to Muscatine, Iowa. In 1855 he became a resident of Harrison county, Missouri, and in 1864 of this county, where he purchased his present farm. He moved to it in 1869. The farm contains 618 acres, and is a model one in arrangement and care. In May, 1842, he married Miss Margaret Brown, of Piketon, Ohio; born in 1818. They have ten children, six living: William, Catharine, Ella, Jasper, Henry and Alice. He has been identified with the interests of the county ever since coming here.

REASONER, W. B., farmer, P. O. Glenwood; born February 9, 1834, in Muskingum county, Ohio. He received the principal portion of his education in the city schools of Adamsville, Ohio. He came to Mills county in the spring of 1862. He now lives on a farm of 220 acres, about two miles east of Glenwood. He also owns a well improved farm of 240 acres in Shelby county, Iowa. He was married in February, 1857, to Miss Mary Vernon, of Muskingum county, Ohio. By this happy union they are the parents of nine children: Mary Alice, Charles M., James H., Laura Ellen, Newton C., George T., Gracie Elizabeth and Freddy E. Mr. and Mrs. Reasoner are zealous members of the M. E. church of Glenwood. He is in every way a self-made man; coming to Mills county with nothing but a team of horses, he has, by industry and economy, succeeded in amassing a neat little fortune.

STRANATHAN, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Malvern; born September 15, 1834, in Morgan county, Ohio. In 1836 he went to Coles county, Illinois, to remain ten years, at the end of which time he moved to Clarke county, same state, where he lived some years. In the fall of 1859 he became a resident of this county. In the spring of the following year, 1860, he went to the mountains, engaging in mining for two years, when he returned home. August 13, 1863, he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa battery, and was discharged July 14, 1865, at Davenport. In August of 1865 he was married to Miss S. C. Byers, by whom he has three children: C. C., R. E. and Leonora B. His farm contains 160 acres of choice. He is an honored citizen and intelligent, unassuming gentleman.

SMAWLEY, FRANKLIN, superintendent Mills county poor farm, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Pennsylvania, August 30, 1830, where he resided many years. He came to this county in 1869 and here he has since resided. In October, 1854, he was married to Miss Rachel N. Siderner, a native of Decatur county, Indiana. They are the parents of three children: Harriet, Carrie and Mary. Mr. Smawley is making the county poor farm, not only self-sustaining, but a pleasant home for the unfortu-

nates within its borders. His conduct of the institution appears to be eminently satisfactory.

SAWYERS, N., farmer, P. O. Hillsdale; born May 19, 1823, in Knox county, Tennessee, where he was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1864 he came to Mills county, and has resided here continuously since that time. He was married May 19, 1855, to Miss Nerva J. Skaggs, a native of Knox county, Tennessee. This union has brought them eight children: Tuman, Laura, Alonzo, Eli, John, Stella, William and James. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyers are consistent members of the M. E. Church, of Hillsdale. His farm of 140 acres is well adapted to stock-raising and contains many modern improvements.

VAN ORSDEL, SAMUEL, farmer, P. O. Hillsdale; is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in the year 1825. He was there reared to manhood as a farmer, receiving only a common school education. In 1854 he came to Mills county and has since resided here. In 1847 he was married to Miss Rebecca J. King, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six living children: Mary E., wife of H. L. Donner, Jacob K., Agnes J., wife to H. L. Brooks, Elizabeth A., wife to Nathan Miller, William A. and Alice M. Mr. Van Orsdel is one of the early settlers in this county, and was the first to settle in his neighborhood between Council Bluffs and Silver Creek. His farm, a most excellent one, comprises two hundred twenty-six acres. Mr. V. has held numerous offices of trust, and is now clerk of the township.

VERNON, ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Hillsdale; born November 25, 1831, in Muskingum county, Ohio, where he lived twenty-three years, working at farm labor and attending the common schools. In 1854 he came to Iowa, located in Henry county, and remained there eleven years. In 1865, he came to Mills county, where he has since resided. He was married November 25, 1859, to Dorothy Bowers, a native of Ohio. By this union they are the parents of four children: Elizabeth R., Mary Alice, W. H. and Salina R., the two latter deceased. He owns a farm of eighty-one acres, a good dwelling house, commodious barn and productive orchard.

WRIGHT, HON. A. R., P. O., Glenwood. Prominent among the many men of enterprise in this county, none are more worthy of remembrance than Mr. Wright. He was born in Putnam county, Indiana, January 20, 1829. His early youth was passed at home in the pursuits usual to farm life. In 1848 he began the mercantile business, following this for some six years. He then came to Mills county and located a farm in Lyons township, continuing there until 1874. He then moved to Glenwood and engaged in the trust, loan and brokerage business, which he still follows. In November, 1880, he moved to his farm in Center township, containing 420 acres of land, and ornamented with a beautiful resi-

dence of brick. Mr. Wright was married December 24, 1849, to Miss Sarah H. Webster, of Manhattan, Indiana, born April 17, 1831. They have by this union six children, four of whom are now living: Frank, Charles, Caroline and Fannie. Mr. Wright has held many township and county officers, serving his constituency with faithfulness and great acceptability. In 1861 he was elected to the general assembly, and subsequently to the fourteenth general assembly, acquitting himself as a statesman and faithful legislator. He commands the respect and confidence of the entire county, and is esteemed for his great generosity and the integrity of his character.

WILKINSON, H. A., farmer, P. O. Malvern; was born in the month of September, 1846, in Cass county, Michigan. He there resided twenty-three years, attending the common school and the Edwardsburg academy, a portion of the earlier years. In 1869 he came to this county, and became a permanent resident. In May, 1873, he married Miss S. L. Edson, of this county, but formerly of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of two children: Leonard E. and Ray. Mr. W. is held in high esteem by his neighbors and friends. He is enterprising, thrifty and energetic, and well worthy the confidence he enjoys.

RAWLES TOWNSHIP.

BUTTLE, JOHN, farmer, section 11, P. O., Malvern; born December 6, 1828, in Yorkshire, England. From his youth he has been a farmer. He received his education by his own effort since arriving at manhood. He immigrated to America in 1854, and first located in Ohio; one year later he went to Winnebago county, Wisconsin. He arrived in Mills county, Iowa, in March, 1857, and located near Glenwood, and in 1873 he settled on the farm where he now resides. He enlisted in company B, 5th Iowa Cavalry, in September, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Lookout Mountain, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Nashville, Columbus and Macon City. Was discharged August 18, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, and was dismissed at Clinton, Iowa. While in the service he contracted a disease from which he has never fully recovered. Was married in October, 1865, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thos. and Mary Byers, of Morton county, Ohio. They have five children: Mary A., Nellie G., William T., Cornelia K. and John R. He owns a neat little farm of 40 acres, with an abundance of fruit and other improvements.

BRICKNELL, WILLIAM, farmer section 35, P. O. Tabor; born September 2, 1819, in South Devon, England, and passed his youthful

days at farm labor. He was afterward employed by the royal family as a servant, and acted for a time as footman, but was soon promoted to the position of butler, in which capacity he served five years, and was connected with other families of rank and nobility in the same manner. He emigrated to America in March, 1857, first locating in Lorraine county, Ohio, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Iowa. He was married in 1857, to Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Ann Savidge, of Lincolnshire, England. They have one child: William Watkins, who still lives at home. They are members of the Congregational church. He came to this country a poor man, but by industry and perseverance has secured a good farm of eighty acres, which is all improved.

BURGER, A. H., farmer and stock raiser, section 6, P. O. Glenwood; born in Cole county, Missouri, April 10, 1836. When quite young he moved with his parents to Cedar county, Missouri, and there remained until 1849, when he came to Mills county, Iowa, and located on section 7, in Rawles township. Here he grew to manhood and received his education in the private schools of the county. He was married March 12, 1857, to Miss Anna Wiles, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wiles; he is the father of four children: James I., Nancy C., Frances E. and Mary A. Mr. Burger is said to be the oldest settler (with the exception of his mother) in the township. He has held several township offices, and for the past three years has been justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Burger are members of the M. E. church. He own a fine farm of two hundred acres, with a good orchard and other improvements. This is said to be the first land cultivated in the township.

CUNNINGHAM, PATRICK, SR., farmer, section 12, P. O. Malvern; born in March, 1803, in the village of Nut Castle, county Roscommon, Ireland, where his youthful days were passed in attending the private schools and working on a farm. Was married in 1838, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Bridget Kane, of Nut Castle, Ireland. They are the parents of five children, living: Michael, Retta, Margaret, Kate and Maria, and Thomas, deceased. Soon after the great Irish famine they emigrated to America and located in Albany county, New York, about 1852, where they remained for two years, and then went to Rhode Island. In the following year he went to Rock county, Wisconsin. He came to Iowa in 1868, locating in Delaware county, and one year later came to the place where he now resides. Mrs. Cunningham died in 1878. He owns a farm of eighty acres, well improved, with a good orchard and an abundance of small fruits.

CUNNINGHAM, PATRICK, JR., farmer, section 12, P. O. Malvern born in county Roscommon, Ireland, March 17, 1851, and there grew to manhood, working on a farm. He immigrated to America in 1868. Soon after landing here he went to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he remained

three years, and then came to Mills county. He came to this county with nothing, but by industrious habits and hard work has succeeded in securing a good farm of eighty acres, on which are good buildings and a fine orchard. His parents, Martin and Catherine Cunningham, were natives of Ireland. They had a family of seven: Andrew, John, Ann and Maggie are deceased. The three younger ones: Patrick, Peter and James are living here. Their mother was the daughter of Patrick and Ann Martin, and was married to Mr. Cunningham about 1837. They came to America one year after the arrival of their son Patrick, and now live with him.

CUNNINGHAM, PETER, farmer, section 24, P. O. Malvern; born June 10, 1848, in county Roscommon, Ireland, where his youth was passed working on a farm and attending school. He immigrated to America when seventeen years of age, and worked in a foundry in New York City one year, and then went to Rock county, Wisconsin. Came to Mills county in 1871, and located on the farm where he now lives in 1875. Was married March 10, 1875, to Mary Dobney, a native of England. They have two children: Amy and Martin. He owns a farm of eighty acres, with excellent buildings and a fine orchard. He came to this country a poor man, but by industry and hard labor has succeeded in securing for himself a good home and all the comforts of life.

DOLBOW, JOHN B., farmer, section 2, P. O. Hillsdale; born April 18, 1840, in Brighton, Illinois, and there grew to maturity. Considering the educational facilities of his native place, he succeeded in securing a very passable education. Was married in October, 1862, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Warren and Sarah Phillips. She was born near Belfast, Maine. They are the parents of six children living: Amanda E., George W., Ida A., Erick Bennett, Clara A., Lydia L., and Sarah F. (deceased). Mr. Dolbow is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and is closely identified with the interests of that denomination. He owns a farm of eighty acres, with a good orchard and vineyard. His parents, Erick and Rachel Dolbow, are of German descent and natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They are very aged, and now live in Illinois.

DELAVAN, ALFRED, JR., farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, P. O. Malvern; born December 18, 1852, in Indiana. Moved with his parents when very young to Cass county, Missouri, and came to Mills county, Iowa, when eleven years of age. Here he grew to manhood, and spent his youth attending the public schools and working on his father's farm. He also took a course in Tabor College. Was married December 25, 1873, to Miss Nancy Estes, a native of this county. They are the parents of two children: Ada and Desda. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, well improved, and with superior facilities for stock-raising, in which en-

terprise he is extensively engaged. Mr. Delavan is a young and enterprising farmer, and his efforts have thus far been crowned with success.

DOBNEY, R., farmer and stock raiser, section 22, P. O. Tabor; born September 15, 1824, in Lincolnshire, England, where he grew to manhood. His youth was passed in working on a farm. He emigrated to America in 1855, and located in Ohio. Soon after he went to Adams county, Illinois. Came to this county in March, 1864, and has lived here ever since. Was married August 1, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Abram and Susan Bell. She was a native of Stanford, England. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Frank, Mary E., Sarah and George Wm. Mr. Dobney offered his services to his country during the rebellion, but was rejected on account of disability. He came to this county a very poor man, but by industry and patient toil, and by the help of his good wife has amassed considerable property. He owns a farm of 200 acres in Rawles township, with an excellent dwelling house and other substantial improvements. This farm is especially adapted to stock raising, in which he is largely engaged. He also owns twenty acres of timber in Lyons township, and a farm of 160 acres in Cass county, Nebraska.

DELAVAN, H. A., farmer and stock raiser, section 20, P. O. Tabor; born January 14, 1845, in Morgan county, Indiana, where he lived until twelve years of age. He then moved with his parents to Cass county, Missouri, where he remained until he reached his majority, and then, in 1863, located in Mills county, Iowa. Was married September 1, 1870, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Estes, and a native of this county. They have by this union two children: Richard C. and Edward C. They have been members of the Christian church for the past twelve years. Mr. Delavan received his education principally in private schools. His youth was passed working on a farm, which occupation he has since been engaged in continuously, with the exception of fifteen months, when he was employed as a school teacher. He has several times been elected to the offices of his township, which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He owns 240 acres of land, well improved, with good facilities for stock raising.

DELAVAN, REV. ALFRED M., farmer, section 18, P. O. Tabor; born near Jersey City, New Jersey, July 27, 1808, where he attended school until fifteen years of age. He then entered a store in New Jersey as a clerk, and remained there for four years; after which he served a two years' apprenticeship as a carpenter, which trade he followed until 1839. In this year he went to Ohio and afterward to Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1840 he bought a farm in Morgan county, Indiana, where he resided for nineteen years. While there he was elected to both branches of the State Legislature, serving one term in the lower house and two in the State

Senate. He was afterward appointed by Governor Wright, commissioner of swamp lands in Morgan county, and was otherwise identified with the interests of his county and state. In 1850 he went to Cass county, Missouri, and lived in different sections of that state until 1863, when he came to Mills county, where he has since resided. Was married July 9, 1834, to Miss Olive Shaw, a native of Dayton, Ohio. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living: Lydia, Edward C., Hiram A., Horatio N., Samantha E. and Alfred M., jr. Mr. and Mrs. Delavan have been members of the Christian Church since 1835. Mr. M. was ordained as a minister of that denomination at Indianapolis in 1839, and continued preaching until 1875, when his health failed. He owns a good farm of eighty acres.

GRAY, W. A., farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, P. O. Malvern; born June 16, 1847, in Knox county, Illinois, where his youth was passed in agricultural pursuits and attending the public schools. He came to Mills county, Iowa, in 1872. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land, well improved, and with superior facilities for stock-raising. Since coming to this county he has been largely engaged in raising blooded hogs, and now possesses some of the finest stock in the county. Was married October 4, 1871, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of John and Sarah Stout, of Fulton county, Illinois. They have four children: Bertha M., Minnie E., Nellie G. and Sarah L. Mr. Gray is a member of the masonic order, and has held various offices to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He began life with nothing and has made what he owns by hard work and good management.

GLYNN, JOHN W., farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Tabor; born May 29, 1845, in County Carlow, Ireland, where he attended school and worked on a farm until he grew to manhood. Emigrated to America in 1857, and first located in New York. Came to Iowa in 1870, and settled on the farm where he now lives in 1871. Was married in 1872 to Miss Betsy King, daughter of Carlos and Betsy West. They are the parents of one child, Walter W. Mrs. Glynn was married previous to the time mentioned, to Lewis A. King, an account of whose tragical death appears in the criminal department of this book. By this marriage she was the mother of five children, two of whom are now living: Marcly R., and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Glynn own a fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres, with good dwelling house and many other substantial improvements, which farm is admirably adapted to stock raising, in which he is extensively engaged. Mr. Glynn is a member of the I. O. O. F.

GOODE, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 32; born in the town of Bricksworth, Northamptonshire, England, and was educated in the schools under the supervision of the Church of England. When seven-

teen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of a general mason, and followed that occupation at his native place until thirty-eight years of age, and then went to London, and remained there eleven years. In 1852 he emigrated to America, and first located at Chester, Ohio, where he remained until April, 1867. He then came to Mills county, Iowa. He was married in July, 1838, to Miss Elisheba, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Thompson, of Northamptonshire, England. They are the parents of fourteen children, eleven of whom are now living: Lucy E., Charlotte A., Anna M., Mary P., Wm. Henry, Frank L., John T., Joseph, Edward T., Flora L., and Charles F. Mr. Goode built the first brick building in Tabor, and is one of the most skillful mechanics in the county. He is a member of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. He owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, with good house, barn and other improvements.

GROSSE, THOMAS, section 36, P. O. Tabor, farmer and stock-raiser, born December 19, 1821, in Lincolnshire, England, where he grew to manhood, his youth being passed as a shepherd boy. He immigrated to America in 1865, arriving here on the 15th day of April of that year. He came immediately to the town of Tabor, and was engaged in the care of sheep, and in other farm labor for about four years. In 1870 he located on the farm where he now lives, and engaged in farming and sheep-raising, and has now some of the best sheep in the county. Was married May 29, 1849, to Miss Catharine, daughter of William and Rebecca Spencer of Lincolnshire, England. They are the parents of three children: Lettia, William and Spencer. They are members of the Wesleyan church. He owns eighty acres of good land. He has also been engaged as a veterinary surgeon since coming to the county.

GASTON, JAMES K., farmer and stock-raiser, section 27, P. O. Tabor; born in Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, April 17, 1832. Moved with his parents to Lorraine county, Ohio, when he was six years of age where he remained until he grew to manhood, working on a farm. He received his education chiefly in the common schools, but attended Oberlin College several terms. He arrived in Iowa November 27, 1852, and worked as a farm laborer for some time, and in the summer of 1853 taught school at Pleasant Grove, near Sidney, in Fremont county. Was married in Tabor, Fremont county, Iowa, November 23, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Cummings, who was born in Lorraine county, Ohio, September 12, 1839. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are now living: Emily C., Ellen M., Willard E., Burton C., Vernon L., Lillie J., Lucy May and George R. He has been a member of the Congregational church since 1854, and has always been identified with the work of temperance. He has filled various township offices with credit to himself, and has been school treasurer since 1873. He owns a fine

farm of 280 acres, which is well improved and especially adapted to stock-raising, in which business he is extensively engaged. He has a very fine building upon his farm, which is a model of neatness and convenience.

GRAVES, E. R., farmer, P. O. Tabor; born February 22, 1820, in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he grew to manhood. At an early age he commenced working at the carpenter trade, and later learned the trade of a millwright. He lived in Tennessee until 1855, when he came to Iowa and located in this township. He remained here but a short time, and then went to Nebraska City and worked as a carpenter for one year and then returned to Tennessee. In 1875 he came again to Iowa and located where he now lives. Was married July 24, 1845, to Miss Alice J. Sinter, a native of Tennessee. They are the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are now living: Salathiel V., William T., Joan M., Laura B., Tennie M., Marquis D. L., Adda L., Ulysses R. and Edward C. During the war he was employed by the government as a workman in the machine shops at Kingston, Tennessee. Mr. Graves afterward owned a foundry in Kingston, but owing to his strong Union sentiments, was compelled to abandon it. He then moved to the country, in the vicinity, and engaged in farming, but his crops were destroyed by Confederate troops, and himself taken prisoner, and only escaped being hung by the intervention of some relatives, who were themselves Confederates.

HALE, PETER, farmer, section 6, P. O. Glenwood; born February 4, 1824, in Laurence county, Kentucky. When thirteen years of age he moved with his parents to Des Moines county, Iowa, and there grew to manhood, and received his education in the common schools. His boyhood was passed in farming, in which occupation he has continued to the present time. From Des Moines county, Iowa, he went to Henry county, and afterward lived in Jefferson, Mahaska and Lucas counties. Came to Mills county in 1877. Was married in 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker, of Dearborne county, Indiana. They are the parents of six children: Sarah, Mary, Caroline, Harriet, John and Trevanian. Mr. Hale is a member in good standing of the Dunkard church.

HAINS, JOSEPH, farmer and stock raiser, section 28, P. O. Tabor; born January 1, 1828, in Champaign county, Ohio. When twelve years of age he moved with his parents to Henry county, Iowa. His youth was passed in working on a farm and attending school. Was married in June, 1851, to Miss Jane, daughter of James and Elizabeth Lloyd. Mrs. Hains was born in North Carolina. They are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are now living: W. Alonzo, Martha E., James W., Samantha J., Job J., Cynthia A. and Jerusha S. They are members of the Protestant Methodist church. He arrived in Mills county September 20, 1871, and located where he now resides. He came to this county a

poor man, but by industry and strict integrity, has become possessed of a fine farm of 327 acres, which is under a high state of cultivation, and well improved.

HOWARD, JOEL L., farmer and stock dealer, section 33, P. O. Tabor; born March 9, 1842, in Dover, Windham county, Vermont, where he lived until fifteen years of age. His youth was passed in working on a farm and attending school. He arrived in Iowa May 9, 1857, and located in Fremont county. Was married December 12, 1878, to Miss Electa, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Miller. She was born in Green county, Ohio. They are members of the Congregational church of Tabor. He is well esteemed by his neighbors as a christian man, a good school teacher and a quiet, unpretentious citizen. He owns a good farm of 154 acres, and a separate ten acres of timber land. His farm is well adapted to feeding and raising stock, in which business he is largely engaged.

KLINE, JOHN M., P. O. Malvern; born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. When eight years of age he went with his parents to St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he remained until twenty-two years of age. He then came to this county, rented a farm and commenced farming. In 1877 he purchased the northeast quarter of section 12, Rawles township, where he now resides. He now owns a fine farm of 120 acres, which he has procured solely by his individual efforts. His farm is well stocked with cattle and hogs, and he is now feeding a large number of cattle for market. Was married October 13, 1872, to Miss Ella A. Whitfield, a native of Michigan. They are the parents of three children: Otto, John and Ruth.

MADDEN, JOHN H., farmer and stock raiser, section 14, P. O., Malvern; born May 1, 1833, in Muskingum county, Ohio, where he remained until about eighteen years of age, and then moved with his parents to Putnam county, same state. He arrived in Iowa, June 29, 1864, after a weary journey of thirty-three days, and located in White Cloud township. Two years later he came to Rawles township, and settled on the farm where he now lives. Was married November 5, 1857, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Rachel Fickle, of Perry county, Ohio. They have had four children, three of whom are now living: Rachel, Emma L., Mary E. and Lydia (deceased). He is a member of the M. E. church and has always been identified with the school interests of his community. He has served his township officially almost constantly since his arrival here. He owns a farm of 160 acres, with good dwelling house, fine orchard and other substantial improvements. Mr. Madden is a man of strict integrity and has the confidence of all his neighbors.

MADISON WILLIAM W., farmer, section 22, P. O., Tabor; born November 1, 1839, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he lived

until eleven years of age, when he moved with his parents to Lorraine county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood. He attended the public schools of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and later attended the Tabor schools, in which he received the principal part of his education. After coming to this county he learned the carpenter trade, and followed that occupation until the beginning of the late war, when he enlisted November 17, 1861, in company F, 15th Iowa volunteer infantry. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg and Grand Junction, and was with Sherman on his "March to the Sea." He veteranized in 1863, and was discharged July 25, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. On the 4th of July, 1866, he met with an accident which caused the loss of his right eye. In company with a party of young men, he was preparing to celebrate the fourth, by "shooting a log," and while he was arranging the fuse with an auger, the log exploded and the end of the tool struck him in the eye. Was married in February, 1876, to Mrs. Sarah Busenbark, of New York. Previous to this Mrs Madison was married to Mr. Maynard Busenback, by whom she was the mother of three children, two of whom are now living: Earnest W. and Maynard. Mr. B. died at this place from disease contracted while in the army. Mr. Madison owns a good farm of 130 acres, well improved.

MOON, T. J., farmer and stock-raiser, section 34, P. O. Tabor; born January 22, 1830, in Cortland county, New York. When seven years of age he moved with his parents to Steuben county, where he grew to manhood, attending school and working at farm labor. Went to Lee county, Illinois, in the spring of 1852, and in the spring of 1857 went to southern Kansas and participated in the border warfare, which at that time was at its height, and acted with great credit in the interest of freedom. In 1859 he moved to Madison county, Iowa, and remained there until 1864, when he came to Fremont county, and one year later located in Mills county on the farm where he now resides. Was married November 8, 1860, to Miss Emma, daughter of Franklin and Lucy Jane Bosworth, of Trumbull county, Ohio. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living: Mary E., George W., Lora B., Ura G., Myrtie E., Lydia L. and Emma P. Mr. Moon and family are members of the Congregational church. He has been several times elected to the various township offices, and at present is acting in the capacity of constable. He served in the state militia, and was for two years captain of a company of home guards. He owns a good farm of 120 acres, well improved.

MUNSINGER, CHARLES, farmer and proprietor of Pleasant Hill nursery, section 27, P. O. Tabor; born near Hamburg, Germany, December 17, 1820. His parents immigrated to America when he was five years old, and located in Lorraine county, Ohio, where his youth was passed attending school and working on a farm. When twenty-one years

of age he learned the trade of a tanner and currier, which occupation he followed for about fifteen years. He arrived in Iowa May 28, 1855, and located in Fremont county. In the year following came to Mills county, and in 1858 settled on the farm where he now resides. Was married October 23, 1849, to Miss Electa daughter of John W. and Alvira Northrop; she was born in Livonia, Ontario county, New York. They have one child living: Evangeline; and two deceased. Mr. M. has been several times elected to the various township offices, which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has been a member of the Congregational church since his arrival in the county. He owns a fine fruit farm of forty acres, and has now one of the most complete nurseries in the west. He also owns a good tract of timber land in Lyons township.

McPHERRON, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tabor; born November 18, 1815, in Knox county, Tennessee, where he worked on a farm and attended school until he grew to manhood. In 1836 he came to Henry county, Iowa, and remained one year and a half, and then returned to Tennessee. He again emigrated to Iowa and settled on his present location May 31, 1851. Was married February 21, 1839, to Miss Mary A. S. Graves, a native of Tennessee. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living: Caroline T., Asbury S., John Melville, William S., Henry A., Nancy E. and Alfred Monroe. His two sons, Asbury and John, served in the war of the rebellion, and were honorably discharged. The family are members of the M. E. church, and Mr. McPherron has been for a number of years identified as church steward and class leader in that denomination, and has also been superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was for a time engaged in teaching school and was one of the pioneer teachers of the township, and has held numerous township offices. He owns a good farm of 160 acres, well improved.

McPHERRON, ALFRED B., farmer and stock-raiser, section 17; born in Knox county, Tennessee, April 22, 1820, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the private schools of that county. His youth was passed in working on a farm, which occupation he has continued until the present time. He came from that place to this county in 1852, and has resided here ever since. He was married September 7, 1872, to Mrs. Eliza King, daughter of Benjamin and Matilda Utterback. She was married to Mr. Geo. W. King, by whom she was the mother of two children. In 1863 he enlisted in the 8th Iowa Cavalry, and later in the Fourth Artillery. He remained in the service about two years and was discharged at Davenport in July, 1865. Mr. M. has been elected from time to time to most of the township offices. He owns a well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

OSBORN, JOHN F., P. O. Malvern, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, born August 11, 1815, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. His youth was passed in working on a farm and attending the private schools of his native county. When eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner. He followed that occupation exclusively for fifteen years, and has worked at his trade in connection with farming, all his life. He went to Saline county, Illinois, in 1837, and remained there about eight years, and then moved to Fayette county, Wisconsin. Came to Iowa in 1865, and purchased the farm where he now lives, which consists of two hundred and forty acres of good land, which is well improved. Was married March 10th, 1841, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of James and Mary Dunlap. She was born in Dearborn county, Indiana. They are the parents of four children: Sylvester C., Clara, Cora L. and Jennie L. They are members of the Congregational church, and have been closely identified with the interests of that denomination.

REASONER, JAMES P., farmer. section 1, P. O. Hillsdale; born in Coshocton county, Ohio, November 2, 1839; moved with his parents when very young to Muskingum county, where he grew to manhood, working on his father's farm and attending the common schools. Came with his parents to this county in 1863, locating near Glenwood, and settled on the farm where he now lives in 1872. Was married to Miss Mary S., daughter of Dr. John S. and Abigail W. Haldeman, of Hamilton county, Ohio, October 20, 1870. They have had six children, four of whom are now living: Lucy A., Abby E., Florence J. and Olive A. He is a member of the M. E. church; has held the office of justice of the peace, and enjoys the fullest respect and confidence of his neighbors. He owns an improved farm of two hundred and fifty-five acres, which is the result of his indomitable will and patient toil.

RUSSELL, ORLONZO B., farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Tabor; born January 21, 1838, in Hastings, Oswego county, New York, where he remained until eleven years of age, and then moved with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois. He received his education in the common schools of his native state, and in the graded schools of Farmington, Illinois. He came to Iowa in 1855, arriving in this county June 6, and camped on Elm creek, near where Hillsdale now stands. He shortly after entered eighty acres of the farm where he now lives, and purchased the remainder as his means would admit. Was married July 3, 1862, to Miss Josephine Hammond, a native of Fulton county, Illinois. They are the parents of five children: Edward S., Junita, Robert B., Julia and John. Mr. Russell is a member of the Northwestern Mutual Life Association, and has held the office of township trustee and other local offices. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all suitable for cultivation, and forty acres of timber land adjoining. His parents, John and Lucy

Russell, were natives of New York, where his mother died. His father died shortly after locating in Illinois.

RUSSELL, HENRY, farmer, section 26, P. O. Tabor; born December 5, 1853, in Fulton county, Illinois. Came with his parents when four years old to Iowa, and immediately located in Rawles township, where he has since continuously resided. His youth was passed in attending the public schools and working on the farm. Was married July 4, 1875, to Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Jane Bannister, of Hamilton county, Ohio. They have one child, Nettie E. Mr. Russell is one of the oldest settlers, the greater portion of his life being passed in the township where he now lives. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, well improved, with a good orchard and an abundance of small fruit.

RUSSELL, HIRAM, farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, P. O. Tabor; born August 30, 1832 in New York, where he remained until thirteen years of age, when he went with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois, and there grew to manhood. His youth was passed in farming, which occupation he has followed continuously to the present time. He attended the public schools of his place, and received an education commensurate with his surroundings. He came to Iowa in 1856, arriving October 25, and shortly after entered eighty acres of the farm he now owns, and purchased the remainder from time to time as his hard earned accumulations would permit; amounting at the present time to 256 acres, making one of the finest farms in the township. Was married August 21, 1851, to Miss Harriett E., daughter of Elias and Arpha Prosser, of Albany county, New York. They are the parents of eight children: Henry E., Emma A., Lucy A., Mary E., Jennette O., Harriett B., Hiram E. and Elizabeth. Mr. Russell is an old and worthy citizen, and has been several times elected to the various township offices.

RAINS, LAWRENCE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, P. O. Hillsdale; born March 23, 1812, in Jackson county, Ohio. At the age of fourteen he moved with his parents to Warren county, Indiana, where he worked on a farm until he grew to manhood. He received his education in the common schools of his native county. In 1837 he went to Cedar county, (at that time Polk,) Missouri, where he remained until the spring of 1850, and then came to Iowa, arriving June 3d, and locating in Rawles township, Mills county, and in the same year entered a claim in section 18, and in 1868 settled on the farm where he now resides. Was married January 20, 1839, to Miss Mary, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Troth. She was born in Highland county, Ohio, October 22, 1820. They are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: Francis M., William J., Mary J., Allen T., H. Charlotte, Sarah M., and Lawrence W. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Rains died September 2, 1876, of typhoid fever. She was a most excellent lady, loved and

esteemed by all who knew her. Mr. Rains owns a fine farm of 180 acres, which is well improved and has many facilities for the raising of stock in which he is largely engaged. He has lived longer in Rawles township than any other person, and has watched the marvelous growth of his township and county with a deep interest.

RIST, HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 21, P. O. Tabor; born May 7, 1822, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until sixteen years of age. He then moved with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois, and remained there, working on a farm and attending school until he grew to manhood. He arrived in Iowa in October, 1853, and located on the farm where he now resides, in 1854. Was married December 24, 1846, to Miss Eliza Boyd, a native of Highland county, Ohio, daughter of Spencer and Nancy Boyd. They are the parents of five children: James I., Jacob S., Henry H., Mary J., and Louisa N. Mr. Rist is a member of the M. E. Church, with which he has been identified as class-leader, trustee, and church steward. He has held various township offices, and was for fifteen years justice of the peace. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Rawles township, 40 acres of timber in Lyons township, and a farm of 160 acres in Nebraska. He is one of the oldest settlers, coming to this county with nothing, but by good management and hard work has acquired a competence.

STOUT, JOSHUA, farmer and stock-raiser, section 17, P. O. Malvern; born February 17, 1843, in Fulton county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood, attending the common schools and working on his father's farm. Was married February 20, 1873, to Miss Eliza Wicoff, of Fulton county, Illinois. They are the parents of three children; two of whom are now living: Charles W. and Effa Stella. Mr. Stout located here in February, 1874. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling house and superior facilities for raising stock, in which business he is largely engaged.

STOUT, JAMES E., farmer, section 11, P. O. Malvern; born in Fulton county, Illinois, April 3, 1855, and there grew to manhood. His youth was passed in farm labor and attending the common schools of his native county. He came to Mills county, and located on the farm where he now resides in 1877. He owns a good farm of 120 acres, well improved. His father John Stout, was born April 18, 1810, in Pennsylvania, and was married to Sarah A. Boyd in 1847. They had a family of seven children: Matthias J., Joshua S., Eliza, James E., William, Michael H. and Mary J. Mrs. Stout died March 14, 1871. Mr. Stout was married a second time in August, 1879, to Jane Noble, by whom he is the father of one child.

SKAITH, GEORGE, farmer, section 33, P. O. Tabor; born April 25, 1842, in Lincolnshire, England, where his youth was spent attending

school and working on a farm. Immigrated to America in July, 1861, and located in Newcastle county, Delaware, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Iowa. He first located in Tabor, and settled on the farm where he now lives in February, 1877. Was married April 21, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Sarah J. Spore. She was born in Delaware. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living: John F., Mary M., George, Jr., Sarah A., Effie M., William and Robert. Mr. Skaith is a member of the Baptist church, and a man well respected by his neighbors. He owns a neat little farm of forty acres.

SPEES, F. B., farmer, section 35, P. O. Tabor; born May 3, 1830, in Chenango county, New York, where he remained until four years of age, when he went with his parents to Hampden. When twelve years of age he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He spent his youth in attending the common schools and in farming, and also took a course in Oberlin College, and has since been many years engaged in teaching school. Came to Iowa in 1866, and located where he now resides. Was married October 22, 1854, to Miss Maria, daughter of Joseph and Hulda Merrifield. She was born in New London, Huron county, Ohio. They have by this union one child, Frank. Mrs. Spees died November 27, 1859. He was married a second time May 21, 1862, to Miss Abigail, daughter of Prelet and Phoebe Taft. They are the parents of two children, one living, Lora G. A son, Wm. F., was killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a playmate, Carl Bosworth, on the morning of July 4, 1879. It was a sad accident, and brought great grief upon both families. The son was about sixteen years of age, and a lad of great promise. Mr. Spees is a member of the Congregational church. He has held numerous township offices, and is at present justice of the peace. He owns a well improved farm of 120 acres.

UTTERBACK, ADDISON, farmer and stock raiser, section 15, P. O. Hillsdale; born January 2, 1844, in Boone county, Indiana, where he remained until 12 years of age, and then moved with his parents to Story county, Iowa. He remained there but a short time and then came to Mills county, and located in Lyons township. Enlisted October 10, 1861, in company F, fifteenth Iowa infantry volunteers, and was with Sherman on his "march to the sea," and also at the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Shiloh; was discharged at the expiration of his term of service, December 16, 1864, near Savannah, Georgia. He returned home in July, 1865, and resumed farming, which he continued until 1877, when he went to Hillsdale and engaged in the lumber business, remaining there until 1880, when he returned to his farm. Was married January 1, 1865, to Miss Eliza Ann Rains, a native of Cedar county, Missouri. They have four children: Oliver F., Sarah E., Martha E. and Alice E. He is a

member of the Christian church, and has held several of the township offices. He owns a farm of 80 acres, with orchard and other improvements.

UTTERBACK, WILLIAM E., farmer, section 16, P. O. Hillsdale; born August 22, 1836, in Eagle Village, Boone county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, working on a farm and attending school. Came to this county with his parents in 1856, and located in Lyons township. He lived there until 1863, when he came to Rawles township, and in 1865 located on the farm where he now resides. Was married December 1, 1859, to Caroline McPherron, a native of Knox county, Tennessee. They are the parents of six children: M. Alice, S. Ellen, L. May, J. Belle, William Henry and Melville Mc. Mr. and Mrs. Utterback are members of the M. E. church. He has held at various times most of the township offices. In 1862 he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Mills county militia, and served under Capt. Wilson until the close of the war. He owns a farm of 115 acres, with a good orchard and other improvements.

VENTIS, ISAAC, farmer, section 29, P. O. Tabor; born April 13, 1836, in Orange county, Indiana, where he lived until fourteen years of age, and then came with his brother to Iowa. His mother died when he was quite young, and he resided with his relative, Samuel Harnison, until he grew to manhood. He received his education in the private and public schools of his native place, and in Mills county. Was married March 4, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth J. Williams, a native of Christian county, Kentucky. They are the parents of seven children: Andrew N. Mary J., Caudis N., Martha C., Clara A., Elvira M. and Edward. He is a member of the M. E. church and has been identified with its interests since his youth. He came to this county at an early day, a poor boy, but by his industry and strict integrity has succeeded in securing a good farm of 80 acres.

WELLS, HENRY, farmer, section 19, P. O. Glenwood; a native of England, born April 15, 1820, where he received his education in the private schools. In 1851 he emigrated to America, and located at Davenport, Iowa, where he remained eight years and then went to Knox county, Illinois, and resided in that county five years. In 1876 he came to Mills county, first locating in Glenwood township, and in 1877 located on the farm where he now resides. Was married March 29, 1842, to Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Gibbs, of England. Thirteen children have been born to them, twelve of whom are now living: Mary, George, Henry, Susan, Hattie, Abram, Chester, Albert, Sarah, Ella, Charles and Minnie. Mr. Wells owns a fine farm of 100 acres, well improved. His oldest son, George, enlisted in the war of the rebellion when he was fifteen years of age; was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, and confined six months in Libby prison. Henry, his second son, lost his

right hand and a portion of the left one by the premature discharge of a cannon in Glenwood, July 4, 1876.

WILLIAMS, A. Warren, farmer, section 30, P. O. Tabor; born December 22, 1836, in Christian county, Kentucky. Moved with his parents when three years old to Cedar county, Missouri, and there grew to manhood, attending school and working on a farm. Came with his parents to Iowa, in July, 1852, and located in Fremont county, remaining there until 1862 and came to Rawles township in 1863. Was married July 2, 1863, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Elijah and Eliza Lane. She was born in Boone county, Indiana. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are now living: Eliza J., Samantha C. and Nora M. They are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Williams has been especially identified with that denomination, and has taken a deep interest in the schools of the township. His father was born in Christian county, Kentucky, and came to Mills county, Iowa, in 1850. He was married to Miss Caudis Brewer of Christian county, Kentucky, by whom he was the father of seventeen children: Nancy C., America, Elizabeth G., Absolom W., Keziah M., Thomas B., Martha C., Alfred J., Elvira M., Mary A., Tabitha E., Urbin F., James J., William F., John W., Larkin P. and David M. The father died in 1874, and the mother in 1876.

WELLS, CHARLES F., farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, P. O. Tabor; born August 14, 1836, in Lake county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, attending the common schools and working on a farm. He came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Washington county, where he engaged in the milling business. In 1861 he went to Fremont county, and one year later came to Mills county. Enlisted August 16, 1862, in company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was engaged in the battles of Helena, Arkansas, Little Rock, Mobile, Camden, Jenkin's Ferry and all the other engagements in which his regiment participated, and was wounded slightly at Jenkins' Ferry. He ranked as first corporal when discharged. Was discharged August 10, 1865, at New Orleans. Was married November 17, 1860, to Miss Rose C., daughter of Robert J. and Clarissa Collins; she was born in Rochester, New York. They are the parents of four children: Emma C., Ellis R., Lewis R. and Minnie F. He is a member of the Congregational church, and has often been called upon to fill the various township offices. He owns a farm of 120 acres, well improved.

WEATHERHEAD, JOHN, farmer and mechanic, section 32, P. O. Tabor; born in England, February 21, 1832. His father died when he was quite young, and the principal part of his youth was passed in assisting his step-father, who was a surveyor, and in receiving his education, which he obtained in the common schools of his native country. He immigrated to America when nineteen years of age, and located at

Cleveland, Ohio, and there served an apprenticeship of three years with his brother, Chas. Weatherhead, as a brick and stone-mason and plasterer, which occupation he followed for a number of years. Moved to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1859, remaining there about one year, when he went to Clinton, Iowa. In 1868 he came to Tabor, Iowa, and in January, 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. Was married April 5, 1859, to Charlotte Goode, who was born in England, January 11, 1841. They are the parents of nine children: Lizzie J., Arthur, Frank A., George C., Anna E., Raymond F., Frederick J., Sarah E. and Hattle F. Mr. W. has been engaged in manufacturing brick since coming to this county, and has built many of the fine brick buildings in and about Tabor. He has in operation a brick-yard at the town of Randolph, and one on his farm where he now lives. He owns 135 acres of land which is well improved.

WHITE, WILLIAM G., farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, P. O. Hillsdale; born in county Kent, England, January 26, 1847. His parents immigrated to America when he was four years old, and located in Ohio, where he remained until nine years of age, and then went to Clark county, Missouri. In 1862 he came to Mills county and located at Loudon (now Hillsdale), and with the exception of one year, spent in Fremont county, has resided here continuously ever since. His parents came to this county in 1862, and remained here until their demise; the mother having died in 1865, and the father in 1874. Was married September 5, 1875, to Miss Alice E., daughter of James and Martha Hardy. They are the parents of two children: Byron A. and Thomas W. He has a good farm of 206 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and well adapted to the raising of stock.

WEST, CASSIUS H., farmer, section 35, P. O. Tabor; born November 16, 1844, in Loraine county, Ohio. Moved with his parents when one year old, to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm and attended school until he grew to manhood. In 1865 he moved to Fremont county, Iowa, and in 1877 located on the the farm where he now lives. Was married November 15, 1869, to Miss Julia Judson, a native of Oneida county, New York, daughter of Charles and Louise Judson. They have three children: Cora A., Albert N., and Rollo J. He enlisted August 10, 1862, in company F, Ninety-third Illinois infantry, and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was slightly wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, and was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865.

WILES, LUKE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 5, P. O. Glenwood; born in Sarah county, North Carolina, February 5, 1819. He soon after came with his parents to Henry county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, working on the farm and attending the public and private schools.

In 1840 he immigrated to Andrew county, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and running a saw-mill, which he operated until 1851, when he came to this county and resumed farming, which occupation he has continued to the present time. Was married November 14, 1842, to Miss Lucinda Hartman, a native of North Carolina. They are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living; Daniel, Thomas, Nancy E., Sarah E., Charles L., William R., John Q., and Frances R. Mr. Wiles and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, Mr. Wiles having been a class-leader in that denomination for the past twenty years. He is one of the first settlers of the county, and has been elected to several township offices of trust, this showing the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors. He owns a farm of 260 acres, well improved.

LYONS TOWNSHIP.

ALLISON, J. D., farmer and stock-trader; born March 22, 1846, in Gentry county, Missouri. When six years of age he moved with his parents to Mills county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools. Was married May 27, 1875, to Miss Maggie, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Kerlin, of Harrison county, Missouri. They are the parents of three children: Arthur L., Gracie E., and Walter C. His parents both died in this county; the mother in 1854, and the father in 1876. Mr. Allison made several trips across the plains. During the war he was engaged in freighting and fighting Indians. He made ten trips across the plains, and was in one battle with eight other men, opposed by twenty-nine Indians, but the whites were successful. At one time he was lost and was for six days without food, and endured other wonderful hardships, among them the feat of walking from Virginia City, Nevada, to this county, which he accomplished in fifty-six days. He was one of the first settlers of Mills county, but now lives at Whiting Station, Monona county, Iowa.

DEAN, WILLIAM E, farmer and stock raiser, section 11, P. O. Glenwood; born January 23, 1821, in Barnard, Vermont, where he grew to manhood and obtained his education in the public schools. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to Benjamin Jacquist to learn the trade of a tanner. He served an apprenticeship of four years, when his health failed him, and he embarked on a whaling voyage on the *Henry Clay*, December 17, 1839. He sailed around Cape Horn, through the southern seas, landing at the Cape Verde islands. He arrived home in February, 1844, after a voyage of more than four years. During this voyage he became an accomplished seaman, and in May following, he shipped

in a merchant vessel for the West Indies. He made many voyages, and returned to Boston in the spring of 1849. He then went to Ohio and remained there until September of that year, when he came to Iowa and located in Mills county. He immediately entered a claim, which is a part of one of the farms he now owns. At that time his store of worldly goods amounted to about \$100, but by industry and perseverance he has succeeded in accumulating the fine lands now in his possession. He owns 800 acres of land which is admirably adapted to the raising of stock, in which enterprise he is largely interested. It is adorned with an elegant dwelling house, three good barns, an orchard and other improvements. He is now extensively engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Dean is one of the first settlers of the county, and when the county was organized he was elected coroner and drainage commissioner, and has since been township assessor several terms. Was married August 15, 1849, to Miss Susan, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna Briggs. She was born April 11, 1822, in Barnard, Vermont. They have six children: Paul, born May 1, 1850; Seth, born October 20, 1851; Harry, born November 15, 1853; William H., born April 18, 1856; Benjamin B., born December 24, 1858; Alvia E., born January 8, 1861. Mrs. Dean died March 31, 1872. Mr. Dean was married a second time November 4, 1875, to Eliza J. Briggs, who was born in Vermont, October 2, 1828. The Deans are an old Vermont family, and are related to the distinguished historian of that name.

EPPERSON, CHARLES L., section 5, P. O. Pacific Junction; born July 30, 1835, in Montgomery county, Indiana. At an early age he moved with his parents to Cedar county, Iowa. He resided in Cedar county until fifteen years old, and then went with his parents to Council Bluffs, in which city his father died. He then came with his mother to Mills county and located in Oak township. In 1855 he moved to Lyons township. In 1864 he made a trip to Salt Lake City, and returned the following year. He purchased the farm where he now lives in 1868. Was married August 16, 1860, to Miss Ophelia Harrington of Oswego county, New York. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are now living: David E., Charles G., Annie E. and Jonathan R. Mr. Epperson has served the township officially with great credit. He is now acting as secretary of the school board, and in this, as in all other positions of trust, he has given the best of satisfaction. He owns a neat little farm of forty acres, in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

FOLDEN, GEORGE S., farmer, section 13, P. O. Glenwood; born February 22, 1823, in Greenbriar county, Virginia. When very young he moved with his parents to Indiana, but only remained there a short time, and then went to Hancock county, Missouri, where he grew to manhood, working on the farm and attending school. In 1850 he came to Iowa, locating in Fremont county, near Sidney, and one year later came

to Mills county. Was married September 10, 1848, to Miss Leah, daughter of Charles and Sarah Calvert of Highland county, Ohio. There have been twelve children born to them by this union, only two of whom are now living: Sarah and James. The names of the deceased are: Lealdes F., Margaret M., Charles W., Isena F., Andrew T., Elizabeth J., Nancy C., Adam, Laura M. and Minnie A. He has been a member of the Congregational Church for thirty years, and has been identified with that denomination, as steward and class leader, and has held several township offices. He came to this county with no means whatever, but now owns a farm of 155 acres with a good dwelling-house and other improvements. Mr. Folden is a man of high moral character and is honored and respected by his neighbors.

HOWARTH, DENNIS, farmer section 12, P. O. Glenwood; born April 17, 1832, in England, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the Wesleyan private schools. At the age of fourteen he learned the art of engineering which he following until coming to Mills county. Immigrated to Canada in 1851, where he remained one year and then went to Massachusetts, then to Chicago, then to Wisconsin, and from there to St. Louis, remaining in the latter city until 1868. In that year he came to Mills county. He is now a successful farmer and owns a fine farm of two hundred and twelve acres, with an attractive residence, substantial barn and productive orchard. Was married January 2, 1865, to Miss Sarah Anderson of Shawneetown, Illinois. They are the parents of four children: Mary, Harry M., Isabella and Sarah. Mr. Howarth has served the township officially with marked ability.

HAYNIE, PAUL, farmer, section 8, P. O. Pacific Junction; born June 3, 1849, in Osceola, St. Clair county, Missouri. Came with his parents to Mills county, when in infancy, and has resided here continually ever since. His childhood was passed in farm labor, and attending the district schools of this county. He was married February 21, 1875, to Miss Alvira, daughter of John F. and Nancy M. Williams, of Holt county, Missouri. They are the parents of two interesting children: Leroy and Charles. Mr. Haynie was at one time largely interested in the stock business. His life has been a quiet and uneventful one, and by his industry he has been very successful as a farmer.

HAYNIE, JOHN, farmer and grain dealer, section 8, P. O. Pacific Junction; born July 12, 1814, in Cook county, Tennessee. When six years of age he moved with his parents to Cooper county, Missouri. At the age of twenty-one years he went to St. Clair county, Missouri, and in 1851 came to Mills county, and located on the "Wahbonsie Hills," where he entered 280 acres of land. He purchased the place where he now lives in 1865. Was married in 1839 to Miss Elizabeth Ward, of Cook county, Tennessee. Nine children were born to them, six of whom

are now living: Sarah J., Mary E., Paul, John W., Columbus H. and George W. Mr. Haynie came to Mills county with very limited means, but by his untiring energy has amassed considerable wealth. He owns about one thousand acres of land, six hundred of which is under cultivation. At convenient places on the farm are seven good houses. He was for a number of years extensively engaged in the live stock business. Three years since he formed a partnership in the grain business with Mr. R. H. Brent, of Glenwood, and they are now buying extensively at several stations in the county. He was elected sheriff in 1853, and served four years and was afterward elected county commissioner. He is one of the pioneers of the county and has always been foremost in advocacy of all public improvements.

HUBBELL, GARRETT V., farmer, section 14, P. O. Glenwood; born March 9, 1826, in Shelby county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. When eighteen years of age he learned the trade of a potter at Pickway, Ohio, with John Marietta. This occupation he followed until 1855, and then came to Iowa, and located in Poweshiek county, where he engaged in farming. He moved from this county to Jasper county, Iowa, and from there to Davis county, Missouri. He remained there three years and then came to Iowa and located in Dallas county. Enlisted in company C, 39th Iowa infantry, but was discharged by reason of disability. He then returned to Ohio, and immediately enlisted in company K, 14th Ohio infantry. He was engaged in the battles of Tunnel Hill, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Burnt Hickory and all others in which his regiment participated. He sustained injuries while in the service from which he has never recovered. Was discharged in July, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and was dismissed at Clinton, Iowa. Was married September 8, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Bogart, of Miami county, Ohio. This union brought to them twelve children, six of whom are now living: Jacob R., Missouri, John J., Emma M., Sarah F. and Charles T. Mr. H. owns a farm of 108 acres, with an excellent orchard and convenient building. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and has been a zealous worker in the church for many years.

HUBBARD, REV. JAMES, farmer section 12, P. O. Glenwood; born September 20, 1835, in Ashtabula, Ohio. When thirteen years of age he moved with his parents to Cedar county, Missouri, and there grew to maturity, working at farm labor and attending the common schools. He came to Mills county in 1854, and located where he now lives, in 1869. Was married to Miss Nancy Williams, of Chester county, Kentucky. They are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living: Sheldon, Harriet, William, Amos, Henry, Thomas and Anise. Mr. Hubbard united with the M. E. church when quite young, and

remained with that denomination until 1870, when he joined the United Brethren, and was appointed a local preacher and a member of the conference. He was ordained September 26, 1875, and the universal verdict of his people is that he has been a faithful minister. He was a justice of the peace in the early settlement of the county, and was re-elected to that office for the present year. He owns a good farm of seventy-eight acres.

HANNER, ALFRED JOHN, section 24, P. O. Glenwood; born February 28, 1834, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools. During his youth he worked in a woolen mill and mastered all the branches of that business. He came to Mills county in 1858, and soon after went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained a short time, and then returned to Pennsylvania. Six months later he again came to Mills county, and bought a carding mill where he now lives, and enlarged and improved it for the manufacture of cloth of various grades, which he continued to operate successfully until 1875, when it was destroyed by fire. He then converted the machinery that was not destroyed, to such as could be used in a saw mill, which he now owns. Was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah Wolf, a native of Missouri. They were the parents of two children: Kate and William. He was married a second time, June 18, 1877, to Miss Nan, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Calvert, of Fremont county, Iowa. They are the parents of two children, one of whom is now living, Edgar L. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HAYNIE, SARAH, farmer, section 22, P. O. Glenwood; born August 25, 1821, in Dark county, Ohio. At the age of eighteen she moved with her parents to St. Clair county, Missouri, and remained there until 1852, when she came to Mills county. She was married in December, 1842, to Richard Haynie. He was a native of Tennessee, but grew to manhood in Cooper county, Missouri. They were the parents of twelve children: John T., Mary A., Martha J., William B., Samuel, Rufus L., Elizabeth, Isabella, Alvis J., George W., Jesse and Edna O. Mr. Haynie died in this township December 21, 1873. He was a worthy man, respected and honored by all who knew him. He left the family a fine farm of 440 acres. John T., the oldest son, remains at home and assumes the care and control of the farm, which he conducts in a credible manner. He shared hardships with his father during the latter's life, and since then has spared no pains to secure the happiness and comfort of the family. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

LAMBERT, JAMES, farmer, section 11, P. O. Glenwood; born in Cobbel (now Wayne) county, Virginia, October 18, 1830, and there grew to manhood, working at farm labor, and attending the subscription schools. At an early age he went to Missouri, and soon after engaged in freighting across the plains. In a short time he came to Iowa, locating

in Fremont county. In 1855 he came to Mills county and settled on the farm where he now resides. Was married June 7, 1855, to Miss Lydia E., daughter of William H. and Mary Shepherdson, of Huron county, Ohio. They are the parents of ten children, nine of whom are now living: Ashael, Lester W., Mary E., Celia M., Calvin, Jeannette, Lewis, Walter and Elsie. The family are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Lambert has filled the various township offices to the satisfaction of the people. He owns a farm of 128 acres, with an excellent dwelling house, large and productive orchard, and various other improvements. He was one of the earliest settlers, and endured many privations, the Indians at one time stealing the only horse he possessed.

Mc KNIGHT, G. R., farmer, P. O. Bartlett; born February 21, 1824, in Kentucky. At an early age he moved with his parents to Jackson county, Missouri, and there grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools. When seventeen years of age he learned the trade of a wagon-maker, which trade he followed six years. In 1853 he came to Mills county, Iowa, where he remained five years, and then went to Parker county, Texas, and two years later returned to Iowa. In 1865 he emigrated to Kansas, and from there he again went to Texas, residing in various sections of that state until 1879, and in this year he came for the third time to Mills county. Was married in 1848 to Miss Julia A. Keith, a native of Ohio. Ten children have been born to them, seven of whom are now living: William A., Joseph F., Sarah J., Amelia E., Martha E., Jonathan M. and Alice A. Mr. McKnight lived four years in Gentry county, Missouri, and during that time served a term as sheriff of that county with credit.

MORROW, GEORGE, farmer, section 5, P. O. Pacific Junction; born January 23, 1837, in Jackson county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and received his education in the common schools. When twenty years of age he moved with his parents to Iowa and located in Page county, and resided there four years, and from there came to this county. He enlisted October 10, 1861, and was mustered into the service November 17, at Keokuk.. He was engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta, and all other minor engagements in which his regiment participated. Was discharged November 17, 1865. Was married February 11, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Haynie. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are now living; Howard, Mary and John. He owns a well improved farm of two hundred and twenty acres, and is one of the successful pioneers of Mills county.

MORROW, ANDREW; born February 8, 1814, in Athens county, Ohio. He went to Jackson county when quite young where he grew to maturity, and received his education in the pioneer subscription schools

of that county, and, as Mr. Morrow expresses it, "sitting straddle of a split log." In 1851 he went to Pike county, and in 1857 to Page county, Iowa, remaining there four years and then came to Mills county. He remained in this county until 1870 and they went to Cass county, Nebraska. In 1874 he moved to Harrison county, Iowa, where he now resides. Was married in 1836 to Sarah Dill of Jackson county, Ohio. Fifteen children were born to them: George, William, Catharine, John, Thomas, Clinton, Rozelle, Henry, Jane, Benjamin, Alexander, Samuel, Andrew and Amos.

MERRITT, RUFUS L., farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, P. O. Glenwood; born February 15, 1835, in Caswell county, North Carolina. At an early age he moved with his parents to Kentucky, remaining there three years, and then went to Cedar county, Missouri, where he remained until 1859. In October, 1859, he arrived in Mills county and located in Lyons township, and was one of the first settlers of the township. Hegrew to manhood in Missouri, and was educated in the subscription schools. His father, Benjamin F. Merritt, like all early settlers, very unwisely located in the timbered sections of the county, and consequently much labor was required to bring his farm under cultivation. His father had a family of three children: Alvis, Sidney and Rufus L. Rufus was married June 15, 1854, to Miss Nancy J. Grizzle, a native of Missouri. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are now living: Edna B., Mary E., John L., George A., and Sarah A. His father died in this county November 1, 1853, which was one of the first deaths in the township. His mother, Mrs. Edna Merritt, now makes her home with him. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land in a good state of cultivation, with good dwelling-house and other substantial improvements. He has held the office of township trustee thirteen years to the entire satisfaction of the people.

NORRELL, GEORGE W., farmer, section 13, P. O. Glenwood; born October 31, 1808, in Buckingham county, Virginia, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the private schools. In 1834 he went to Marion county, Ohio, and shortly after went to St. Louis county, Missouri. He resided in various counties of that state and then came to Mills county. In October, 1852, he entered land in Rawles township, which was one of the first entries made in the county, and settled on the farm where he now lives in 1877. Was married in 1838, to Miss Luvicy, daughter of Matthew and Luvicy Boyd of Cooper county, Missouri. They are the parents of ten children, five of whom are living: Mary, Martha, Thomas B., John and Joseph. Five are deceased: James, P. J., K. D., George jr., and Mary J. They are members of the M. E. Church, Mr. Norrell having been church steward and trustee in that denomination. He has held several township offices with credit to himself. He owns a fine farm of

one hundred and forty acres, with good buildings, orchard and other substantial improvements.

POWLES, THOMAS, farmer, section 33, P. O. Bartlett; born August 9, 1849, in Monmouthshire, England. When he was three years of age he immigrated with his parents to America, and located in Hancock county, Illinois, where he lived two years. He then moved to Wapello county, Iowa, and there grew to manhood, working at farm labor and attending the district schools. Was married in 1863, to Miss Rachel A., daughter of Matthias and Nancy Engle of Fayette county, Ohio. They have one son, William H. Mr. Powles served with credit in the state militia. His parents, Thomas and Sarah Powles, were natives of England, and died at an advanced age in Wapello county, Iowa. He came to Mills county in 1866, and since that time has been a very successful farmer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

SALYARDS, WILLIAM, farmer, section 25, P. O. Glenwood; born in Franklin county, in Ohio. When seventeen years of age he moved with his parents to Putnam county, where he remained eight years. He then came to Iowa, locating in Poweshiek county, Iowa, and in the winter of 1855 went to Davis county, Missouri, and resided there four years. He then returned to Ohio, where he remained twelve years, and then emigrated to Hamilton county, Nebraska, but the grasshopper plague compelled him to leave the state, and he went to Jasper county, Iowa. Was married in 1853, to Miss Sarah Bogart, of Hamilton county, Pennsylvania. Ten children were born to them; but three of whom are now living: David, William and Mary F. Mr. Salyards at one time served a term of two years as street commissioner of Columbus, Ohio. He purchased the farm where he now lives in 1880. It is a neat little place of forty acres, upon which is an elegant dwelling house and a productive orchard.

SHEPHERDSON, WILLIAM H., farmer, section 12, P. O. Glenwood; born December 2, 1823, in Franklin county, Massachusetts. When eleven years of age he moved with his parents to Huron county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and received his education in the common schools. His youth was passed in farming, but in after life he learned the trade of a carpenter. On the 27th day of April, 1847, he arrived in Mills county, locating in Silver Creek township. Three years later he came to Lyons township, and in 1871 he located on the farm where he now resides. Enlisted October 10 1861, in company F, Fifteenth Iowa infantry, and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, and was in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. He served as a fifer, and was honorably discharged December 16, 1864. He owns a farm of 187 acres, on which is a good dwelling house, barn, orchard and other improvements. Mr. Shepherdson has been a township officer several

years, and according to the best of authority, has lived longer in Mills county than any one in Lyons township.

TIPTON, JAMES A., farmer, section 34, P. O. Bartlett; born October 6, 1827, in Wilson county, Tennessee. Moved with his parents when nine years of age to Lincoln county, Missouri, and then three years later went to Cale county, Missouri, where he grew to maturity, working at farm labor and attending the subscription schools. When nineteen years old he went to Mexico but soon returned. In 1854 he came to this county, locating near Wahbonsie lake, and four years later he settled on the farm where he now resides. Was married in March, 1852, to Miss Louisa Rankin, a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of ten children, nine now living: Jesse W., Eliza F., Rebecca V., John Q., James M., Mary A., Cordelia J., Charles and Alfred H. Mr. Tipton has secured since coming to Mills county, a good farm of ninety acres. He has held various township offices and served with credit in the war of the rebellion.

WARREN, JOHN, farmer section 3, P. O. Pacific Junction; born April 20, 1848, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. At an early age he moved with parents to Maryland, where he grew to maturity. In 1866 he moved to Loraine county, Ohio, where he remained a short time and then returned to Maryland. In 1869 he came to this county. On his arrival here he engaged in farm labor, and by steady habits and honest industry soon established himself as one of the successful farmers of Mills county. Was married in 1875 to Miss Nancy Creech, of Madison county, Arkansas. They have two children: Clara C. and Clarence.

SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

FOLLET, WARREN, Silver Creek; was born January 22, 1838, in Caldwell county, Missouri. He left that state with the Mormon exodus, and went with his parents to Nauvoo, Illinois, where his father died in 1844. Driven with the Mormons from that state he came to Iowa and located in Silver Creek township, on what is now the farm of David Emrick. He moved to the farm he now occupies in 1853. In 1862 he enlisted at Glenwood for a term of three years or during the war. September 6, of the same year, he was married. His farm comprises some 220 acres, all in splendid condition and well improved, with buildings and fruit. Mr. Follett is one of the oldest settlers in the county, and has always been closely identified with its improvements and advances.

KERNEY, NATHAN, is a farmer by occupation, whose domain of 159 acres lies in section 31. He is a native of the old Keystone state, born in Bedford county, August 22, 1824. At the age of one year he

came to Ohio with his parents, where he remained some sixteen years, during which period of his youth he attended the common school and worked on the farm. At the age of seventeen—1841—he went to Missouri and tarried some fifteen years, until 1853, when he came to Mills county, Iowa, as one of its pioneer settlers. At his advent, the land upon which the town of Malvern stands was owned by the United States government. He was first married March 1, 1849, to Miss Margaret Van Buskirk, of Savannah, Missouri. Five children were added to the household through this marriage: William W., Sarah A., Lydia A., Laura G. and Martha E. whose mother died November 22, 1873. After wearing the weed of sorrow for three years, he contracted another marital alliance with Sarah M. Showalter, of Dade county, Missouri, through whom two children—Charles H. and Adin G.—were added to the already good circle. Mr. K. was a member of the Masonic order—Silver Urn Lodge of Malvern. He and his present wife are of the Baptist persuasion.

LEWIS, MILLARD F., a native of Mills county, Iowa, was born on the farm on which he now resides, August 25, 1856. Mr. L. is a son of Daniel Lewis, one of the earliest settlers of this county. He carries on farming on the old home. He was educated in the common school, and at Bryant's business college, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and at Montague & Lillibridge business college, of Davenport, Iowa. He married Miss Mattie A. Knight, of Mills county, December 10, 1876—a centennial marriage. One child, Harry, cheers their young hearts.

LEWIS, DANIEL, is a native of Kentucky, born in Shelby county, December 4, 1801, where he lived until he was twenty-seven years old, when he moved to Indianapolis, Indiana. After spending four or five years here, and three years at Quincy, Illinois, he located in Mills county, Iowa, in August, 1851. He located on land then in the possession of the Mormons, and from whom he purchased it. It was then known as Cutler's camp. At the time Mr. Lewis came to Mills county the country about him and Malvern, except the "Mormon settlement," was unoccupied by white men. He was identified with the first formation and settlement of the county; he was a member of the first grand jury organized in the county; he had seen corn sold in the early days of the settlements for \$1.50 per bushel; he was first married to Nancy Logan, in Kentucky, in 1820; his second marriage was to Harriet Holstein, October 24, 1830; has five children living: George W., Donald J., Henry Clay, Winfield S. and Millard F.; his farm lies in section 7, and contains three hundred acres. Before providing for his children his acres numbered twelve hundred.

NORRIS, WILLIAM, is a native of Hoosierdom, where he first breathed the breath of mortality, May 22, 1821, in Clay county. At the age of twelve years he went to LaPorte, Indiana, where he remained until his twenty-third year, preparing for the battle of life before him. In

1844 he pushed on westward to Illinois, where he sojourned until 1871, where he pursued the carpenter trade for a livelihood. He was first married when but twenty-one years of age, to Miss Jane Mix, who died in 1848; again, December 25, 1849, he married Amanda Brock, his present wife. Jackson E. and Ethlena are the children of this marriage. He has carried on farming since June, 1849; in 1871 he moved to Mills county, Iowa, where he still continues farming, his farm containing two hundred and fifty-five acres, all tillable, which he improved to its present condition, with good buildings. In connection with his other farm work, Mr. N. feeds about one hundred and fifty head of cattle each year.

SMITH, W. S. C. is a native of Putnam county, Indiana, where he entered the scenes of life April 24, 1843. In 1845 he, with his parents, came to Illinois and tarried until 1848, when he came to Clark county, Iowa. Here he acquired a common school education, and worked until 1862, when he entered the service of his country, enlisting in company F, Sixth Iowa infantry, in which he served two years, and in 1864 re-enlisted in the same regiment as a veteran, and served to the close of the war. He was in twenty-seven regular engagements, among which were the battles of Mission Ridge, Jackson, Miss., Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Atlanta two days, Griswold, Georgia, and Savannah, the latter place being the terminus of Sherman's march to the sea. Here is a record of patriotism rarely excelled. At the close of the war in 1865 Mr. S. settled in Mills county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in section 21, being one of the early settlers of the locality, and where he still lives, giving his energies to farming. He was married December 25, 1867, to Rosene Wheeler, of Glenwood, the result of which were four children: Bernice H., Daisy R., Earnest G. and Jephtha G., who will carry their memory hence. Mr. S. is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic Orders, at Malvern.

SLATER, SAMPSON, is a native of the British Isle, where he first saw light in Morley Moor, Derbyshire, February 3, 1826; and where he continued to live until 1851, when he immigrated to America, and located at Strongsville, Ohio. After a four years sojourn in the Buckeye State, he came to Johnson county, Iowa, where he spent ten years of his life, which was employed in tilling the soil. In 1865 he removed to Mills county, where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, in section 28, with timbered land in other sections. He was one of the pioneers of Silver Creek township, and aided in gathering a wheat harvest on the ground now occupied by the town of Malvern. His farm improvements are after the modern style, including a fine two story barn 36x46 feet, upon a stone base for stable. His farm also contains an orchard of some 300 trees, some 200 of which are apple bearing, the others include cherries, plums, peaches, etc. Mr. Slater married November 11, 1868, Kate Byers, of

Ohio, and Charles, born April 16, 1872, will perpetuate the name to generations hence. In 1880 Mr. S. returned to his old home in England for a month's visit to the relatives and scenes of his manhood; giving London and its Museum, Tower, Halls and other points of interest, a part of his time; as well as other towns in the realm. He returned to his adopted country in contentment.

WEST, NATHAN A., is a native of Ohio, born in Trumbull county, April 10, 1808, where he spent the first twenty-four years of his life, and where he received a common school education. He married his first wife in Portage county, in 1828—Mary S. Hulett—who died in 1835. In 1832 he removed to Missouri, where he whiled away six years, then moved to Illinois, where he spent eight years more; thence he was allured by the attractions of Iowa to its borders, and in 1848 he permanently located in Mills county, being one of its first settlers; in fact lived in the territory when it was a part of Pottawattamie county. He has thus seen this section of the state reclaimed from its native wilderness, and its towns grow up to their present dimensions and prosperity. Mr. West married his second wife, March 17, 1836, Adeline L. Follett. He had two children by his first marriage, one of whom, Mrs. Maria Kempton, resides in Glenwood. His principle pursuit through life has been that of farming. His farm of eighty acres lies in section twenty. At the first election in Silver Creek township he was elected justice of the peace, and has continued to hold that office almost continually since. He has also held various other township trusts.

MALVERN TOWNSHIP.

BERKHIMER, ANDREW, is a Pennsylvanian. March 17, 1832, marked his ingress in life at York county, and seventeen years of his young life was spent upon his native soil, when he went out into the world to carve his own way through it. In 1849 he started westward, and with a team drove to St. Joseph county, Michigan, and shortly after to Kalamazoo county, same state, where he remained four years. Thence he went to northwestern Iowa, and tarried a brief time, when he returned to Michigan. In the fall of 1858 the attractions of Iowa induced him to return to it again, and he located in Silver Creek township, Mills county, as one of the earliest settlers, and was among the very first to break and subdue a prairie farm therein. When he came, the site upon which Malvern now stands was a "howling prairie," and he hauled the lumber for the first building erected upon it. Mr. Berkhimer found his counterpart in Kalamazoo, Michigan, September 13, 1855, in the person of Margaret

Oman, of that place; the production of which alliance were: Chester, Sarah, Lydia A., Clara, George, Oscar, Lewis, Maggie and Andrew J. Mr. and Mrs. Berkheimer and three children are members of the Baptist church of Malvern. His farm in section twenty, contains 260 acres, the joint accumulation of himself and wife. It contains one of the prettiest groves in the county, besides an orchard of two hundred trees. It is divided into convenient fields well fenced, with line fences of hedge. The house and outbuildings are well ordered, and in keeping with the other improvements.

BROHARD, JAMES T., is a native of the "Mother of Presidents." He was born in Taylor county, Virginia, May 11, 1838, where he spent the first thirty-eight years of his life, and acquired his education in a private school, and became master of his chosen vocation, that of wagon maker. In 1863, though a native Virginian, he enlisted in company K, of the First West Virginia Cavalry regiment of the union army, in which he continued in active service until the close of the war, when he was mustered out in July, 1865. He was in the battles of Winchester, Fisher Hill, Cedar Creek, Monocacy Junction, Snaker's Gap, Mt. Jackson, Port Republic, Stevenson's Depot, and twenty-four other engagements. He was under Sheridan and Custer, being in the latter's division. He was married in West Virginia, November 29, 1859, to Miss Jennie C. Roe, of that state. Jennie L. is their only living child, three having gone beyond the vale of life. He still pursues the wagon making business, which has employed his energies for more than twelve years.

BROTHERS, S. T., M. D., was the first physician locating in Malvern. He came there in 1866, from Ohio, his native state, where he was born July 12, 1827, in Carroll county, in which he lived until 1856, and where he procured a common school education, and a professional education in Western Reserve College, of that state. He practiced his profession for some two or three years in his native county, after which, in 1856, he came to Eastern Iowa, where continued his professional work until 1860, when he returned to Ohio. Like most people who have ever lived in the grand state of Iowa, Dr. B. had an unconquerable desire to return, which he did in 1866, this time locating in Mills county. As already noted, he was not only the first physician, but was the second person who located in the then new town of Malvern. As a practitioner Dr. Brothers has been a successful master of the healing art. He has secured for himself a farm of 280 acres located in Pottawattamie county, where he may retire in quiet, when the years of the shady side shall overtake him. March 30, 1854, he married Eves A. Graham, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and thereby added to his domestic circle seven more to join in the great tide of life, and to make that circle more cheerful and interest-

ing: Alice, Howard, Lily, Flora, Charlie, Rebecca, and Ralph. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order.

BENTLEY, LEANDER, a native of Kentucky, was born near Lexington, September 27, 1831, where he remained until about nine years of age. In 1840, he "went west" with his people, locating in Boone county, Missouri, where he secured a common school and academic education, the latter at the Lathrop Academy. While at Rockport, Missouri, he pursued a general mercantile business. In 1860 he came to Iowa, locating at Sidney, Fremont county, where he continued the mercantile trade until 1865, when he served in the county treasurers office until 1870. In 1872, he started the first bank at Riverton, which he left in 1875, and came to Malvern and filled the position of cashier of the First National Bank, of that place, which position he still retains. Mr. B. married Miss A. M. Ross, at Rockport, Boone county, Missouri, February 13, 1855. Six children: Mary R., John H., Frank, R. E. Lee, Annie D., Charles A., are rising up to call them blessed. He is a member of the Nishnabotna Lodge, 153, of Masons; and also a member of the Baptist church.

BUFFINGTON, F. M., is a native of Meiggs county, Ohio, where his nativity commenced March 12, 1835. At the age of three years he was taken to Adams county, Illinois, where he grew up to young manhood; meantime gathering a common school education. At the age of nineteen years he came to Mills county, settling in Oak township, where he worked at farming until 1879, when he purchased the Malvern Mills, and from thence forward he carried on the milling business. His was a common school education. May 16, 1860, Mr. B. formed a marital alliance with Miss Sara Byers, of Mills county. Of this union there are five living children: Carrie, John, Jennie, Francis and Effie. Mr. B. is a member of the M. E. church.

BLACK, WM., is a native of Scotland; born March 9, 1817. In 1838, he came to America, and located near Rochester, New York, where he remained until the autumn of 1838, when he moved to central Ohio. In July, 1871, he located in Malvern, Mills county, and entered the hardware trade which he still continues. September 9, 1841, he married Miss Martha Reed, near Zanesville, Ohio. Four children were theirs, two sons and two daughters; two of whom are settled in Licking county, Ohio, and two in Mills county. Mr. Black was educated in the common school, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. His fellow citizens have, on several occasions expressed their confidence in his good citizenship, by conferring upon him official positions of trust. Several times trustee of his town, then mayor, and now school director and president of the board, which latter position he has held some five years. In 1850, Mr. Black was one of the "Argonauts" who made his way to Cali-

fornia in search of the "golden fleece," of which he obtained a fair share. In 1865 Mr. B. was a delegate from Zanesville, Ohio, to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Pittsburg. He surrendered the services of two sons to his country, to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

CAMPBELL, P. M., begun his mortal career the tenth day of April, 1848, at Jackson, Michigan. When about the a year old he emigrated with his parents to Canada, returning to Michigan, however, at about the age of twelve years, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Iowa, stopping in Dallas county until 1870, in which year he went to Missouri. In 1880 he returned to Iowa, locating this time at Malvern, Mills county. He attended the public schools, and worked upon the farm; from which field of labor he rose to more responsible positions. He has been in the employ of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company for the past ten years, as an agent and telegraph operator, which position he now occupies. In Salisbury, Missouri, October 24, 1871, he married Miss Nora E. Ammerman. Two children make their household bright and cheerful—Ray and Edwin Willie. He is a member of the Masonic order.

CURTIS, M. J., came to Malvern at the age of twenty-three years. At the age of five years he removed from his native place—Bucksport, Maine, where he was born, September 6, 1847—with his parents to Roscoe, Illinois, where he remained until he came to Mills county, in 1870. Since Mr. Curtis' residence in Malvern, he has been engaged in the grain business. In this connection he has also conducted a farm of 282 acres, on which he has fed about a hundred head of cattle each season for the market. Mr. C. was educated where the great majority of the American people were, in the common school. He is a member of Masonic order—Silver Urn Lodge 234, of Malvern. Is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. C. being one of the early settlers of the town, has been identified with all of its material interests. He has held the office of mayor, school director and treasurer of the school board, thus affording evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. At his native town of Bucksport, Maine, he married, November 3, 1869, Miss Helen L. Sweetser, the choice of his youth. An adopted child makes their household cheerful.

DEAVER, G. W. F., is a native of Maryland, where he first became a conscious mortal, January 26, 1823, in Hartford county. There upon his native heath he spent the first forty-seven years of his life, where he acquired his education in the public school, and where he learned the occupation which he has pursued for the past thirty years, that of a carpenter and bridge-builder. In 1869, he came "west," stopping in Henderson county, Illinois, for two years. From thence he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he remained about five years, after which he pushed westward to Malvern, Mills county, where he has resided since about

October, 1875. He married Mary J. Baxter, in Hartford county, Maryland, October 13, 1853. The result of this union is a prolific one—ten children living—Annie L., George G., James T., John McK., Charles W., Edwin L., Mary V., Hannah M., Benjamin F. and Harvey W. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders, and of the M. E. Church. He is also one of the present "city fathers" of Malvern.

DONNER, RICHARD, J., is of foreign birth, a native of Germany, where he entered life, December 13, 1850. When five years old he came to America with his parents, and proceeded from New York to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where they remained until the spring of 1856, when they moved to Mills county, Iowa and lived upon a farm. Mr. D. here procured a common school education, during the winter season, and worked upon the farm until 1874, when he became one of the first settlers of Malvern, where he purchased a half interest in the grain elevator at that place; and with his brother carried on the grain business for some four years, during which period their elevator—the first built in the town—burned, but which they promptly rebuilt. Subsequent to this, Mr. D. carried on the agricultural implement business for a time; then engaged in the livery business which he still continues. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias. In 1869 Mr. D. made a trip to California, where he spent about a year looking at that golden country.

GIDLEY, RICHARD L., is a cousin from over the sea. He is a native of Cornwall, Wales, born June 4, 1841. At the age of five years he immigrated to America with his parents who located in Wisconsin. Here Mr. G. remained until 1865, when he went to school some, and commenced learning the carpenter's trade. That year he came to Iowa, stopping at Des Moines, where he remained until 1868. From thence he went to Council Bluffs, remaining until 1870, when he sought Malvern for his future home, of where he was among its first settlers. In it, he has held various positions of trust—Mayor, town trustee, twice, and is now serving his third term under the present organization. He has worked at the carpenter trade for twenty-five years, having commenced to learn its mysteries when but fifteen years old. He is now the proprietor of the Inter Ocean Hotel of Malvern. Sena Mabee, of Monroe county, Iowa, joined Mr. Gidley, as a co-laborer in his pilgrimage through life's journey, April 15, 1878. One child, Richard E., born at Malvern, August 24, 1879, has been added to that home circle. Mr. D. did good service for his adopted country in the rebellion. He enlisted in company I, of the second Wisconsin infantry, in April, 1861, and served in the army until June 30, 1864. He was in the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Charlottesville, South Mountain, Antietam, and Gettysburg, at which battle he was wounded. He explains that he fired the first shot from the infantry, at the battle of

Gettysburg. From the effects of his wound he was confined to the hospital some eleven months. He was a prisoner for the three days the rebels occupied the town. He is a Mason and was master of the Silver Urn Lodge of Malvern for two terms.

GRAY, G. W., is a native Iowan, born in Mahaska county, January 10, 1857. When two years of age he removed with his parents to Page county where he procured a common school education. In July, 1877, he made Malvern his home, and made the harness manufacturing business his avocation, which he still pursues. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and of the Malvern cornet band.

GARRIGUS, JAMES EDWARD, is a native of Indiana, having entered the conflict of life the sixth of Oct. 1852, in Dearborn county, where he continued to sojourn for the first twenty years of his existence, when he launched out for new climes; tarrying at Trenton, Clinton county, Illinois, for four years. He continued toward the "Star of Empire," until he reached Malvern, Mills county, Iowa, where he hung up his hammock, and with a will he laid hold of the opportunities which presented themselves for his future success. He received his education in the common school, and Moore's Hill college, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1872. Afterward he was chosen the principal of the public schools at Delaware, Indiana, for a year, and after coming westward he taught a public school for a year in St. Clair county, Illinois; and subsequently was principal of the public schools at New Memphis, Illinois, for three years. Soon after his arrival at Malvern, Iowa, he was chosen principal of the public schools of that town for a year. After his graduation at Moore's Hill, Mr. G. began reading law, which he continued during intervals while teaching; and during his vacations while teaching in Illinois, he read in the office of G. Van Horbecke, at Carlisle. He completing his law reading in the office of D. H. Solomon, Esq., of Glenwood, in the spring of 1878, when he was admitted to the bar, and formed a copartnership with Robert Aiton for practice. After three months he continued alone until September 1, 1879, when he formed a co-partnership with A. L. Young, which still continues under the firm name of Young & Garrigus. On May 1, 1880, he formed another co-partnership with Miss Clara L. Boehner for life for the practice of love and affection, and the domestic and social amenities of life as well. To this firm has been added another member; though brief in life, little Helen bids fair to add abundant sunshine to the domestic circle. Mr. G. is a member of the masonic order, and also of the Baptist church.

GRAY, WILLIAM E., began life September 1, 1851, in Guernsey county, Ohio. At the age of five years he went with his parents to Mahaska county, Iowa, remaining there until the spring of 1858, when he removed to Page county, Iowa, thence to Taylor county in 1874. and

finally brought up in Mills county the next year. Mr. Gray was the recipient of a common school education; he read law with Morledge & McPherrin, and was afterward admitted to practice at Malvern, which profession he has pursued to the present day. He joined his fortunes with Miss E. J. Calhoun, of Page county, Iowa, October 5th, 1875, whose increase are two children: Byron O. and Jesse E. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. of O. F., being a Past Grand of the order. Two terms he has held the scales of justice in his township, as justice of the peace, and still holds them for the third term. He assisted in the incorporation of the town as one of the attorneys. Mr. G. made his own way through the world from fourteen years of age without means or aid. He first worked in a woolen factory at a early age, and remained until eighteen years old, when he began to learn the tinner's trade. From twenty-one years of age he taught school during the winters, and read law summers. To-day he has a comfortable start in life.

GOODWIN, CHARLES F., is a native of the "city of churches." March 12, 1855, he began his mortal career, and in the fifth year of his boyhood he went to Flushing L. I., and whiled away two years more of his youth; after which he peregrinated to Buckport, Maine; thence to Wintersport; thence to Buckport again; thence to Roscoe, Illinois, and thence to Malvern, Iowa, which place he reached in 1870. He was educated in the common school, concluding at the East Maine Conference Seminary, at Buckport, including a commercial course. He was married August 16, 1878, to Miss Anna Evans, of Malvern; and one child, Frank E., is the comfort of the twain. Mr. G. is a member of the firm of Munger & Goodwin, druggists and dealers in jewelry, books, etc. He is a member of the Silver Urn Lodge, 234, of masons.

HERSHEY, ALBERT, a Pennsylvanian by birth, entered life September 8, 1847, in York county, where he obtained a common school education, closing with a course in the Normal school in Lancaster county. In 1866 he came west to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he made but a short stay, pushing on to Boone county, in this state, where he was engaged in the grain business. In February, 1871, he sought Malvern as his future home, where for a time he continued the grain trade, until now he is engaged in farming. October 15, 1879, he observed the scriptural injunction by taking unto himself a help-meet, in the person of Miss M. Jennie Place, of Malvern, Mills county. But the "replenishing" part of the scriptural injunction does not appear to have been observed thus far in their marital co-partnership. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHNSON, JOHN M., a native of England, was born in Cambridge-shire, July 29, 1834. He immigrated to America in 1851, locating in St. Joseph county, Michigan. After a seven years stay here, he changed his

location to section 29, Silver Creek township, Mills county. In 1861 he removed to the farm on which he still resides, in section 16, containing 340 acres of prairie and timber. He came to Mills as a pioneer in his township, and with but slight means, save his sturdy hands. His fine farm with excellent house, out buildings, and other modern improvements, are the accumulations of his own hands, aided by the economy and industry of his wife, who was Mary M. Hicks, prior to November 30, 1856, on which day he united his fortunes with her, at St. Joseph county Michigan. Five children: James E., Ira, Minnie, Susan and John M., have risen up to call them blessed. Mr. J. served his country three years during the late rebellion, as an enlisted soldier in company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry. He was in the battles of Helena, Arkansas, Fort Spanish, and Fort Blakely. He is one of the six neighbors who entered the service, and served their three years, returned without mishap, and are still living near each other. Mr. J. has been elected township trustee several times and served as school director for some twelve years. He received his education in the common school, has always been a farmer, and himself and wife are members of the Baptist church, of Malvern.

MERWIN, CHARLES, REV., is a native of Yankeedom, where he lived until four years of age. He first saw the light at Fairfield, Connecticut, October 1, 1810. With his people he emigrated to western New York, which was then considered "west," and settled in Victor, Ontario county, where Mr. Merwin continued to reside until he reached young manhood—twenty years of age. After quitting the common school, he pursued a collegiate course in the University of New York, and also a theological course in the Auburn (New York) Theological Seminary, preparatory for the ministry. At the age of thirty years—June 10, 1840—Mr. Merwin married Miss Amelia Oliphant, at Auburn, New York, who died in December, 1871. He married October 15, 1873, as his second wife, Sara Randall, of Buffalo, New York. He has four living children, three by the first marriage: Charles H., Amelia F., and Sarah F.; and by the second marriage, one, Abbie F. Mr. Merwin was the first pastor of the Presbyterian church of Malvern. Among other worldly effects Mr. Merwin has a farm of 160 acres, lying in White Cloud township, Mills county.

METZ, PIERCE, is a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. His career of life began July 12, 1852. In 1855 he, with his parents, came to Marion county, Iowa, where he remained until the age of twenty-five, when, in November, 1877, he moved to Malvern. He was married in Marion county, to Miss Josie L. Rungan, May 13, 1875. His education was received from the common school. His occupations were somewhat varied. He paddled his own canoe from the age of about nine years, and his first voyage was in a woolen factory, which continued for five sum-

mers. Next he worked at the carpenter trade for some three years, then taught school three years. Since the last period he has pursued the mercantile business, which has brought him a good measure of success. He belongs to Silver Urn lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

MUNGER, JAMES P., entered life in Fulton county, Illinois, July 12, 1847. Here he spent the first eighteen years of his youthful days, during which period he acquired a common school education. In 1865 he removed to Hancock county, Illinois, where he remained until 1873, which year he sought Iowa as his future home, making a three year's sojourn in Adams county, where he engaged in the grocery trade. In the centennial year he moved to Malvern, Iowa, where he has since resided, continuing the grocery business until 1878, when he sold it out and entered the drug business with C. F. Goodwin, by purchase of the establishment where they now are. November 29, 1877, Mr. Munger married Miss Julia A. Newcomb, of Belfast, Maine. One child, a boy, Curtis B., brightens the parental home. Mr. Munger received the recognition of his fellow townsmen by being once elected recorder of the town, and once clerk of the township. Mr. Munger took a course in the Keokuk Commercial College, and graduated in 1870, and devoted himself to book-keeping until he entered his mercantile pursuits. His perseverance and industry has secured him success and a comfortable capital in business.

PADDOCK, CHARLES H., first saw the hills of his native county of Steuben, New York, March 18, 1846. The same year of his advent in life he moved with his parents to Henry county, Illinois, where he remained until 1861, when he went out with the Fifteenth Illinois infantry, as orderly for his father, who was captain of company F. Returning home in the fall of that year, he remained until 1863, when he enlisted in company I, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois infantry, with which he remained until the autumn of 1865, when he was transferred to company K, of the Forty-seventh Illinois infantry, with which he was mustered out in the spring of 1866, at Springfield. He was at the battle of Durassey, also in most of the engagements on the Red river expedition. He was in the battle of Guntown, and was one of the seven who were left of the company; the rest of it being either killed or taken prisoners. He was also in the raid which pursued Gen. Rice through Missouri; also in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee; Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and the capture of Mobile. January 4, 1874, Miss Mattie McBride, of Malvern, took Mr. Paddock "for better or for worse," and thus barring the "Mc," she became his bride. Little Sarah is the seal, the only seal, of that marital bond which makes it stronger and more sacred. Mr. Paddock was the second male settler in the town. He was educated in the common school. He, with his brother, John D., opened the first store in Malvern, and are both still engaged in the same pursuit.

PADDOCK, JOHN D., a native of Steuben county, New York; was born June 17, 1842. At the age of two years he removed with his parents to Michigan, where they made a short stay, then moved to McHenry county, Illinois. Here John D. remained until eighteen summers had ripened him for active life, when he went out into the central part of the state and taught school, which work he continued for some three years. In 1863 he graduated from a commercial school in Chicago. However, while in the college, he enlisted in the 134th Illinois hundred-day infantry. He returned to Chicago and engaged in book-keeping for about six years. From Chicago Mr. Paddock came to Malvern—then known as Milton—in August, 1869, where he built the first building ever erected in that place, from lumber brought from Chicago, and wagoned from Pacific City. He was also the first postmaster and the first express agent of the town. In connection with his brother he opened the first store for the sale of general merchandise, and is still engaged in the same mercantile line in the same building. He has been the recipient of several official positions from the citizens of the town since its organization. March 1, 1869, he married Miss Helen L. McRae, of Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. He has adopted son, the child of the Rev. J. W. Rae, late pastor of the Baptist church of that place, now deceased.

RINGLAND, I. B., is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and his birth was December 9, 1827. At the age of twenty-seven, 1854, he was elected auditor of his native county, and in 1856, resigned and moved to Marshall county, Iowa. April 16, 1857, he married Mary A. Evans, and remained in that county until 1863. In 1869 he came to Malvern where he engaged in the lumber business. Was mayor of the town; a member of Silver Urn Masonic order, and of the Christian church. He died December 8, 1880.

SMITH, T. P., a Marylander, a native of Baltimore, added one to the census record of that city the 24th of September, 1813, where he spent his minority, and received a public school education. In 1834, he came to Springfield, Illinois, where he resided for eighteen years, when he was married to Sara Jones, March 21, 1837, who died July 20, 1851, at St. Joseph, Missouri, to which place he had removed shortly prior. He married Susan Mattingly as his second wife July 12, 1858: Affie A., W. T., who is a presiding elder in the M. E. church, and Elizabeth T. are the children of the first marriage. Hotel-keeping is the vocation which Mr. Smith has pursued for years, and is the present proprietor of the Malvern House. In 1862 he entered the Union forces—company F, Twentieth Missouri infantry—remaining in the service a year. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry and Shiloh. For a time he had charge of some sixteen patients as nurse, on the steamboat *Memphis*. He

was a member of the M. E. church, and his present wife a member of the Catholic church.

SKADAN, J. EDGAR, is a native New Yorker, where he entered life May 27, 1839, in Cayuga county, and where he lived until he was eighteen years of age, and acquired a common school education, at which age he came to La Salle, Illinois, and resided for twelve years. In 1869 he came to Iowa, where he found his future home. He first remained some five years in Villisca, after which, in 1874, he sought Malvern. Prior to 1869 his pursuits were various; but since that time he has been engaged in farming, real estate and general agency business. While a resident of Montgomery county he was honored with the election of school director. He was twice married—first, in 1862, to Maria Good, of Dayton, Ohio, who died in March, 1869. His second marital alliance was with Julia M. White, of Orange county, Vermont, February 28, 1874. Two children by his first marriage are all he has to hand his name down the line of coming generations. Mr. and Mrs. S. are both members of the Baptist church.

STRAHAN, J. M., is a native of Indiana. Was born in Putnam county, November 17, 1829, where he remained until his seventh year, when he, with his people, moved to Illinois. In 1850 he went to California, remaining some three years, when he returned to Illinois. In 1854 he made a second trip to California, driving a drove of cattle overland to that New Eldorado. This time he remained until 1855, when he returned to Iowa, locating in Marion county. Here he resided until 1870, when he moved to Mills county, Iowa. Here he formed a business connection with Mr. John Evans, with whom he pursued farming and feeding cattle for market, the latter to a large extent, from 200 to 1000 head per year. In 1873, he, in company with others, laid out that part of Malvern, known as Strahan's addition, into lots for building purposes. Mr. Strahan is also the president of the First National Bank, of Malvern, in which he is extensively interested. During the winter of 1879-80, Strahan & Company purchased and shipped over the Wabash road, 400,000 bushels of grain. In 1879 Mr. Strahan narrowly escaped death from the falling of the St. Charles bridge, over the Missouri river. Mr. S. gives these facts: He and six other men occupied the caboose of a stock train of eighteen cars filled with cattle, which he and others were shipping to St. Louis. While upon this bridge, ninety-two feet above the river, he heard a sound of rushing water, which caused him to go to the door of his car, where he saw a frightful calamity befalling their train—a three hundred feet span of the bridge had gone down, taking with it seventeen cars and all the living freight therein. With active presence of mind he jumped for the ties when the car he was in was within twenty feet of the terrible

abyss, which the falling span had opened, and it too, went down, carrying death to the six passengers within save one, who barely escaped. Mr. S.'s presence of mind and quick action saved him from the frightful doom of his companions, whose names were Fred Davis, Josiah Wearen, Mr. Hyde and John Somers. The others were train men. Mr. S.'s farm is in section 29, and contains 1,200 acres, all under cultivation. Among his various other business operations, he makes a specialty of raising and dealing in short-horned cattle, the Clydesdale English draft horses, and Cotswold and South Down sheep, which together with his cattle and horses have frequently been awarded premiums for excellence at fairs. Mr. Strahan married Miss F. C. Davis, of Henderson county, Illinois, January 3, 1856, whose father served in the war of 1812, receiving the land on which he lived, for services therein. Lucy, Ella, Frank, Rosa and Otis are the rewards of that union. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Baptist society.

WILSON, H. F., is an Ohio man. His life commenced February 12, 1848, in Perry county. He remained upon his native grounds until 1854, when he came to Warren county, Illinois with his father, where he lived until 1871, when he moved to Mills county, Iowa, where he was employed as book-keeper in the first national bank of Malvern, for about two years. For two years he was also Auditor of Mills county. He is now the cashier of Page County Bank, at Blanchard. Mr. W. was educated in the common school, and at the Asbury University, Green Castle, Indiana. He married Miss Hattie E. Ringland, of Malvern, November 7, 1878. Is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

YOUNG, AUGUSTUS L., a native of Iowa soil, entered life in Muscatine, March 12, 1856. At a year of age he moved with his parents to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained until his sixteenth year, when he went to Fremont county, and thence to Malvern; Mills county, in September, 1879. He received his education in the common schools at Mt. Pleasant and other points where he lived prior to making his home in Mills county, and at Tabor college, while in Fremont county. Subsequently he was a graduate of the law department of the State University at Iowa City, and there admitted to practice in all the state and federal courts of Iowa, June, 1879. Thus equipped for the battle of life, he took to himself, November 25, 1880, Miss Allie E. Wilson, of Tabor, to aid and cheer him in his struggle for position, fortune and fame. Mr. Young is a member of the law firm of Young & Garrigus, of Malvern, formed in 1879. He is member of the Congregational church.

ST. MARY'S TOWNSHIP.

ALLIS, SAMUEL, was born in Conway, Franklin county, Massachusetts, September 28, 1805. He was reared under christian influences, his parents being members of the Congregational church; his education was limited to the opportunities afforded him by the common schools of that day. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the saddlery and harness maker's trade, and followed this avocation at various localities until 1834. In that year he was appointed as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, and by direction of the American Board of Foreign Mission, came to the west, and locating at Belleview, Nebraska, established a mission supported by the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. He remained for many years in that state and section, engaged in instructing the Indians. In 1836 he went to Clay county, Missouri, and was there married to Miss Emaline Palmer, a native of Mansfield, Connecticut. He immediately returned to Nebraska with his wife, and renewed his duties as a missionary. They have four children now living: Henry, Martha, Otis and Harriet. In 1851 he came to St. Mary's township, and three years afterward moved to the farm he now occupies, on section 12, and comprised of some one hundred and fifty acres. Owing to his knowledge of the Indian dialect, gained while missionary among the savages, he was appointed United States interpreter, and in that capacity once visited the city of Washington; this position was retained by him for some seven years. Since coming to this county Mr. Allis has been closely identified with its interests, and has filled various positions of importance and trust. He is the first white man to ever tread the soil of Mills, who is now living within its bounds. The years of the past have witnessed many changes, but to them Mr. Allis has contributed, and from them gained a competence and a home of comfort.

COX, J. H., farmer and mechanic, section 1, P. O. Council Bluffs; born March 22, 1829, in Highland county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools. He came to Iowa in 1857, locating for a short time on the farm where he now resides, and then went to Cass county and pre-empted a claim. In 1860 he made a tour of the western states and territories, mining and prospecting. He returned in 1868 and began operating a saw mill, which he still conducts in connection with his farm. Mr. Cox has served with credit in the capacity of drainage commissioner and justice of the peace. He now owns a neat farm of sixty acres, well improved, with a cosy little house and a thrifty young orchard. He also owns considerable city property at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. He was married in 1874, to Miss Adelia A. Clark, a native of St. Mary's township. They are the happy parents of one son: George Ray.

HARRISON, W. H., farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, P. O. Council Bluffs; born in Ohio, in 1843. At an early age he came with his parents to Iowa, locating in Pottawattamie county. He received his education in the common schools of his native state and in the city schools at Council Bluffs. In 1857 he went to Douglass county, Nebraska, where his father pre-empted a claim, remained one season, and then moved to Holt county, Missouri. In 1859 he went to Jackson county, Missouri, in which county his father was killed by "Bushwhackers." In company with his mother, he then went to Johnson county, Kansas, and the next spring to Richardson county, Nebraska. He enlisted in 1862 in company C, Second Nebraska cavalry, and served one year in the campaign against the Indians. He then enlisted in a regiment called the Black Horse Cavalry, with which he served two years. The cavalry was then consolidated with the First Nebraska. After leaving the army he made a tour of the western states, returning in 1866 to Council Bluffs, and soon after located on the farm where he now resides. Was married December 25, 1869, to Miss Elvira Kratzer, a native of Boone county, Iowa. They are the parents of five children, of whom four are now living: Lillie, Millie, Frankie and Ella. He owns a farm of 240 acres, well adapted to the raising of stock, in which enterprise he is largely interested.

MARTENS, HERMAN H., farmer and stock dealer, section 7, P. O. Council Bluffs; born March 16, 1857, in Stacy Hollenstine, Germany. When about a year old he immigrated with his parents to America, and immediately located in this vicinity, where he grew to manhood. He received his education in the common schools and at Tabor College, and is well advanced in both German and English. His father died in this county October 1, 1880, leaving a family of five children, of whom Herman is the eldest, who, with the other members of the family, Sophia, Lewis, Henry and Charley, resides on an excellent farm of 450 acres, well improved, with an elegant dwelling house, substantial barn, and a large and productive orchard. Mr. Martens has had charge of the farm since the death of his father, and has conducted it in able manner. He is a young man of high moral character, an enterprising business man, and has a large circle of friends.

MARKS, WILLIAM, farmer, section 1, P. O. Council Bluffs; born February 22, 1854, in Hanover, Germany, where he grew to manhood. He was thoroughly educated in both German and English and prepared for a professional life. At the age of nineteen he immigrated to America, and established his first permanent residence in this vicinity. On his arrival he was engaged as a teacher in the German families of the neighborhood. Later he went to Council Bluffs, where he was engaged as a clerk about nine months. He was married December 5, 1875, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Hoyer, a German lady of culture, which union has

brought to them three sons: Gustave, Otto and Arthur. He enjoys the possession of a neat little farm of eighty acres. Mr. Marks is a young man of marked ability, and is respected and admired by the community in which he resides.

ROENNAN, HENRY, farmer, section 36, P. O. Henton; born July 3, 1804, in Hollenstine, Germany, where he was educated in the state national schools. When quite a young man he commenced keeping a hotel, which he conducted twenty-four years. His building was then burned, and he immigrated to America. He arrived at Davenport in 1855, and two years later came to Mills county, locating at St. Marys. Here he purchased a farm of eighty acres, on the banks of the Missouri river, which was soon engulfed in that turbulent stream. He then purchased another farm, which was destroyed in like manner, together with some valuable property in the town of St. Marys. In 1867 he located on the farm where he now resides, which consists of 160 acres, a good dwelling house, commodious barn, and other substantial buildings. His extensive feed yards are well filled with horses, cattle, sheep and swine. He is one of the oldest and most successful farmers in Mills county, and is honored by the people of his community for the interest he has shown in the advancement of the county. Was married in 1834 to Miss Christina Shreader, by whom he is the father of three children: Dora, John and Emma. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

ROENNAN, JOHN, farmer, section 31, P. O. Henton; born January 26, 1847, in Germany. He immigrated with his parents to America, when he was eight years of age. He was educated in the German language in his native country, and received a good English education in the common schools of this country. Was married December 13, 1871, to Eliza Glemann, a native of Germany. They have five children: Henry, Emma, Dora, Mollie and Rudolph. His farm consists of 160 acres, on which is an excellent dwelling house, commodious barn, and good orchard. He is largely interested in live stock, to the raising of which his farm is well adapted.

TURNER, ALFRED S., farmer section 19, P. O. Council Bluffs; born January 1, 1845, in Great Grunsby, England. He immigrated to America when nine years old, coming directly to this county and locating in Platteville township. In 1854 he went to St. Marys township, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools. In 1862 he engaged in freighting across the plains, remaining in this business four years, and then commenced farming, in which occupation he has continued until the present time. He was married in 1868, to Miss Isabel Runkles, a native of Ohio. Mrs. T. died April 15, 1877, leaving five children: Lettie May, Charley, Augusta, John and Leroy. He was married a second time March 20, 1879, to Miss Lillie Finney. She was

born in St Marys township, October 30, 1855. They are the parents of one child, Dolly T. Mr. Turner has served his township officially four years. He owns a neat little farm of 40 acres. His parents were among the early settlers of the county, and both died here.

YOUNG, M. C., farmer and stock raiser, section 29, P. O. Council Bluffs; born May 29, 1836, in Granger county, Tennessee. When quite young he moved with his parents to Sullivan county, Indiana, where he remained until five years of age, and then went to Schuyler county, Missouri, where he grew to manhood. His youth was passed in acquiring an education and working in a steam grist mill. When he was about twenty years of age his mother died. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in a company of home guards, remaining with them about six months. He then went to Arkansas, remained a short time, and then went to Falls City, Nebraska, when he enlisted in company F, second Nebraska Cavalry. He served with this company about nine months, participating in the battle of White Stone Hill, and also many important engagements against the Indians. In the following season he was engaged in farming and freighting from Nebraska City to different western points. In 1865 he came to Iowa, first locating in Fremont county, but soon after came to Mills county, and was engaged in farming about two years. He then went to Utah, and from there to Nevada, where he worked in the mines about eighteen months, and then returned to Iowa, and purchased a part of the farm where he now resides. Was married July 14, 1872, to Miss Jane Wilson, who was born in Mills county, February 26, 1856. Two of their children are now living: John W. and Charles C. Mr. Young is a member of the Christian church, in which denomination he is a zealous worker. He has held various township offices, at the present time being justice of the peace. He owns a good farm of 160 acres.

WHITE CLOUD TOWNSHIP.

AISTROPE, WALTER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Malvern; born April 16, 1831, in Lincolnshire, England, where he grew to manhood. Immigrated to America in 1852, first locating in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in coal mining for two years. He then went to Chicago and was employed in the brewery of Lill & Co., in whose employ he remained for nearly three years. He then came to Van Buren county, Iowa, and was there engaged in farming some two years. Leaving Van Buren county, he made a trip to California and worked in the mines three years. He returned to Iowa and located on section 19, in White Cloud township, and now owns the entire section

with the exception of eighty acres. His farm is beautifully situated and has many substantial improvements. Was married March 16, 1868, to Miss Eliza J. Kesterson, a native of Tennessee. They are the parents of three children: George B., Charles R. and Mary B.

ANTRIM, ELIAS, farmer, P. O. Randolph; born October 17, 1853, in Wabash county, Indiana. When about seven years of age he came with his parents to Fremont county, Iowa, and there grew to manhood. He commenced life as a farmer, which has been his avocation until the present time. In 1878 he located on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 34, in this township, where he now resides. Was married March 20, 1878, to Miss Minnie A. Parks, who was born in Wisconsin, September 1, 1859, L. W. Archer performing the ceremony. They are the parents of two children: Howard F. (deceased) and John L.

AISTROPE, THOMAS M., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Malvern; born December 11, 1828, in Lincolnshire, England, where he remained until nineteen years of age, and then moved into Yorkshire and engaged in farming. He then commenced running a grist-mill, which he operated for more than three years. In 1855 he immigrated to America, landing at New York. From there he went to Chicago, where he remained one week, and then went to McHenry county, Illinois, and worked for one season on a farm. He then moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, locating near Plymouth, where he was engaged in coal mining, railroading and farming for about three years. He next located in Clark county, Missouri, rented land and farmed about four years. He then came to Mills county and lived in various parts of the county until the spring of 1863, when he settled on section 17, White Cloud township, where he now resides. Was married to Miss Jane Whatt, who was born in Yorkshire, England, December 3, 1830. They are the parents of eleven children: Mary J., Margaret, Elizabeth, Walter G., Sarah A., Thomas M., Jr., William W., Alice M., Nellie V., Anna E. and Henry P. V. Mr. Aistrophe owns a fine farm of 1,046 acres, which has many substantial improvements. He came to this country without a dollar, and by his indomitable will and untiring energy has succeeded in amassing a competence.

BAXTER, WILLIAM S., farmer, P. O. Hastings; born September 30, 1831, in York county, Pennsylvania. When about eight years of age he went with his parents to Hanford county, Maryland, and remained there until twenty-nine years of age. He then went back to York county, Pennsylvania, remaining there about four years, and then emigrated to Henderson county, Illinois, residing there about nine years. He then came to Mills county, and located near Hastings. He now resides two miles southwest of Hastings, in White Cloud township. Was married August 9, 1855, to Miss Sarah J. Knight, a native of Maryland. They

are the parents of four children: William F., Charles H., Emma J., and Annie E. The aged father and mother of Mr. Baxter reside with him, and are aged respectively seventy-seven and seventy years.

DAVIS, M. T., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Malvern; born March 5, 1847, in Jackson county, Ohio. When about eight years of age he emigrated with his parents to Montgomery county, Iowa, locating about six miles south of the present site of Red Oak, remaining there but a short time, and then came to Mills county and located about three miles west of the town of Emerson. After residing in various parts of the county, he finally located on section 30, White Cloud township, where he now resides. His farm is peculiarly adapted to stock-raising, in which he is extensively engaged. Mr. Davis is an active, energetic business man. He was a member of Captain Tubbs' home cavalry company, which was organized for home protection during the war. Mr. Davis has considerable stock in the bank of Strahan, Davis & Bentley, known as the Page County Bank, located at Blanchard, Page county, Iowa. Was married August 16, 1871, to Miss Mary J. Aistroke, a native of England. They are the parents of three children: Minnie, Maggie, and Mary E.

DYSON, JOHN, farmer, P. O. Malvern; born July 10, 1830, in Yorkshire, England, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. He then immigrated to America, first locating in McHenry county, Illinois, where he remained one year, and then went to Hancock county, Illinois, where he resided about eighteen months. He next came to Iowa, first locating in Lee county, and remained there engaged in farming about eighteen years. He then came to this county and located one mile south of Malvern on section five, where he now resides. He has a good farm, upon which are many modern improvements. Mr. Dyson is a live, energetic man, and is at present a member of the board of supervisors, in which capacity he is giving entire satisfaction to his constituents. He was married May 8, 1852, to Miss Sarah Duckels, a native of England.

DAVIS, STEPHEN D., farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Malvern; born October 25, 1820, in Jackson county, Ohio, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. He came to Iowa in 1855, and located about six miles south of the present site of Red Oak, in Montgomery county. He remained in Montgomery county a few months, and then came to Mills county and located near where the town of Emerson now stands. After residing in various parts of the county, he finally located in Spring Valley, White Cloud township, in March, 1861. Here he purchased a farm of 400 acres and has since made several purchases adjoining, until his farm now consists of 2,000 acres, 1,200 acres of which is tame pasture and meadow land. He has on his farm a spring of water which has a flow of about forty gallons per minute. He has constructed a fine fish pond, which is supplied by water from this spring, and contains an abun-

dance of fish. Mr. Davis is one of the most extensive farmers in Mills county. He pays particular attention to stock raising, and has sold this season 194 head of fat cattle, and as many fat hogs. He has an extensive interest in the First National bank, of Malvern, and is also connected with the banking house of Strahan, Davis & Bentley, known as the Page County bank, located at Blanchard, in Page county. Was married April 7, 1842, to Miss Mary Parker, who was born in Virginia, September 17, 1821. They have five children living: Granville T., Marion T., Tacy L., Minervia A. and Charles F.

DAUGHERTY, CHRISTOPHER C., miller P. O. Malvern; born October 10, 1844, in McDonough county, Illinois, where he remained until twenty years of age. In 1864, he emigrated to Mills county, Iowa, first locating at White Cloud, where he remained about ten years, engaged in farming and milling. He then assisted in constructing the Buffington Mills, where he is now engaged as chief miller. Mr. Daugherty was married January 1, 1870, to Miss Eliza Hughes a native of Mills county, Iowa. They are the parents of two children: Lillie L. and Verrill A.

EHRENHARDT, MATTHEW, farmer, P. O. Clark; born September 14, 1856, in Biern, Germany, immigrated to America when ten years of age and located in Knox county, Illinois, near Knoxville, where he was engaged in farming for twelve years. He then came to Mills county and went to work for Mr. Hamsch, and has been with that gentleman ever since. He is a hard-working, industrious young man, and will ere long be one of the substantial citizens of the township.

ELROD, JAMES M., farmer, P. O. Clark; born December 18, 1840, in Butler county, Pennsylvania. While yet young he immigrated with his mother and family to La Salle county, Illinois, and remained there about twelve years. He enlisted from this county in the Eighty-eighth Illinois volunteer infantry, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairville, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Altoona, Jamesborough and Love Joy. Was mustered into the service August 12, 1862, and mustered out June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. In the fall of 1871 he immigrated to Lancaster county Nebraska, where he remained about four years, and then came to Mills county, and finally located in White Cloud township. Was married December 21, 1868, to Miss Annie M. Willey, who was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 23, 1846. They are the parents of three children: Mary E., Celia C. and Myrtie. Mr. E. was wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge, in the thigh, and was also slightly wounded in the cheek at Resaca, Georgia.

FOXWORTHY, JOSEPH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Malvern; born June 10, 1823, in Kentucky, and remained there until nineteen years

of age, when he immigrated to Johnson county, Indiana, and engaged in farming. In 1854 he came to this county and located on section 5, White Cloud township. He owns a fine farm of 220 acres, on the Silver Creek bottom, plenty of timber and a good orchard. Was married June 25, 1844, to Miss Mary M. Hargan, who was born in Kentucky, March 26, 1826. They are the parents of ten children: Anarpy, Rachel, Mary E., George, Ellen, Rufus, Melissa, William, Almedia and Florence. Mr. Foxworthy is one of the oldest citizens in the township. He came here in 1854, and endured all the hardships to which the pioneers of that day were subject.

HILTON, GEORGE, farmer, P. O. Clark; born October 20, 1839, in Rock Island county, Illinois, and there grew to manhood. In 1870 he came to Mills county, and located in White Cloud township, near where the town of Clark now stands. Mr. Hilton, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. Miller, and Mr. J. C. Miller, is engaged in improving a large tract of valuable land. A magnificent dwelling house and a fine young orchard adorn the premises, and under the skillful management of these parties, this farm is destined to become one of the best in the county. Mr. Hilton was married October 29, 1867, to Miss Mary M. Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 6, 1846. They are the parents of six children: C. E., Robert I., Harry, Ann R., Frank and Walter.

HAMBSCH, PHILLIP, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Clark; born April 13, 1839, in Baden, Germany. When he was fifteen years of age his parents immigrated to America, first locating in Troy, New York, and remained there about three years, when he went to Warren county, Illinois, and soon after went to Knox county, Illinois. Enlisted in company A, Eighty-third Illinois volunteer infantry, in August, 1862, and participated in the battle of Fort Donelson and numerous skirmishes. He was mustered out in June, at Nashville, Tennessee, and went to Chicago, where he was discharged July 5, 1865; he then returned to Knox county, Illinois, and engaged in farming about five years, came to Mills county in August, 1872, and located on section 25, White Cloud township, where he now resides. Was married November 11, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Oastracher, who was born in Baden, Germany, August 4, 1842. They have six children: Charles A., Rosa K., Philip E., Bernard, Michael L. and John F. Mr. H. owns a good farm of two hundred and forty acres, well improved.

HAMMOND, ROBERT L., carpenter and contractor, P. O. Malvern; born February 22, 1847, in Belmont county, Ohio. When eight years old he moved with his parents to Monroe county, Ohio, where he remained until about seventeen years of age. When only seventeen years old he enlisted in company B, Fifty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Ft. McAllister, Savannah,

Columbia, Bentonsville, and Raleigh, and participated in the grand review of Sherman's army at Washington, April 28, 1865. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 11, 1865, and then returned to Morgan county, Ohio. He soon after commenced learning the trade of a carpenter, remaining in Morgan county about seven years. He then came to Mills county, locating near Malvern, where he is now engaged in carpentering and building. Was married April 28, 1876, to Miss Mary J. Hammond, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of one child: Daisy Pearl.

HAYES, BAHMAN L., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Malvern; born in Clinton county, Ohio, where he resided until twenty-one years of age. He then came to Iowa and located near Libertyville, Jefferson county, Iowa. Enlisted in February, 1862, in company M, Fourth Iowa cavalry, serving nearly two years when he was discharged on account of disease of the lungs. After being discharged he returned home, and remained about one year. He then came to Mills county and purchased a farm in White Cloud township; was married September 5, 1854, to Mahala Byers, who was born September 5, 1834, in Morgan county, Ohio; they are the parents of eight children: F. I., Clarence L., Charles P., Warren L., William E., A. Kate, Louise Anna and Mary Bethel. The aged parents of Mr. H. reside in a comfortable little home in the yard adjoining that of Mr. Hayes. They are aged seventy-five and seventy-eight years respectively.

HAMMOND, RICHARD L., nurseryman, P. O. Malvern; born December 13, 1842, in Belmont county, Ohio, where he remained, engaged in farming, until 1872. In the last named year he came to this county and located one mile south of Malvern, where he now resides, engaged in the nursery business. Was married March 8, 1873, to Miss Sophia Bonham, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of four children: Bessie M., Flora M., Blanche J. and Charles T. Mr. Hammond enlisted in September, 1862, in company B, Fifty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and participated in the following battles: Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Altoona, Kenesaw, Chattahoocha River, and Atlanta. He was wounded at Atlanta, and furloughed for sixty days, when here joined his regiment in their march to Raleigh, and was engaged in numerous skirmishes. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 11, 1865.

HUGHES, JAMES, farmer, P. O. White Cloud; born November 9, 1809, in Guernsey county, Ohio, where he remained with his parents until of age, and then commenced farming for himself. He remained in his native county until 1837, and then went to Henry county, Indiana, where he again engaged in farming. In 1844 he emigrated to Van Buren county, Iowa, and remained until 1851, and then went with a colony to

Clarke county, Iowa. He remained in Clarke county one year, when the colony broke up, and Mr. Hughes came directly to this county and located on section 12, in White Cloud township, where he now lives. Was married February 9, 1837, to Miss Carolina Judge, who was born January 31, 1819, in Licking county, Ohio. They are the parents of thirteen children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Eleven of them are now living: Matilda A., John W., Levi P., Mary E., James E., Hannah L., Eliza J., Benjamin B., Stephen A., Adella J. and Minnie V. Commodore P. and Sarah V. died after becoming of age.

LANGMUIR, JAMES, farmer, P. O. Clark; born in Scotland, February 4, 1813, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He then immigrated to Canada, and remained there one year, and in 1832 came to the United States, first locating in Ohio, near Cleveland, where he remained for twelve years, engaged in farming. He then went to Lake county, Illinois, and resided there twelve years, when he moved to Huston county, Minnesota, remaining there eighteen years. In 1874 he came to this county and located on section 26, White Cloud township, where he now resides. Was married July 16, 1856, to Miss Agnes Angus, who was born in Scotland, July 20, 1830. They are the parents of three children: James W., Isabella J. and Cornelia A., all of whom were born in Minnesota.

MILLER, J. C., farmer, P. O. Clark; born September 30, 1844, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. At the age of thirteen years he went with his parents to Rock Island county, Illinois, locating near Port Byron, where he grew to manhood. In 1870 he came to Mills county, Iowa, and located in White Cloud township. He is a single man, and makes his home at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Hilton. He is the present clerk of his township, and is serving his third term in that capacity, and has filled the position to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

MILLER, ISAAC, farmer, P. O. Clark; born March 3, 1807, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1818 he moved to Westmoreland county, where he remained until 1844, and then went to Armstrong county, residing there twelve years, and afterward lived two years in Indiana county. He then left Pennsylvania and went to Rock Island county, Illinois, arriving in June, 1858. Here he remained until 1870, and then came to Mills county, Iowa, and located one mile south of the present town site of Clark, where he makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Hilton. Was married August 15, 1843, to Miss Ann McCutcheon, who was born in Pennsylvania, August 5, 1807. They had two children: J. C., and Mary M. Mrs. Miller died March 1, 1870.

MORROW, ALLEN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 30, P. O. Malvern; born in Jackson county, Ohio, July 23, 1840, at which place the principal part of his youth was passed. During his youth he was greatly

afflicted with disease, and consequently did not enjoy the educational facilities to any great extent. In 1857 he moved with his parents to Page county, Iowa, and three years later came to this county, first locating in Lyons township, and afterward near Glenwood. During that year he came to the farm where he now lives. He then went to the gold regions of the west and engaged in mining, but soon returned to Lyons township, and has since followed the occupation of a farmer. His parents, Andrew and Sarah, had a family of fifteen children, thirteen sons and two daughters. Five of the sons served in the war of the rebellion. Allen was not among these, owing to ill health. Was married April 13, 1869, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Stephen and Mary Davis, of Vinton county, Ohio. They were the parents of two children: Louisa and Frank. Mrs. Morrow died April 22, 1876. Mr. Morrow is a member in good standing of the Baptist church. He owns an excellent stock farm of 240 acres, well improved and systematically arranged, with good house, barn and orchard.

PARKS, SARAH, P. O. Randolph; born April 13, 1828, in Derbyshire, England. Immigrated to America when about twenty-one years of age, first locating in Jonesville, Wisconsin, where she remained about five years, and then went to Dane county, same state, locating on a farm, and residing there until 1867. She then came to Mills county, Iowa, and settled on the farm where she now resides. Her maiden name was Sims. Was married April 11, 1849, to Alfred Parks, a native of England. Mr. Parks died January 10, 1864. They were the parents of seven children: William T., Emma H. L., Minnie A., James F., John F., Sarah E., and Henry O. Her daughter, Minnie A., is now the wife of Elias Antrim. Mrs. Parks has been a member of the Methodist church since she was fifteen years of age.

ROBERTS, BENJAMIN C., farmer, P. O. White Cloud; born August 16, 1831, in Howard county, Missouri. When one year old his parents moved to Adams county, Illinois. Mr. Roberts remained in this county until he became of age and then engaged in the harness business, which he followed for about two years and then engaged in farming until 1860, when he made a trip to Pike's Peak, mining there one year. He then returned to Hancock county, Illinois. In 1865 he came to Mills county and located on section 2, White Cloud township, where he now resides. Was married October 26, 1853, to Miss Sarah A. Butler, who was born in Tennessee June 27, 1838. They are the parents of seven children: John W., Sabra E., George H., Uriah T., Frank P., Eunice F. and Jasper D. Mr. Roberts laid out the town of Lawrence, the junction of the Wabash railway with the Sidney branch of the C., B. & Q. He owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres which is well cultivated.

SALYERS, WILLIAM G., farmer, P. O. Clark; born November 20, 1834, in Jefferson county, Indiana, and remained in his native county until twenty-two years old. He then emigrated to Marion county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. Came to Mills county in 1872, and located on section 26 White Cloud township, where he now resides. Was married August 35, 1854, to Susan M. Barber, who was born in Indiana, December 18, 1837. They are the parents of six children: Rhoda J., George F., William H., Charles W., Daria N. and Sadie I.; and James S. deceased. Has a fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres, which is well improved.

SUMMERS, JAMES M., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Malvern; born August 20, 1829, in Springfield, Illinois. While yet small he went with his parents to Tazewell county, Illinois, and remained there until 1855, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He then came to this county and entered several tracts of land. He still resides where he first located on coming to the county, and now owns about one thousand acres of land, upon which are all the modern improvements. Was married February 5, 1863, to Miss Charlotte Rains, a native of Missouri. He had by this union three children: Charles W., Lillian A. and John H. Mrs. Summers died April 5, 1871. Mr. Summers was again married June 9, 1873, to Ella I. Brown, a native of Illinois. By this marriage he is the father of four children: Milton A., Ross B., Laura and Eunice.

SUMMERS, H. W., farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Malvern; born July 4, 1826, in Tazewell county, Illinois, where he remained until 1855. In this year, in company with his brothers, he came to Mills county, and entered considerable land, and begun to lay the foundation for his future home, which was done in a permanent manner. His farm is admirably adapted to stock raising, in which enterprise he is extensively engaged. His farms consists of 2,000 acres, 200 acres of which is in tame grass and pasture. Mr. Summers ships a great deal of stock, and on one of his stock trains *en route* to St. Louis, while crossing the railroad bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles, the bridge gave way, and John, the eldest son of Mr. Summers, went down with the ill-fated train. The unfortunate young man was taken from the wreck alive, but survived only three days. Mr. S. was married February 24, 1850, to Miss Hannah F. Jennings, who was born in Virginia, June 2, 1832. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are now living: William L., Laura A. and Edward L.

SUMMERS, WILLIAM G., farmer and stock raiser; born March 25, 1831, in Tazewell county, Illinois, where he remained until 1837, and then emigrated with his parents to Davis county, Missouri, and resided there about one year. In 1838 he went to Lee county, Iowa, and one year later returned to Tazewell county, Illinois, where for several years he was

engaged in farming. He came to this county in 1856, arriving October 22d. He had entered several tracts of land before coming to the county, and with the assistance of his three boys (who are now living in the immediate vicinity) soon succeeded in improving considerable of the then wild lands, of what is now White Cloud township. Mr. Summers owns 1,500 acres of land, 1,000 acres of which is under cultivation, with hedges, orchards, barns and an extensive dwelling house, with all modern improvements and conveniences. The Wabash railroad runs within a few rods of his dwelling house, which is about eighty rods from Lawrence, the Junction of the Wabash railway, and the branch of the C., B. & Q., running from Hastings to Sidney, the county seat Fremont county. He was married September 23, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Kellogg, who was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, November 11, 1834. They are the parents of eight children: Verona E., Kate F., William Grant, Mary E., Sanford W., Varna A. and Harrison L.

SALYERS, SAMUEL S., farmer, P. O. Clark; born October 24, 1831, in Jefferson county, Indiana, where he remained until twenty-five years of age. He then moved to Marion county, Iowa, 1856, and engaged in farming until 1861, when he went to Monroe county, Iowa, and to Mills 1870. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in company G, Thirty-fourth Iowa infantry, and while in the service participated in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Graham's Plantation, Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, September 5, 1865, and returned to Monroe county, where he remained until 1870. He then came to Mills county, and in 1874 located on section 13, White Cloud township, where he now resides. Was married May 26, 1853, to Miss Melissa J. Copeland, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: George M., James M., William S. and Robert F.

VAN DOREN, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Malvern; born October 6, 1834, in Morris county, New Jersey, where he remained until about seventeen years of age. He then went to Summerset county, same state, remaining there but a short time, when he went to Newark, where for about two years he was employed as clerk in a wholesale grocery house. In 1855 he came to this county, rented land, and was engaged in farming until 1863, when he made a trip to Montana Territory. He only remained in the Territory one season, as the Indians were rather troublesome, and Mr. V. concluded it to be somewhat safer in Iowa and so returned. In 1865 he purchased the southeast quarter of section 6, in this township, and for the first time engaged in farming on land of his own. His farm now consists of 286 acres, under good cultivation and with many substantial improvements. He also owns a farm of 240 acres in Cass county, Nebraska, which is partially improved. He has just fin-

ished a term as member of the board of supervisors, in which capacity he has given entire satisfaction. Was married December 15, 1855, to Miss Ellen J. Hargan, a native of Indiana. He has seven children living: Milton, Clarence, Alice, Anna, Lewis, Ella and Franklin. His aged mother-in-law, Mrs. Hargan, who is now eighty-eight years of age, makes her home with him, and is apparently yet in good health.

WEAVER, M., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. White Cloud; born April 27, 1833, in New Jersey, where he remained until twenty-two years of age, and then came to La Salle county, Illinois, locating on and owning the land where Marsailles now stands. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time, and afterward in farming. He remained in this county about twenty-one years. In the fall of 1874 he located on the northeast quarter of section 13, where he now resides. He has added to his farm until it now consists of 245 acres, upon which is a good orchard and substantial buildings. His farm is very desirably located one-half mile north of Straban. Was married March 7, 1855, to Miss Sarah Hiler, who was born April 15, 1833, in New Jersey. They have two children: Emma L. and Ella F. He enlisted in company E, 153d Illinois volunteer infantry, in February, 1865, being engaged most of the time in garrison duty. He was mustered out September 15, 1865.

WEAVER, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. White Cloud; born November 15, 1830, in Morris county, New Jersey, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, engaged in farming. Was married December 31, 1851, to Nancy J. Van Doren, who was born October 11, 1830, in Morris county, New Jersey. They are the parents of eight children, five of whom are living: Joseph S., James E., John F., Charles and Howard. He came to Mills county in September 1857, first locating in the eastern part of the county, and after living in various parts of the county, finally settled on section 34, White Cloud township, where he now resides. He owns a farm of 202 acres, well improved. He is also improving a farm of 160 acres in Washington county, Nebraska. Mr. W. is an old settler, and takes great pride in the development of Mills county.

PLATTVILLE TOWNSHIP.

AULT, JOHN E., carpenter and joiner, Pacific Junction; born August 19, 1839, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. His life was an uneventful one until the commencement of the civil war, when he enlisted in company C, Pennsylvania infantry, January 16, 1862. He was in the battles of Core Creek, Gum Swamp, Cole Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Harrison, and in all the other engagements participated in by his regiment. He entered as a

private, and came out as a lieutenant. He came to Iowa October 9, 1880, and located at his present place of residence. In addition to his trade he conducts a restaurant and boarding house. He was married September 18, 1865, to Miss Ella A. Laphear, of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of four children. Minnie A., V. Kale, Willie C. and Frank A.

ARRISON, EDWIN R., farmer, section 30, P. O. Pacific Junction; was born April 28, 1840, in Cassopolis, Cass county, Michigan. When eight years of age he removed with his parents to Appanoose county, Iowa, where he received his education in the common school. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifth Kansas volunteers, company A, and remained in the service until 1865. While in service he participated in the battles of Fort Scott, Morristown, and in numerous engagements in the guerilla warfare, first having been transferred to the Sixth Kansas regiment, company B; February 14, 1862, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and in July following was taken prisoner and kept in confinement about ten months at Camp Ford; while here his health was injured by exposure. After his discharge he came to Iowa where he remained a short time, when he went to Nebraska, remaining about three years, after which he returned to Iowa settling on the farm he now occupies. He was married May 14, 1871, to Mary Green, of Boone county, Illinois. They have four children: Willie L., Laura O., Stella and Eva M. His farm contains eighty acres.

BALDWIN, THOMAS J., farmer, P. O. Henton; was born January 6, 1836, in Caldwell county, Missouri. When a child he accompanied his parents to Gentry county, Missouri, where he matured and was educated. His life has been passed in the pursuit of agriculture, which occupation he now continues on section 6. He came to Mills county, in 1853, but soon after returned to Missouri. He again came in 1864 and located permanently. He was married July 25, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Queensbury a native of Virginia. They are the parents of five children living: Emily A., Sarah J., Robert L., Alice F., Virginia B., and two deceased. Mr. Baldwin was a faithful soldier in the Confederate army; stood by the state of his birth, and was true to the principles he believed were right. The result has been accepted, but his honesty and bravery none will question.

BRAUNSFIELD, F., Pacific Junction; was born in Tuscarora county, Ohio, August 10, 1842. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company K, Ninety-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was in the battles of Richmond and Crab Orchard. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1863. When he came to Iowa he located in Mahaska county, and leasing a coal mine, operated it until 1878, He then went to Albia, and in 1880 came here. He was married October 13, 1872, to Miss Jane Wake; they are the parents of two children: Minnie M. and William R.

BIRDSALL, JOSEPH R., farmer, section 25, P. O. East Platts-mouth; was born near Niagara Falls, Canada, October 20, 1814, obtaining his education in the neighborhood schools of that locality. When quite young he began a mercantile life, and for some years was very successful, but owing to causes beyond his control he eventually lost all his property. He remained in his native land until he had succeeded in paying all his liabilities, which was in 1860, when he came to Iowa, locating in Mills county. After coming here he worked as a farm hand until he had saved about two hundred dollars, with which he purchased the eighty acres which he now occupies. He was married in 1842 to Mary A. Wynings, of Canada; they have had three children: Emily, Henry and Oscar; the last two being deceased. His first wife having died, he was married to Margaret Hines, of Greene county, Missouri, by whom he has had seven children: Mary, Peter, Eli, Albert, Laura, Weston and Ross. Mr. B. is a member of the church of United Brethren.

BARBER, W. L., blacksmith and wheelwright, P. O. Pacific Junction; was born August 27, 1849, in Nodaway county, Missouri. In 1863 he moved with his parents to Nebraska. In 1865 he came to Iowa, and located at Fremont City, Fremont county, but soon after removed to his native county of Nodaway. In 1869 he became a resident of Benton county, Arkansas. He became identified with the citizens of Pacific Junction in November, 1880. Mr. Barber was married in 1871, to Miss Esther A. Owens, of Nodaway county. They are the parents of three children: Mary E., William D. and Albert M.

COLE, MAJOR GEORGE EMMET, justice of the peace and proprietor of Eclipse hotel; was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 5, 1839. His earlier education was received in the ordinary city schools, but finished in the famous Trinity college. At an early age he entered Woolwich military academy, and received the training of a soldier. At twenty-one he entered the British army, to engage in the Russian war, being enrolled as a lieutenant. He participated in the battle of Sevastopol, and other important engagements. He was sent, finally, on special duty to Greece, to remain five years. He came to the United States in 1862, and June 2, of that year, enlisted in the Second Massachusetts volunteer corps, and the rank of adjutant was soon afterwards conferred on him. He was in the battles of Kingston, Pittsburg, Richmond, Fort Fisher, Wilmington, where for gallant conduct he was made a major, Fort Caswell, Newberg, and many others. He was discharged September 3, 1865. In 1871 he located in Nebraska, and in 1874 became the warden of the Nebraska state penitentiary, serving for two years; he then came to Pacific Junction and has since resided here. His military record is doubtless the brightest in the county, since he is the hero of two wars. He is

a gentleman of culture and ability, a member of the M. E. church, and an active, enterprising man.

DILL, BENJAMIN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 30, P. O. Pacific Junction; was born in Vinton county, Ohio, March 11, 1820. In 1847 he engaged in the tanning business, and followed this until 1858. He then purchased a foundry, which proved a successful venture until 1862, but continuing operations he was obliged to suspend business in 1865. He then became a resident of Whiteside county, Illinois, and for two years following was engaged in farming. The succeeding two years he conducted a meat market, and at the close of 1867 came to Mills county. He subsequently went to Cass county, Nebraska, but remained a short time, when he again returned to Mills county. In 1875 he came to his present home. He owns a finely improved farm of some one hundred and fifty acres. He was married March 12, 1840, to Miss A. Cathin, a native of Vinton county, Ohio. They are the parents of eight children: Clinton, Sanford, Ellsworth, Andrew, Esther J., Minnie, Benjamin F. and Mitchell E. His father, Andrew Dill, was a native of Ohio; his mother was the daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Yhetter, and was born January 1, 1801, in Pennsylvania. They were married in May, 1819, and were the parents of eight children, the oldest of whom is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Dill has held many local offices of trust, and filled them all with complete satisfaction.

EVANS, HENRY, P. O., Pacific Junction; was born March 12, 1847, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. When nineteen years of age he found employment in the smelting works at Boiler Springs. After following this occupation four years he moved to Buchanan county, Missouri, and for two years was engaged in farming. Since that date to April, 1871, he has been connected with various railroads. At that date he returned to Pennsylvania. In September, 1875, he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and has been in the employ of the K. C. C. B. & St. Jo. R. R., ever since. He came to Pacific Junction in April, 1880. He was married February 18, 1865, to Miss Matilda Brewer. They are the parents of two children: Lydia A. and John E. Mr. Evans is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F.

EVANS, MEVREL L., farmer, section 8, P. O. Pacific City; born October 9, 1815, in Berkley county, Virginia. He removed with his parents, at an early age, to Belmont county, Ohio, where he remained until he was eleven years old. He then went to Wayne county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. His father died when he was small, and he was then apprenticed to Jeremiah Crampton to learn the trade of a tanner. He then went to the western part of Indiana and engaged in farming for three years, and later, worked several years on the Erie canal. In 1842 he went to Holt county, Missouri, where he resided until 1863,

when he came to this county. Was married January 7, 1845, to Miss Eliza Jane Templeton, of Hancock county, Indiana. They have had ten children, of whom seven are living: Anna A., Elizabeth E., Laura L., Mollie L., Jennie B., Charles W. and Nannie M. He owns a farm of 200 acres, well improved; excellent dwelling house and barn, and a fruitful orchard. Mr. Evans is a good citizen, a kind husband, and with the aid of his good wife, has raised an intelligent and moral family.

GODSEY, D. I., farmer, section 5, P. O. Henton; is a native of Washington county, Virginia, born January 1, 1826. At an early age he went to Meiggs county, Tennessee, and there reached his majority. The greater part of his youth was passed in farm labor. In 1852 he moved to Putnam county, Missouri, where he remained until 1864. In that year he came to Mills county, and purchased a part of his present farm. He was married February 18, 1851, to Mrs. Margaret T., daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Collins. They are the parents of nine children: Leonidas D., Lycurgus J., Mansfield S., Samuel W., Stephen T., Sarah E., Jackson, Martha, and William E., (deceased).

GILLILAND, EDWARD, farmer, P. O. Pacific City; born in Brown county, Kentucky, May 6, 1814. At an early age he moved with his parents to Orange county, Indiana, and there passed the major part of his youth. In 1851 he became a resident of Atchinson county, Missouri, and in May following came to this county. He first located in Plattville township, and in 1857 located where he now resides. He was married February 15, 1835, to Miss Florence Wright. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living: Reuben W., John W., Amanda K., Emma, Shirly, and Anna. Mr. Gilliland has long been identified with the best interests of Mills county, and is an honored and exemplary citizen.

GUNSOLLY, THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Pacific Junction; was born October 3, 1851, in Oak township, Mills county, and has been a continuous resident of the county. His education was wholly received in the common schools, and his youth was passed in the farming vocation. He was married June 24, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Allison, of Cumberland county, Illinois. They are the parents of four children, Samuel C., William T., Sarah C., and Nettie V.

GREEN, GEORGE W., farmer, section 30, P. O. Pacific Junction; was born in Brown county, Missouri, October 27, 1838. When thirteen years of age, in company with his parents, he removed to Monroe county, Iowa, and there grew to manhood, acquiring his education at the common school. From 1859 to 1865 he resided in California, where he engaged in various kinds of business. In the fall of the latter year he came to Mills county, Iowa, and has succeeded since that time in acquiring a good farm of eighty acres.

GREEN; LEVI, the father of George M., is a native of Henry county, Kentucky, where he commenced life as a farmer, which pursuit he still follows. He was married to Nancy Green, of Henry county, Kentucky, by whom he became the father of three children: James, Matilda, and John. His first wife having died, he remarried in 1836, taking for his wife Evaline Little, of Henry county, Kentucky. The result of this union was five children, four of whom are now living: George, Elizabeth, William, and Mary Ann; Caroline having died. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Green removed to Missouri, and in 1852 came to Iowa, locating in Mills county in 1862, where he was one of the earliest settlers.

GREGORY, CHARLES H., furniture and lumber dealer, Pacific Junction; was born December 17, 1831, in Steuben county, New York. He was there educated and grew to man's estate. In March, 1852, he went to Jackson county, Michigan, and after a short time went to Rock Island county, Illinois. Two years after this he became a resident of Henry county, same state. While there he enlisted in company B, 25th infantry, August 15, 1861. He was in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and numerous other engagements. He was discharged for disability, October 8, 1864. Soon after the close of the war he engaged in the stock business in Montana territory, where he remained some four years. He then went to Utah; from Utah to Nebraska, and to this place in 1880. He was married in 1855 to Miss A. E. See, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are now living: James C., Porter B., William H., Jane E., Samuel T., Corwin I. and Sarah M.

GILLILLAND JOHN W., farmer, section 8, P. O. Pacific City; born February 2, 1842, in Pulaska county, Indiana. When quite young he came with his parents to this county. His youth was passed on his father's farm and in attending the district schools and the Glenwood city schools, where he received a good business education. He was married September 14, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of William and Mary Stone. Eight children have been born unto them, of whom seven are living: Viva, Clyde, Carrie, Walter, Gertude, Bernard and Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. G. are worthy members of the Congregational church. He has always been identified with every move that had for its object the advancement of his township and county. He has frequently been elected to the office of township trustee, and is at present one of the members of the board of county supervisors; in all cases giving satisfaction to his constituency. He owns a fine farm, well improved, with a good substantial barn, and a large and productive orchard. He began life with very limited means, but by industry and strict economy has secured his present enviable position.

INGRUM, JAMES, farmer, section thirty-two, P. O. Pacific Junction; was born in the state of Illinois, February 12, 1844. At a very early age he moved with his parents to the state of Wisconsin, and when five years of age to Richland county. When twenty-one he went to California, and for fourteen years resided there, engaged in mining for the precious metal. In 1876 he came to Mills county, and has since been engaged in farming. He was married in April, 1867, to Miss Mary Williams, a native of Erie county, New York. They are the parents of six children: E. Ellsworth, Carrie E., Ella E., Oscar L., Jessie and Martin.

KENNY, HUGH, farmer, section 18, P. O. Pacific Junction; was born May 23, 1834, in Ross county, Ohio. He there grew to man's estate, and passed his youth in farm labor, and obtaining the rudiments of an education. In 1854 he came to Iowa, and located in Wapello county, but two years thereafter he came to Mills county and located at Glenwood. The year following he went to Pacific City, and was one to lay out that village. In 1855-56 he was employed by the government as a freighter across the plains; and after leaving this business, confined his exclusive attention to farming. The farm he now occupies was purchased in 1874. He was married in 1860, to Miss Adaline Fowler, a native of Jackson county, Ohio. They are the parents of four children: David W., Nancy V., Sarah and Walter L. Mr. Kenny has long been a settler in his neighborhood, and has filled various offices of trust and prominence.

KROON, CHARLEY, merchant, P. O. Pacific Junction; was born June 5, 1845, in Sweden, where he reached maturity. He came to America in 1868, and located for a brief period in the city of New York. He afterwards went to Porter county, Indiana, and engaged as a farm laborer, working for seventy-five cents per day. Better employment presenting itself to him, he began work on a railroad, and continued this until September 12, 1872. His steady habits led to promotion, and he became baggage-master at Shenandoah, Iowa. November 12, of the same year, he was transferred to Pacific Junction, and became, in addition to his other duties, local mail agent. After a service of five years he formed a partnership with George Alden, and engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Kroon came to this country with nothing save a will and perseverance. He now owns the best stock of goods in Pacific Junction, and besides his business interests, looks after some public matters, as he is now school director, and has been township trustee.

KLINE, JOHN, P. O. Pacific Junction; is a native of Union county, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 19, 1838. At an early age he moved with his parents to Morgan county, Illinois. July 20, 1862, he enlisted in company E, One hundred and first Illinois Infantry, and was engaged in numerous battles, among which were Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Dallas, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, and Atlanta. At the bat-

tle of Dallas he received a slight flesh wound. He was discharged as an orderly, June 18, 1865. Mr. Kline has been a resident of numerous places, and been engaged in many kinds of business. For a number of years he was employed in railroading, and successively promoted from the lower positions to that of conductor. He became a resident of Pacific Junction in 1877. He was married September 23, 1875, to Miss Lizzie Barbar, a native of Canada. They are the parents of one child: John R. B.

LUNGER, E. J. proprietor of the Painter house, Pacific Junction, is a native of New York, born December 10, 1857. He came to Iowa in January, 1874, and located in Cass county, finding employment in a drug store at Oneida. The following summer he engaged in farming, and then in the hotel business. He came to Mills county, and entered in the hotel business at Glenwood. In May, of 1880, he came to Pacific Junction and began in the same business at his present stand. He was married October, 1877, to Miss Mary L. Schall, a native of Philadelphia. They are the parents of one child: Maggie B.

LILLY, J. J., P. O. Pacific Junction; born May 23, 1853, in Pennsylvania, and at an early age moved to Freeport, Illinois. When fourteen he became a resident of Ogle county, and there reached man's estate and received his education. He learned the plasterer's trade, and followed it some ten years. He engaged in his present business in 1880.

MARTIN, H., foreman in car shops C., B. & Q. and K. C. R. R., was born November 26, 1847, in Schenectady county, New York. He passed his youth in acquiring an education and in learning the trade of a machinist. At twenty-one he became a foreman in the locomotive works in his native city. In 1869 he went to Utah, where he remained a year and a half; he then became an engineer on the Missouri Pacific R. R., which business he followed for one year. He then went to Laramie City, Wyoming Territory. He afterward returned to New York, and then again came to the west, locating at Creston, Iowa, in the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. In September, of 1880, he came to Pacific Junction, as foreman. He was married in November, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Whalon, of Albany county, New York. They are the parents of four children: Maggie, Ellen, Annie and William R.

MITCHELL, HOWARD A., painter, P. O. Pacific Junction, is a native of Warren county, Illinois, where he was born March 5, 1840. He began to learn his trade in 1864, and has followed the same until the present time. He came to Mills county in 1868, and located at Malvern. In 1880 he came to Pacific Junction, and entered upon his trade. He was married in 1871 to Miss Laura Stafford, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of four children: Martha J., Albert E., Abbie and Howard A. Jr.

MORRIS, J. D., of the firm of Morris & Parish, publishers of the *Republican-Leader* and *Pacific Junction Gazette*. Mr. Morris is a

native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he was born January 12, 1834. Completing the studies of the common school, he further prosecuted his education at Burlington university and Franklin college. He graduated from the Chicago medical college in 1862, and began the practice of medicine in Vermillion county, Indiana. In 1868 he moved to Bedford, Taylor county, Iowa, continuing the practice of his profession until 1876. He then purchased the *Bedford Argus* and began his career as a newspaper man. After a year's successful publication he moved to Des Moines, and began the publication of the *Beacon Light*, a religious paper devoted to the interests of the Baptist denomination. This venture was not a financial success. In October, 1877, he established the *Capital City Record*, which, in the summer of 1878 was changed to the *Des Moines News*. In February, 1879, he assumed the management of the *Malvern Leader*, a paper which, the following year, was consolidated with the *Mills County Republican*, under the title of the *Republican-Leader*. December 4, 1880, he established, in connection with Mr. Parrish, *The Pacific Junction Gazette*. He was married November 4, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Hancock, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of three children: Margaret E., Lydia L. and Joseph C. During his residence in Bedford he was a member of the city council, and mayor for a term of two years.

MOON, HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. East Plattsburgh; was born May 1, 1818, in Ireland. At the age of twenty-five he came to the United States and located at New York. Shortly afterwards he went to New Orleans, where he remained five years. He lived in various states and cities previous to coming to this county. He is one of the early settlers of this county, and has contributed to its growth and prosperity. He was married November 12, 1856, to Miss R. McParland. They are the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Mitchell, Hugh, Henry, Annie M., William J. and Rosa C. The farm of Mr. Moon comprises some two hundred acres, all in a splendid state of cultivation, attesting his skill as a farmer.

PAINTER, J. A., Pacific Junction; is a native of Green county, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 27, 1815. He moved to Ohio at an early age, and there reached his majority. In 1842 he moved to Andrew county, Missouri, and remained until 1851, when he came to Mills county. He first located in Glenwood, and in 1857 went to Pacific City. He came to Pacific Junction in 1873 and engaged in the hotel business, keeping the house known as the *Painter House*. He was married March 22, 1838, to Miss Nancy Graham, also a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of nine children, four now living: John, Martha J., Libbie and Andy.

RUSSELL, SAMUEL S., farmer section 25, P. O. East Platts-mouth; was born May 29, 1826, in Gliford county, North Carolina. At an early age he moved to Orange county, Indiana, with his father's family, where was passed his youth, and received his education. At the age of eighteen he moved to Boone county, Missouri, and after a residence of six years came to Iowa, locating in Monroe county. In 1865 he came to Mills county and has since resided here. He has been thrice married; he first married Miss Mary Gleason a native of Henry county, Kentucky, by whom he is the father of three children, all now deceased. He married Miss Mary A. Little, a native of Henry county, Indiana. They are the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living: Sarah, Nerton J., Emaline, Jefferson A. and Sampson R. May 16, 1870, he was married to Miss Margaret McDaniel, a native of Nodaway county, Missouri. They are the parents of four children: William T., Andrew J., John A. and Julius F. Mr. Russell is an active member of the United Brethren Church, to the interests of which he has devoted much time and energy.

OAK TOWNSHIP.

ALLIS, OTIS E., farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, P. O. Council Bluffs; born December 4, 1844, on Loup Fork, Western Nebraska. He shared the fortune of his father in that wild country until he arrived at manhood. When seven years of age he was shot in the eye by an Indian lad, from the effects of which he lost that member. He came to this county with little capital, but by industry and economy he was soon able to purchase one hundred and twenty acres of land, to which he has since added three hundred acres. His farm is well improved, an elegant dwelling-house, nestling among a beautiful grove and ornamental trees, a good barn, and many other substantial improvements. The farm is well sheltered and watered, and otherwise well adapted to the raising of live stock. Mr. Allis was married May 21, 1871, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Hiram and Agnes Edward, of Lincoln, Illinois. They are the parents of four children; Elsadie A., Oliver E., William R. and Samuel. Mr. Allis has been closely identified with the interests of his county, having filled many important local offices with credit to himself and constituents.

ALLIS, HENRY, farmer and stockraiser, section 17, P. O. Council Bluffs; born March 2, 1839, in Nebraska. His youth was passed on the frontier among the Indians. He received his education in the mission schools, that were established in the Indian country. He served some time as an Indian interpreter for traders, and in the employ of the gov-

ernment, and was at one time clerk in a trading store on the Pawnee reservation. In 1862, he went to California, where he engaged in farming. He came to this county in 1868. He owns a well-improved farm of 200 acres. Mr. Allis is the oldest white person now living who was born in the state of Nebraska.

BRITTAI, WILLIAM, farmer and minister. Mr. Brittain is a native of England, where he was born October 30, 1818. He resided in England, engaging in farming, during his early manhood, or until 1846, when he came to America and located in this county. He was probably the first settler in this county, and a further and more complete account will be found in a preceding chapter on early settlers and settlements. In July, 1846, he located at a point some ten miles southwest from Glenwood, and remained two years, at the expiration of which time he moved to Glenwood, and became one of the founders of that city, under the name which it then bore of Coonville. His was the first house ever built in place. August 14, 1843, he was married to Miss Nancy Bayners, who was a native of England. They became the parents of twelve children, six of whom are now living: Catherine R., wife to Edward Anson; Caroline, the first person born in the county and now living in Glenwood; Mary A., Julia, wife to P. Tyson; Williard B. and Lucy A. Mr. Brittain was ordained a minister of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints, May 19, 1864, and he is to-day a staunch adherent of this faith. Most of the remarks made under early settlers will apply with marked emphasis to Mr. Brittain, who is both honored and influential as a citizen.

BUFFINGTON, E. H., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Illinois in the year 1844. In 1853 his parents came to this county, and with the county young Buffington grew to man's estate. The country was new and schools were scarce, hence the major part of his education has been derived from experience. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mattie Frizzle, a native of Missouri, born in 1849. They are the parents of five children: Eva E., Mary E., George W., Meda L. and Marion A. Mr. Buffington is of German and French parentage. He has long been identified with the county and its interests; and while public spirited has not neglected matters relating to private ends. He owns a farm of 96 acres.

BYERS, JOHN, farmer, stock-raiser and fruit-grower, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Morgan county, Ohio, February 23, 1838. His youth was passed on a farm, and his education received in a common school. In 1856 he came to Iowa and located in this county and became one of the first settlers in Oak township. He served with credit in the war of the rebellion, in company H, 13th Iowa infantry. In 1860 he was married to Miss Rebecca J. Buffington, of Illinois. They are the parents of

five children: Mary O., Frances J., Rosa E. and Charles F., living, and Nellie M., deceased. Mrs. Byers died November 3, 1874. August 14, 1879, Mr. Byers was married to Miss Sarah A. Thompson, by whom he has one child, Edwin M. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Byers has always been deeply interested in the religious and educational development of his community, and withal is a man of great enterprise. His farm comprises some 166 acres of choice land, well improved, with buildings and orchard.

BARRETT, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, P. O. Henton; born in 1825, in county Mayo, Ireland, where he resided until twelve years of age. He then went to Scotland and at the age of fourteen immigrated to America, first locating at New Orleans, where he remained one year and then went to St. Louis. He came to this county in 1857, locating in Lyons township, and two years later purchased the farm where he now resides, consisting of 300 acres, well improved. He was married December 25, 1855 to Miss Ellen Whalen, a native of Ireland. They are the parents of ten children of whom eight are living: Mary B., Kate, John T., Frank, Timothy, Henry, Edward and Peter. The five years preceding his arrival in this county were passed in steamboating. Since coming to Mills county he has been continually engaged in farming. He came here without means but by good management and economy has reached his present enviable position in life.

CATTRON, JAMES H., farmer, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1839, on the 5th day of September. While he was yet a child his parents moved to Lafayette county, Missouri, where he matured and was educated. In 1853 he came to this county, thus becoming one of its early settlers. In 1868 he married Miss Mary E. Buffington, by whom he is the father of two children: Almira G. and Mary G. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cattron are members of the M. E. Church. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and thirteen acres.

FOWLER, H. P., P. O. Glenwood; among those who came to Mills county at an early day, and contributed to make it what it is. None are more worthy a place in this volume than Mr. Fowler. He was born in Tennessee, in the year 1825, and when a child removed to Lafayette county, Missouri. In the spring of 1855 he came to this county, and located some six miles north of his present home, and to the farm he now occupies in the year 1862. He was married in 1857, to Matilda Cotton, a native of Missouri. They are the parents of six children: Emma F., Martha, John W., Etta E., Verna E., and Robert A. Mr. Fowler is a member of the M. E. Church, in high standing, and consecrated to its service. His farm comprises one hundred and ten acres.

GERARD, NICHOLAS, miller, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Germany in the year 1820. His youth and early manhood were passed as a

millers and factory man, until 1854, when he came to America, and located in this county in the fall of that year. In 1854 he joined with his brother in the milling business, but subsequently became sole proprietor in the mills. His business is successful and his trade large and increasing.

GERARD, J., farmer, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Prussia in 1824. He there grew to man's estate, and learned the occupation or trade of a miller. In 1854 he came to America, and in the fall of that year located in this county. He was married in 1870 to Miss Emily Rapp, also a native of Prussia. They are the parents of four children: Anna, Fred, Joseph, and Pale. His wife died August 20, 1879, and lies buried at the Lutheran cemetery in Oak township. The farm of Mr. Gerard comprises 380 acres of land, and is one of the finest in the township. Beginning as a day laborer the success which he has attained marks what patient toil and frugality may accomplish.

HUTCHENS, JOHN, farmer, P. O. Glenwood; Mr. Hutchens was born in Sarah county, North Carolina, December 20, 1816. When three years of age went with his parents to Wayne county, Indiana, and here he was educated; the schools of his immediate neighborhood being conducted on the subscription plan. In 1841 he went to Andrew county, Missouri and improved a farm, on which he remained until 1854, when he came to this county. The farm on which he located comprises some 170 acres of land, all under excellent cultivation. He has been twice married. On October 5, 1838, he was joined in marriage to Miss Nancy Brown, a native of North Carolina, who died November 16, 1855. By this wife he is the father of seven children, three of whom are now living: Isaac, Daniel and David. February 18, 1857, Mr. Hutchens married Mrs. Eliza A. Brower, a native of Thompkins county, New York, born October 20, 1823. From this union there resulted the birth of six children, three of whom are living: Joel, Omar and John. Mrs. Hutchens was the mother of seven children by her first husband, William Brower, of whom three, Alma, Byron and George, are living.

MOFFITT, W. H., farmer and stock-raiser on section 24; born on the 6th of March, 1843, in Randolph county, North Carolina. In 1849 his parents came to Jefferson county, this state. In 1852 they went to Pottawattamie county, and in 1865 Mr. Moffitt came hither, and has been since that year, a continuous resident. The farm he now occupies was purchased in 1872. December 30, 1863, he was married to Miss Electa R. Anderson, a native of Illinois, born October 16, 1845. They are the parents of five children: Lewis A., born October 23, 1864, Olive N., born June 19, 1866; Ulysses Y., born May 11, 1868; Ira H., born June 12, 1871, and James A., born November 6, 1878. Mr. Moffitt is one of the most successful farmers in the county. P. O. Glenwood.

MEADOWS, ISAAC, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Glenwood; was born March 13, 1813, in Washington county, Virginia, where he resided until mature. His youth was passed in agricultural pursuits, and hence his education was limited to the common school. In 1835 he moved to Saline county, Missouri, where he remained until 1853, when he became identified with Mills county interests as a resident farmer. He was married in 1842 to Miss Rhoda Warren, a native of Tennessee. His first wife to whom he was married in 1840, was Miss F. Cooper, who died in the year following. As the fruit of his second union there were born to him nine children, six sons and three daughters: Harvey, Nathaniel, Benjamin J., William, George, Sarah, Gilla A., Belle and Joel.

PRINDLE, LYMAN D., farmer, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Massachusetts, May 4, 1823. His education was received in the common schools of the old bay state. From that state he moved to Indiana, thence to Kentucky, and finally to Mills county in 1856. Subsequently to his coming he was married to Miss Mary J. Grant, a native of Ohio, by whom he has four children: Cornelia S., Charles D., Henry A. and Mary J. Mr. Prindle is another of Mills county's self-made men, having come without means, and gained a competence. His farm has four hundred and thirty-three acres.

TURNER, ALBERT W., farmer, section 29, P. O. Henton; born August 22, 1845, in Lincolnshire, England. He immigrated to America with his parents when eight years old. He first located, April 3, 1853, at East Plattsmouth, in this county, and soon after went to St. Marys where he grew to manhood. When fifteen years old he went to Utah, where he engaged in teaming. He soon after became connected with Holliday's stage line, and served this company in different capacities for some time, and was afterward appointed express messenger. After traveling extensively through the west and south, he returned to Mills county, and engaged in farming. He was married December 31, 1869, to Miss Sarah Gowens, a native of East Plattsmouth. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Oliver F., Lewis C., James A. and George W. By patient toil and frugality he has secured a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which is substantially improved.

WARREN, I. M., farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, where he was educated. In 1853 he came to Iowa and located near his present home. He was married in this county to Miss Julia Stranathan, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of eight children: five now living: Flara E., Charles R., Edwin M. S., Wilbur P. and Clyde N. Mr. Warren is an active member of the M. Church, to which he is a liberal contributor financially. He enlisted August 16, 1862, in company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, and participated in all the fortunes of that regiment, as narrated in its history

in this volume. He owns a farm of three hundred and sixteen acres of land, all accumulated since coming to the county. He came poor, and by care and frugality has thus gained an honorable competence.

WALL, MAJOR W. R., M. D., this gentleman is a native of Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was born February 28, 1828. His father died when Major Wall was quite young, leaving him in the sole care of his mother. At a quite early age he moved with his mother to Marion county, Indiana, where he attained his majority. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a shoemaker to learn that trade. He followed this occupation until the breaking out of the Mexican war. He enlisted in Co. G. of the regular infantry April 12, 1847. He was stationed along the Rio Grande, and did efficient duty in various capacities until his muster out in 1849. He then returned to Terre Haute, Indiana, and resumed his trade of shoemaker. While in this business he passed his spare time in reading medicine and law. In 1856, he was admitted to the bar, and during his legal practice he prosecuted vigorously the study of medicine. He also attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1858, began the practice of medicine, which he continued until the commencement of the last war. At an early day in its history he was appointed a captain of a company of state militia, but soon resigned to enlist in active service as a private, April 18, 1861, in company I, 8th Indiana infantry. At the organization of this company he was elected first lieutenant. The company disbanded at the expiration of three months, but was immediately reorganized with Dr. Wall as captain. He was aide-de-camp to General Rosecranz in the battle of Rich Mountain, and participated in numerous other engagements, among them Springfield, Fremont, Pea Ridge, Little Red river and many others of minor importance. In the autumn of 1862, he resigned owing to ill health, and passed the year following in the practice of his profession. In August, 1863, he again enlisted as a Colonel in the Indiana Legion. He soon resigned that position and accepted a lieutenantancy in the 9th Indiana Cavalry. December 9, 1863, he was promoted to a captaincy. He was in the battles of Pultaski, Florence, Athens, Columbia, Nashville, Reynolds' Hill, Sugar Creek, and others. He was afterwards commissioned a major of his regiment, and placed in command at Vicksburg and Port Gibson. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and returned home to engage in the practice of medicine. In 1866, he engaged in railroad building as a contractor, and in the following year abandoned this business and came to Audubon county, Iowa, and two years later to Mills county. In 1871, he purchased his farm and began agricultural pursuits. His farm comprises two hundred and sixty acres, well improved. He was married December 20, 1849, to Miss Elvira Scott, a native of Terre Haute, Indiana. They have had nine children, four now living: Mary L., Florence, Eliza-

beth and Edward. He was married a second time to Miss Harriet Allis, May 26, 1871. They are the parents of three children: Emmaline, William and Martha. Dr. Wall is a member of the Masonic order; and his life is an exemplary one, both from a moral and business point of view.

WILLIAMS, MARSHALL J., P. O. Glenwood; a son Dr. S. W. Williams. The doctor was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, October 18, 1823; died June 8, 1880, of dropsy. Among the professional and business men of Mills county, whose names appear in this book: none have been more closely identified with its growth and prosperity than he. He was ever ready to extend a helping hand to all enterprises which promised to be beneficial to the citizens of the county. As a physician he was very successful; answering all calls promptly, either of the rich or poor. The doctor was a self-educated man, having at the early age of fourteen years gone to Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, where he acted in the capacity of clerk in a dry goods store for seven or eight years, his leisure hours being passed in reading medicine. After taking a course of lectures at the Louisville medical college, he commenced the practice of medicine in his former home. In 1850 he returned to the college and graduated at the head of his class; a short time after this he removed to Council Bluffs where he resumed the practice of his profession in connection with P. J. McMahan, a prominent physician of that place. In 1865, owing to failing health, he gave up practice and located on a farm near Glenwood, leaving his former profession entirely, except when called upon to consult with other physicians. In 1856 he was married to Janet Grierson, a native of Scotland, the result of this union being two daughters: Rowena, and Sarah E., wife of James Record, and a son, Marshall J., aged seventeen years.

GLENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

ARCHIBALD, O. W., M. D., superintendent Iowa asylum for feeble-minded children, was born in Stillwater, Nova Scotia, November 26, 1849. His early youth was passed in labor on a farm, and in attendance on the common school. When fifteen years of age he began to teach school, devoting his extra hours to study and self-improvement. At the age of nineteen he began the study of the science of medicine, with Dr. R. H. Mohr, of Fairfield, Iowa. In the fall of 1869 he entered the college of physicians and surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, remaining through the session. He then entered the Missouri medical college, of St. Louis; continued his studies there during the session of 1872-73, and graduated with honor at its close. After a practice of four months duration, he located at Mount

Pleasant, Iowa, and was soon appointed assistant surgeon to the insane asylum in that city. This position he retained for a year and a half, and then entered upon the practice of general medicine. He came to Glenwood in 1875, and in September of the following year was appointed to his present responsible position. Other facts of interest connected with Dr. Archibald, as a superintendent, may be gathered from the history of the asylum to be found on another page. He was married to Miss Adelpia Sliver, May 18, 1872. They are the parents of two children: Mark R., deceased, and Maude M. Dr. Archibald needs no other eulogy than the condition of the institution of which he has control.

BENNETT, BARTON S., farmer and stock raiser, section 26, P. O. Glenwood; born October 14, 1837, in Hardin county, Kentucky. At an early age he moved with his parents to Granger county, where he remained until seven years of age, and then went to Holt county, Missouri, where he grew to maturity. His youth was passed in farm labor and attending the common schools. In 1854 he went to Nemaha county, Nebraska, and remained there until 1863. He then went to Fort Kearney and resided there about five years. In 1867 he came to Iowa, and purchased the farm in this county upon which he now lives. Was married December 29, 1856, to Miss Ann Entwistle, a native of England, by whom he was the father of six children: Sarah E., Mary E., Eliza J., Charles Henry, Emma and Francis. He was married a second time February 26, 1881, to Mrs. Genevia Green, daughter of Joseph H. and Mary E. Brown. Mrs. Green was previously married to Mr. Samuel H. Green, by whom she was the mother of one child, Lulu E. Mr. Bennett now enjoys the possession of a fine farm of 120 acres, with a good dwelling house, substantial barn, and a large and productive orchard. His wife is a lady of culture and refinement, who devotes her time to making home attractive.

BYERS, M. H., county recorder, P. O. Glenwood; born January 12, 1846, in Noble county, Ohio. In 1851, in company with his parents he moved to Washington county, the same state, going from there in 1852, to Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained only one year, when he came to Glenwood. His early training was that of a farmer, his education having been received in the common schools. He enlisted for the suppression of the rebellion, January 4, 1864, in the twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, company B, and was with General Steele in his campaign to relieve Gen. Banks on the Red river. He was also at the siege of Mobile, and was with Sheridan in his campaign in Texas. He was mustered out of the service August 10, 1865, and returned to Glenwood, after which he held the position of clerk in a store for ten years. In 1878 he was elected recorder for Mills county, and re-elected in 1880. He was married December 1, 1870, to Carrie S. Daniel, of Mills county, Iowa. They have four children: Edith M., Bessie D., Nettie D. and Roscoe G.

BARTHOLOMEW, JACOB, Glenwood, of the firm of Bartholomew & Hubbell, was born in Ohio, December 18, 1824. When sixteen years of age he removed with his parents to southern Illinois and remained about three years, after which he resided in Iowa county, Wisconsin, until 1850, when he sought the gold fields of California eight years of his life being passed in that portion of the west. He then returned to Wisconsin where he resided but a short time before going to Illinois where he resided until he came to Iowa, locating in Madison county. From thence he became a resident of Brownsville, Nebraska, where he remained until coming to this county in 1870. When twenty-three years of age he commenced learning his trade, and has followed it to the present time. Eleven years of successful business have shown him to be a mechanic of the first order. His enterprise has closely identified him with the mechanical interests of the town. He has been twice married; the first time to Judith A. Lingral of Kentucky, in 1860, who died in 1863. There were born to them two children: Josephine and Cornelia, the latter of whom is deceased. His second wife was Frances Kettner a native of Illinois, to whom he was married in 1874. On the the fourteenth of March, 1881, he purchased the livery business of Chatfield & Blackmore which is already large and prosperous.

CILLEY, HORATIO G., lumber merchant, P. O. Glenwhod. Mr. Cilley is a native of South Deerfield, New Hampshire, where he was born November 1, 1841. He received but a common school education, and passed his early youth in farming. In 1863 he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the lumber business until 1871, when he became a resident of Glenwood and engaged in his former business of lumber merchant, which he followed until 1879. Adding to this business that of farming and stock-raising. Mr. Cilley has proven his energy and business capability. He is now the manager of the Glenwood opera house, a fine structure of its kind, and with the erection of which Mr. Cilley was close identified. He was married in 1868 to Miss Julia A. Harrington of Cleveland, Ohio. By this marriage he has three children, one only, Horatio G., now living. He is a man of influence and worth, a lover of nature, a genial companion and thorough business man.

CRONEY, CHARLES A., editor *Glenwood Opinion*; was born in London, Madison county, Ohio, the twenty-second day of February 1840. In 1855 he came to Iowa with his parents; they located in Oskaloosa; there he spent his days in acquiring an education and a knowledge of the printing business. At the breaking out of the rebellion he responded to his country's call and enlisted May 23, 1861, in company H, Third Iowa infantry. He was with his company in all engagements in which they participated. Was mustered out June 14, 1864. In the autumn of 1869 he went to Seward, Nebraska; there he established the *Seward Reporter*.

In the spring of '71 he moved to Des Moines of this state, and in 1877 came to Glenwood, where he has since made his home. He was married May 3, 1866, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, to Miss Amanda J. Salisbury. She is a native of Indiana. They have one child, Jessie G. Mr. Cronney is a man of decided opinions, of a retiring nature, and prefers the peace and quiet of his legitimate pursuits to the turmoil of public life. Politically he is of the republican faith and an able advocate of its principles..

CONGER, JOSEPH, lumber merchant, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Knox county, Ohio, December 10, 1821, where his boyhood and early manhood days were passed on the farm until 1850, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits and followed them until 1855. In 1856 he came to Silver Creek, Mills county, and built the first saw-mill in that section of the county. In 1858 he removed to Ingraham township and resumed farming, which occupation he followed until 1872, when he removed to Glenwood and took the position of clerk in a store, where he remained until 1875, when he entered the firm of Hoch & Conger, lumber dealers. August 22, 1848, he was married to Harriet Wilkinson, of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. They have been the parents of one child, who died in 1875.

COOLIDGE, JOSEPH W., was one of the earliest settlers in this county, and for many years identified with its material interests and prosperity. He was born in Bangor, Maine, May 31, 1814. Two years thereafter he accompanied his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he grew to man's estate, and was educated. At the age of fifteen years he began to learn the trade of a carpenter, working with his father, who was master of the carpenter's art. When twenty-one years of age he moved to Illinois, and located in Tazewell county, near the town of Mackinaw, where he plied his trade until 1840. In that year he moved his family to Caldwell county, Missouri, where they remained about eighteen months, and having become identified with the Mormon church, were driven from that state into Illinois, and located at Nauvoo, and here they remained until the spring of 1846. Mr. Coolidge, during his residence in Nauvoo, was a prominent member of the church whose faith he had espoused, and was an elder in the same. At the death of Joseph Smith he was administrator of the estate of that noted leader. In 1846, as has been said, he left Illinois for the west with the remainder of the Mormon population of Nauvoo, and located on the present site of Omaha, in Nebraska. After a residence of some eighteen months at this point he crossed the Missouri to Council Bluffs, and resided at that point nearly a year. He then came, in 1849, to Mills county and built what is now Gordon's mill, the first in the county. In 1851 he sold his mill and entered the mercantile business in the embryo city of Glenwood, as has been elsewhere narrated. Mr. Coolidge was long identified with the milling interests of western Iowa,

and built several mills, all of them, however, not resulting in financial success. In 1860 he was appointed postmaster at Glenwood, which position he retained until his death, January 13, 1871. Mr. Coolidge was married to Miss Elizabeth Buchanan, December 17, 1835. Mrs. Coolidge is a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, where she was born July 1, 1815. In 1830 she moved, with her parents, to Tazewell county, Illinois, and there met and married her husband. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are now living: Henry P., Sarah, now Mrs. Tinkle; Timothy, William, George, and Mary. Mr. Coolidge entered the land on which Glenwood is situated, and surveyed the town plat.

CARTER, JOHN, section 23, P. O. Glenwood; the grandson of a revolutionary soldier, and a son of a soldier of the war of 1812; he first saw the light of day March 3, 1829, and Tennessee was his birthplace. At a youthful age he moved with his parents to Fayette county, Indiana. His time was spent until his eighteenth year in agricultural pursuits, when he moved to Gentry county, Missouri, remaining about nine years. After going to Monroe county, this state, he came, in 1852, to Mills county. He enlisted, in March, 1862, in company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, accompanied by his son, S. R., a lad of sixteen summers, and participated in the fortunes of their regiment, a sketch of which will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Carter was united in marriage January 24, 1843, to Miss Amanda Thomson, of Gentry county, Missouri, who died October 4, 1854. By this union they had six children, three sons: S. R., E. B. and I. L.; three daughters: Martha, Catharine and Sarah. He was again married September 13, 1855, to Mrs. McCoupin, of Indiana. This union has brought four children: D. A., James, Ada M. and P. Mr. Carter is highly esteemed by his neighbors, and is a member of the M. E. church. He owns a fine farm, well stocked and nicely improved, on which is an orchard of eight hundred trees.

COLWELL, J. P., P. O. Glenwood; is a native Iowan, and was born in July, 1844, in Wapello county, where he remained twelve years, when he came to this county, settling in Glenwood, his father having died twelve years previous. Here he engaged in teaming and in the harness business, and for six seasons was engaged in hauling goods from the Missouri river to the mountains. He was united in marriage to his wife, Jane, in November, 1874. He is located on a snug farm with a comfortable house and a good orchard of three hundred trees. He is a kind husband and a good neighbor.

DILL, ANDREW, farmer and stock raiser, section 27, P. O. Glenwood; born January 15, 1850, in Vinton county, Ohio, where he remained until fourteen years of age, and then went to Whiteside county, Illinois. Four years later he came with his father to Mills county, Iowa, and the following year went to Nebraska, where he remained a short time and

then returned. His youth was passed chiefly in mechanical pursuits, his father owning a foundry. He remained with his father until 1872, and then commenced business for himself. Was married December 31, 1872, to Miss Leathy, daughter of Judge J. F. and Mary M. Williams, a native of Holt county, Missouri. This happy union has brought to them three children: John, Mary M. and one yet unnamed. Mr. Dill is an active member of the Christian church, and a respected member of society. He owns a good farm of 160 acres, with an elegant dwelling house and superior facilities for stock raising, in which enterprise he is largely interested.

DEACON, E. T., farmer, section 22, P. O. Glenwood; born January 31, 1828, in Burlington county, New Jersey, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed with Louis Leeds to learn the trade of a blacksmith, with whom he remained seven years. He had by this time accumulated means sufficient to go into business for himself, and thus continued for twelve years, when, owing to ill health, he engaged in farming. He came to Iowa in 1867, and located on the farm where he now resides. Was married January 4, 1852, to Miss Mary Jane Scott, a native of New Jersey. Was married a second time, November 22, 1856, to Ruth Ann Glover, of New Jersey. Seven children have been born to them, three of whom are now living: William B., Isaac Ellsworth and Laura S. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon are members of the M. E. church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Centennial Life Association. His life has been one of trials and hardships. Death claimed for his own two promising sons, recently, who were looked upon as a help and comfort to Mr. and Mrs. D. in their declining years. He owns a neat little farm of 120 acres, well improved.

DYAR, C. H., merchant, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Washington county, Ohio, February 24, 1846. He came to Mills county in 1869, and engaged in farming. Soon after he began teaching, being employed at Hintonville, where he taught one term. In April, of 1870, he began the mercantile business with a capital of one hundred and sixty dollars. From this small beginning he has realized large results; being now among the foremost merchants of the county. His business has so increased that a branch house has been established at East Plattsmouth, and since 1878 has been doing a large business. To his mercantile pursuits he has added that of a farmer, and owns two farms, one in Ingraham and the other in Glenwood township; both are equal to the best in the county. He was married in 1874, in Indiana, to Miss Alice Martin, a native of that state. They have a family of three children: Oscar, Delia and Edgar. They are members of the Congregational church, and among its most ardent supporters. His business qualifications are too well known to need com-

ment, and it may only be said they place him among the foremost merchants of the town.

DEAN, SETH, county surveyor, Glenwood; was born in Mills county, Iowa, October 20, 1851. His life was passed on the farm until 1872, when he went to Ohio to engage in the study of civil engineering. In 1874 he went to Kansas, where he remained but a short time. He has enjoyed the respect and confidence of the public, having been chosen at various times to fill public offices, among which are those of county surveyor, to which he was elected in 1877, and again re-elected in 1879; and sheriff, to which office he has been elected three several times; the evidence of his popularity consisting in the fact that although the county is largely republican, Mr. Dean has always been elected as a democrat. In addition to the public positions held by him, he is also a member of the western society of civil engineers of Chicago, and the Park Benjamin expert association, of New York. He was also an observer in the Iowa weather service for three years. His education was received at the common school and Tabor college. His present wife was Annie Baxter, of Glenwood, Iowa, to whom he was married April 9, 1879, he having been previously married to Mary L. McClanathan, of Washington county, Ohio, February 14, 1856. He has been the father of seven children, all boys, three of whom, Collier, Harry and J—, are now living, the others having joined his first wife on the other shore. He has been very successful, financially, being the owner of a well improved farm of three hundred and twenty acres, the result of his exertions.

FLOOD, JAMES H., farmer, section 15, P. O. Glenwood; born March 15, 1833, in Green county, Ohio. When twelve years of age he moved with his parents to Randolph county, Indiana, and grew to maturity in that state. His youth was passed in farming and attending the common schools. In the fall of 1859 he came to Iowa, locating in Montgomery county, where he remained until October, 1880, and then located on the farm where he now lives. Enlisted February 20, 1863, in company K, Fourth Iowa infantry, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochee River, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Little River, Oquaque River, Savannah, Griswoldville, Columbia and Bentonsville. Was wounded in both hands at Ezra Chapel. Was discharged July 24, 1865. He was married November 5, 1857, to Miss Martha Chenoweth, of Dark county, Ohio. They are the parents of ten children: Jonathan, Nathaniel S., Joann, William P., Mary Jane, Oliver M., Tabitha, Sarah Emeline, Amelia and Adelia, the two last named being twins. Mr. and Mrs. Flood are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He owns the pleasant home where he now lives and a fine farm of 200 acres in Montgomery county.

FRENCH, A. D., county treasurer, Glenwood; was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, January 13, 1842, remaining in that state until 1858, when he went to Illinois, where he remained, following the occupation of farmer, until August 14, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Illinois infantry, company A, and served until May 24, 1865, when he received his discharge. While in the service he participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, where he was wounded while in the act of charging a battery, having his left arm broken by a gun shot which also entered into his side, coming out of his back. After receiving this wound he was taken to Jefferson Hospital, from which place he was discharged, as above stated. After leaving the army he went to Hobart, Indiana, where he learned telegraphy, and in 1872 removed to Mills county, Iowa. While in Indiana he held the positions of depot agent, telegraph operator, express agent and postmaster. After coming to Mills county he held the positions of railroad agent and telegraph operator for five years. In 1877 he was elected county treasurer, and in 1879 was re-elected. He was married October 24, 1867, to Annie P. Rundel, of Lake county, Illinois, by whom he has had three children: Katie M., Herbert A. and Raymond.

GOHEEN, S. G., section 26, P. O. Glenwood; is a native of Kentucky and was born September 6, 1838. At the age of seven, he, with his parents, moved to St. Clair county, Illinois, and in another seven years moved to Champaign county, Ohio. His youth was passed on a farm and in attending school. After attending school at Springfield he attended college one year, and then attended Bryant & Stratton's business college at Chicago and St. Louis. He enlisted in company C, 170th Illinois infantry, and participated in the battles of Clinton, Mississippi, Ft. Dersey, Pleasant Hill, Centerville, Yellow Bayou, Lake Clicot, Tupelo, Hurricane Creek, Franklin and Nashville, and was discharged August 5, 1865. After the war he taught school for a short time and then came to Mills county. He was married March 13, 1867, to Carolina Anderson of Macon, Illinois. This union has brought them five children: W. C., J. A., S. A., Jennie K. and Mary E. He is located on a good farm of 120 acres, and is engaged in stock raising. Mr. Goheen is secretary of the school board, and himself and wife are members of the Congregational church.

HENDRIE, JAMES S., sheriff, Glenwood; was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 30, 1828. When ten years of age he removed with his parents to Washington county, Ohio, the early years of his life being passed on the farm. In 1852, with no capital but an indomitable will and six dollars in money, he started for California by the overland route, driving an ox team of five yoke of cattle from Burlington, Iowa, to Sacramento, California, where four years of his life were passed in the

occupation of mining. Returning in 1856 to Ohio, he entered the mercantile profession as a clerk, which occupation he followed for about four years. While in the army he was captain of a militia company, and participated in the campaign having for its object the capture of the confederate General Morgan, who was raiding in that state. In 1866 Mr. Hendrie returned to Iowa, going to Montgomery county, and from there in 1868 to Mills county. He was married March, 18—, to Miss M. Burkett, of Council Bluffs. As a business man he has been a success, he being now possessed of a fair share of this world's goods, which have been acquired by a persistent devotion to his business.

HOCH, WILLIAM, lumber merchant, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1826, where he resided until 1840, when in company with his parents he removed to Cedar county, Iowa, and remained until 1848. During his stay in this county he learned the blacksmith trade. Upon leaving Cedar county he engaged in steamboating until 1850, when he took the overland route to California, and devoted three years to mining occupations, when he returned to Iowa, going to Council Bluffs in 1854, and engaged in farming for about two years, after which he came to Mills county, engaging in the same occupation as at the Bluffs. In 1873 he was elected treasurer of Mills county. In 1875 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Conger for the purpose of carrying on the lumber business, under the firm name of Hoch & Conger, who are doing a first-class business.

HEINSHEIMER, D. L., merchant, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Baden, Germany, March 19, 1847. When six years of age he came to America, and went to Cincinnati, where his youth was passed until the age of thirteen. He then came to Iowa, and settled in Mills county. He soon after entered the store of P. D. Foster as clerk, where he remained until 1872. He was then taken as a partner by his employer and continued thus until 1875, when he engaged in business himself and in his own name. He was married September 20, 1870, to Miss Sarah Pettinger, of Glenwood. They are the parents of three children: Carrie, Eddie, and Leo D. Mr. Heinsheimer is active and energetic as a business man, thoroughly reliable, and remarkably successful.

JONES, BENJAMIN F., blacksmith, P. O. Glenwood; is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1848. There he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools. In 1863 he began to learn his trade, which he completed and followed there until 1872, when he came to Glenwood and went into the employ of Geo. Davies, with whom he worked about one year. He then went to California and remained about one year, when he returned and again went to work for Mr. Davies, with whom he worked four years. In August, 1877, he opened a shop on his own account and has continued it ever since, enjoying a fine trade and reputation

as a mechanic in his line. He was married March 14, 1877, to Miss Celesta C. Hamilton, a native of Iowa. By this union they have one child, E. Pearl, born April 14, 1880.

KISBY, HENRY, farmer, P. O. Glenwood; was born March 12, 1818, in Lincolnshire, England. His early youth was passed in the common school of his native land, and in the occupation, incident to a farmer boy's life. He came to the United States in the year 1847, and first settled in the state of Wisconsin. In the spring of 1856 he located on his present farm of fifty acres, and although he is not a large land holder, what he has is free from debt. He has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Ellen Needham, a native of England, she died September 14, 1865. On March 5, 1876, he married Miss Elizabeth Dee, by whom he has four children, Margaret E., Eliza M., Susanna and William H. Mr. Kisby is a devoted member of the Christian church.

KELLEY, P. P., mayor, of the firm of Kelley Bros., attorneys; was born in Johnson county, Illinois, June 23, 1849. There his days were spent until he was about seven years of age, when his parents brought him to Mills county, and located in Anderson township, on a farm. There he spent his early days in acquiring an education and in the pursuits of agriculture. In 1869 he entered the State University at Iowa City, attending four consecutive sessions of that institution, graduating from the law department in the spring of 1875. He soon became associated with his brother, Mr. E. L. Kelley, and began the practice of law in Glenwood, and has since given it his entire attention. The firm are doing a good business and have a large and very desirable practice in all Iowa courts. They are closely identified with the interests of Mills county, and have secured the entire confidence of its citizens. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Kelley was elected recorder of the city of Glenwood, and in the spring of 1880 was unanimously elected mayor, and has discharged his official duties to the entire satisfaction of the people. He is a man who has done much for the development of the town and county, and has ever made war on evil doers. He was married on the 19th of April, 1876, to Miss Mollie E. Baker, a native of this county; from this union they have two children living: Freddie and Minnie.

LARAWAY, W. F., manufacturing jeweler. It is not with a historian's pen we deign writing a sketch of this enterprising citizen of Glenwood, but merely to strike a contrast between the present industries of the town and that of thirty years ago, when Glenwood was but a mere hamlet or trading post for the pioneer, but with the hope it will serve to show what can be accomplished where there is a mind to plan and a will to execute. Our subject was born in Washington county, Ohio, October 28, 1848. In 1853 his parents brought him to Dodge county, Wisconsin. There he began the study of his present trade, which he has pursued

until the present time. In 1865 he moved to Cass county, Iowa, where he conducted a business until 1869, when he came to Glenwood and embarked in his present line of trade on a small scale. From this nucleus has sprung a business which is a credit to the town as well as its principal. In 1879 he moved to his present quarters, which is a commodious store. It is literally filled with the largest and handsomest stock of any house of the kind in southwestern Iowa. It consists of watches, clocks, plated-ware and jewelry of all descriptions. He has built up a trade in engraving which extends over a broad expanse of territory. He is engaged in manufacturing everything in his line from a watch chain to a jeweler's lathe. He is the inventor of the "Glenwood chronograph," which time-piece excites the admiration of horsemen and people generally wherever shown, and manufactures many other articles of value and curiosity which are a standing credit to his skill. He erected the first transit (for taking the correct time from the sun,) in the county, which is an instrument of delicate mechanism; and in fact everything about his establishment is indicative of the man of skill and energy. His is by far the oldest house of the kind in the county, and is now enjoying a patronage from the people which is commensurate with his untiring energy as a business man. He is a gentleman of liberal culture and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

MICKELWAIT, RICHARD, section 36, P. O. Glenwood. A prominent farmer of Mills county, who owns a fine farm of five hundred acres well stocked and improved, with a large house and a commodious barn. He deals extensively in stock, and is connected with his brother in Glenwood in the brokerage business. He was born in England, in September, 1831. His parents immigrated to America when he was a year old, and settled in Morgan county, Illinois, remaining about ten years; they then moved to Henry county, where our subject engaged in farming and attending school. In 1851 he came to this county; after remaining a short time, he went in 1852 to Oregon, and thence to California, where he engaged in mining and dealing in stock. In 1861 he returned to Mills county, locating north of Glenwood, where he remained about four years, then coming to his present home. He was united in marriage October 1, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Morrison, of Lee county, this state, who was born January 9, 1842. This union has brought them five children: Maggie M., Eva J., Ralph R., Lula M. and Emma J., deceased.

OTIS, GEORGE T., blacksmith and liveryman; P. O. Glenwood; born June 2, 1842 in Washington county, Ohio, where he remained until eight years of age, and then moved with his parents to Parkersburg, West Virginia. When fifteen years old he came to Iowa, first locating at Burlington, and came to Glenwood in 1857. In 1858, in company with his father, he went to Colorado and took up a homestead, but soon

became dissatisfied and returned to this county. Three years later he went to Montana territory, where he remained about three years engaged in mining, and returned again to Glenwood. In 1866 he began wagon-making and blacksmithing, at which trades he had worked with his father from childhood. In 1878 he purchased the livery barn he now owns, and since then has successfully conducted both enterprises. Was married December 1, 1869, to Miss Florence Yockey, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of three children: Carl H., Donelland and Linedell. The parents of Mr. Otis were among the early settlers of Mills county. His father was successfully engaged in business in Glenwood for several years, where he resided until his death, which occurred in August, 1879. Mr. Otis is a courteous and affable gentleman, and as a business man contributes materially to the advancement of the community in which he resides.

OSBORN, S. C., county auditor, Glenwood; was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, July, 7, 1847, and resided there until 1864, when he came to Mills county, Iowa. His early life was passed on the farm. He received his education at the common school and Tabor college. In 1872 he went to Jackson, Mississippi, where he was superintendent of the state normal school until 1876, when he returned to Mills county and followed the occupation of farming until 1879, when he was elected auditor. He was married to Annie C. Gates, of Tabor, Iowa, November 30, 1868. They have four children: Walter G., Fred F., Bessie F. and Annie. Mr. Osborn is the owner of a beautiful farm of 120 acres, the result of his own labors.

PARSONS, W. H., homeopathic physician and surgeon, Glenwood; was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, October 22, 1842. When he was about eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine with Doctor Padfield of that county, as his preceptor, and continued it until the breaking out of the rebellion. He enlisted October, 1861, in company E, Tenth Michigan infantry, and served to the close of the war. He was engaged with his company at the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Battle in front of Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and many others. He was mustered out August 1, 1865; having served his country faithfully for upwards of four years. Was on the medical staff about three years of his time of service. He then returned to his home, but owing to sickness contracted during his service was prevented from pursuing his medical studies for about three years which he spent in traveling as a commercial salesman. In 1868 he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Chicago, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1871. He soon located at Atchison, Kansas, where he practiced until the autumn of 1874, when he came to Burlington, Iowa, and in 1878 came to Glenwood, where he now

enjoys a large and successful practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and president of the Western Association of Homeopathic Physicians. He was married at DeKalb, Illinois, September 15, 1869, to Miss Lizzie C. Hubbard, daughter of L. Hubbard. She is a native of Massachusetts. They have three children living: Fred, Willie T. and Lula K.

RUSSELL, L. W., merchant, P. O. Glenwood; is a native of Franklin county, Maine, where he was born April 4, 1848. In 1855 he came to Mills county and has since made it his home. His business life began as a clerk at the age of twelve years. In 1868, just twenty years from his birth, he began business for himself, and has been remarkably successful. In 1871 he was married to Miss Alice M. Jackson of Glenwood, by whom he has three children: Mary S., Neva D. and Levi W. He stands foremost among the most enterprising business men of the county, and his business interests are second to no other firm.

RUSSELL, A. J., merchant, Glenwood; was born in Maine in 1837. where he was raised until he attained his eighteenth year. His early youth was spent in acquiring an education, and in mercantile pursuits as a clerk. In 1855 he moved to Parkville, Missouri, where he spent about six months when he came to Glenwood, and soon engaged in mercantile business as a clerk. In 1863 he embarked in trade for himself in the grocery line. In 1864 he added a line of dry goods. In the spring of 1870 he moved to his present store where he carries a large stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries, jewelry, etc. He was married in Glenwood in 1860 to Miss Sarah Hibbs. She is a native of Indiana. Their family consists of seven children: Lucy, Charles, Frank, Fred, Archer, Edward and a son A. J., junior.

ROBINSON, J. E., county clerk, Glenwood; was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 15, 1853. In 1854 he came with his parents to Marion county, Iowa, leaving there in 1855 for Union county, where he resided until 1871, when he came to Mills county; he obtained his education in the common schools. After coming to this county he acted as clerk in a store in Malvern for five years, at the same time being deputy postmaster. In 1878 he was elected county clerk, and in 1880 was re-elected. He was married May 19, 1878, to Lizzie Kemmer of Union county, Iowa. They have one child, John R.

STARBUCK, ELISHA, P. O. Glenwood; born April 10, 1801, in Glifford county, North Carolina. When four years of age he moved with his parents to Ohio, locating in Belmont county, where he grew to maturity, attending the public schools and working on a farm. Thirty years of his life were passed dealing in horses, in which business he was an expert. He located in Clarke county when he first came to this state, and came to Mills county in 1878. Was married in 1829 to Miss Mary Plumer. They are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are

now living: Robert, Abram, Rachael, Elizabeth, Sarah, Elisha, jr., Mary and Hezekiah. The others, John and George, died while in defense of their country during the war of the rebellion.

SWINNERTON, M., proprietor of the Mills county marble and stone works, which were established in 1874, and conducted successfully until March, 1877, when Mr. Swinnerton visited Europe where he spent about three years. He then returned to Glenwood and resumed his business in July, 1880; since then he has been doing an extensive business in this and surrounding counties. He is a first-class workman, having had upwards of twenty-six years' experience in the business, and it can be truthfully said that he stands at the head of his art. He has gained a reputation for honest and upright dealing which is a standing credit to his integrity as a business man. He allows nothing but first-class work to leave his shops, and always employs skillful workmen. He manufactures everything in his line, from a paper weight to a family monument. He has executed many pieces of creditable work since his settlement in the county, and is now enjoying a trade which is commensurate with his untiring efforts to please the public. His success in this line can only be attributed to his skillful management and honest dealings. He has proved himself a benefactor to the town in which he resides, as he has built up an industry of which the people of the county should be justly proud.

SHERMAN, C. W., editor *Journal*, Glenwood, Iowa; is a native of Richland county, Ohio, where he was born June 9, 1841. His father, Henry Sherman, was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war and a member of the Roger Sherman family. His mother was of German descent, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and whose maiden name was Nazor. The youth of Mr. Sherman was passed in the ordinary manner, with no occurrences of note, except that his father died in 1844, leaving him without a paternal guide at the age of three years. In 1856 Mr. Sherman came to Iowa in company with an elder brother, remaining a few months in Winneshek county, and then joining a surveying party he went to Minnesota. In the following spring he went to Council Bluffs—performing the long journey on foot—and entering the printing office of the *Weekly Nonparcil* began the printing trade. In 1860 he went to Omaha and remained one year. In the spring of 1861 he made two trips as a teamster across the plains. At the commencement of the war he determined to enlist; in order to do this he came to Marion county, Iowa, where his mother had previously located, and enlisted August 20, in company K, Third Iowa Cavalry. He was in the battles of Vicksburg, the second battle of Jackson, and on the raid from Grenada to Memphis, in the engagements at Guntown, Harrisburg, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and others. His regiment was one of those sent in pursuit of General Ster-

ling Price in Missouri, during which he participated in, the battles of Big Blue, Little Blue, Independence and Little Osage. Thence they pursued Price's army into the Indian Territory. Returning he was assigned to Wilson's cavalry corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and was in the battles from Montevallo to Selma, a struggle lasting nearly three days. He participated in the last battle of the war, that fought in front of Columbus, Georgia. He was twice slightly wounded during his service, at Salem and at Village Creek, in Arkansas. He was promoted from the ranks to be a sergeant, on account of meritorious conduct. He was discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, and mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, August 15, 1865. In December of that year he purchased the *Eddyville Star*, and began his career as an editor. After a year he became associate editor of the *Burlington National Merchant*. He next established the *Quincy Journal*, in Adams county, and in 1869 the *Villisca Journal* in Montgomery county. In 1872 he established the *Journal* with which he is still connected, and to the history of which the reader is referred. He was married at Knoxville, Iowa, in 1866, to Miss Orilla Groom, a native of Iowa, born on the banks of the Des Moines, while this now great state was still a territory. They have a family of four children: Eva, Charles, Mary A. and Frank M. He has gained the reputation of being an excellent man, and adds to his business qualities great energy and tact. He is respected and widely known, and a justly esteemed member of the community, and a consistent Christian.

SPRAGUE, IRA A., of the firm of Sprague & Co., Glenwood Iron Works. The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio in 1820. There he spent his early youth in the pursuits of agriculture and acquiring a liberal common school education. In 1843 he went to Massachusetts to learn the trade of an iron worker, devoting about two years to its pursuits there and in New York, returning to Ohio at the end of that time, having spent his time in some of the best shops in the country. In 1863 he turned his course westward, arriving in Adair county, Iowa, in June of that year. The following spring he went to Adams county, where he purchased and improved a farm which he still possesses. In 1869 he went to Des Moines and took charge of the iron works of Tidrick & Vorse, which he conducted for several years. In 1873 he came to Glenwood, and with the assistance of its citizens erected his present shops. He was married in New York state, in 1845, to Miss Mary Colville, a native of that state. Their family now consists of three children, Charles and Robert, who are in business with him, and a daughter Jessie. Mr. Sprague is a man virtually self-made and self-educated, as he began business for himself with very limited means, and through his habits of continued industry and close attention to business has succeeded in surrounding himself, as well as providing his children, with all the necessaries and

many luxuries of life. As a mechanic he stands at the head of his trade, and in his shops can be seen many samples of his work, which are a standing credit to his skill. He is a good citizen and has done much toward the development of the business resources of the town in which he resides.

HEAD, THOMAS H., agent Hawkeye Insurance, Co.; is a native of Kentucky, and was born September 18, 1825. At the age of seven years his parents moved to the state of Ohio, where he was raised to manhood, and educated in the common schools. In 1844 he came to Illinois, where he remained until 1857, when he came to Mills county, locating at Glenwood, where he has lived to see the barren spot grow to the flourishing town now his home. He has devoted most of his time as a millwright, in which trade he is very proficient. Of late years he has been following lighter employment, and now represents one of the staunchest insurance companies doing business in the state. He was married in 1850 to Miss Sophronia Crosswait, a native of Tennessee. By this union they have four children: Wm. P., Lula M., Carl and Vesta, living, and one deceased. He enlisted July 1, 1861, in company A, Fourth Iowa infantry, where he served about eleven months, and then was given a recruiting commission in which he continued to the close of the war.

STARBUCK, E., attorney, of the firm of Starbuck & Ivory, attorneys, P. O. Glenwood; was born in Belmont county, Ohio, the 9th day of April, 1842. When he was about twelve years of age, his parents brought him to Iowa, locating near Osceola on a farm. There his early youth was spent in the pursuits of agriculture, and acquiring an education. When he was about eighteen years of age he engaged in school teaching, devoting about nine months in the year to its pursuits, and the balance of his time to the duties of the farm. He began the study of law in Osceola under the tuition of Messrs. Scovill & Clark, of that place, in 1862. In the autumn of 1862 he enlisted in company K, Thirty-ninth Iowa infantry. He participated in some of the severest contested battles of the war, among which were the battles of Dalton, Georgia, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Altoona and others. He was on detached duty during a part of his service; was taken prisoner at Parker Cross Road, and after being kept a season of six or eight months was exchanged. He was promoted to orderly sergeant during his service. On the 5th day of June, 1865, he was mustered out at Washington, and in the autumn of that year he returned to Iowa, resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Mills county the spring of 1866. He was married October 1866, to Miss Sallie L. Delashnutt; she is a native of Jefferson county, this state. Their family consists of three children living: Gertie, Essie and Frankie. Mr. S. is now associated with Mr. T. W. Ivory. They practice in all Iowa courts; are also engaged in real estate and loan and trust business, and

have identified themselves as among the leading attorneys of Mills county. They have carried many prominent litigations to successful endings.

STEPHENS, T. L., postmaster, Glenwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Carroll county, Ohio, the 20th day of October, 1838. When he was about six years of age his parents brought him to Iowa, locating in Scott county, where he made his home until 1860. He then entered Cornell College at Mount Vernon, which institution he attended five years, graduating in the classical course in the spring of 1865. He was then employed as a tutor in that college for about three years. He then went to Nebraska City, where he remained about one year, when he came to Glenwood. In the spring of 1869 he was appointed principal of the Western Iowa College, which he conducted about one year. He was appointed superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which position he held until the close of that institution, and its change to the asylum for feeble-minded children. He then conducted the *Glenwood Opinion* about six months as its editor. He was appointed postmaster the 23d of February, 1876, which office he still holds. He was married at Mount Vernon, Iowa, in 1865, to Miss Lizzie Prior. She is a native of Worthington, Ohio. She is a lady of refinement and culture, and was a teacher in the musical department of Cornell College previous to their marriage. From this union they have one child living, Thomas L.; they lost three. In May, 1864, Mr. Stephens was enrolled as second lieutenant in company D, Forty-fourth Iowa infantry, and was mustered out with the regiment in 1865. In 1856 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has since been an active worker for the cause of christianity. He has been a local preacher in that body for the past eighteen years, and local deacon since 1879. Mr. Stephens is a man who is highly esteemed as a citizen, has done much for the elevation of his fellow beings, and has made an efficient postmaster.

SCOTT, B. W., section 36, P. O. Glenwood; is a native of Tyler county, Virginia, and was born March 18, 1826. At the age of eight years he moved with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa, which was then a territory and sparsely settled. He witnessed the great changes made in that county in twenty-one years, and in 1855 came to Mills county, arriving in October of that year; at first locating in Glenwood and engaging in hauling goods from the Missouri river, then the only thoroughfare by which the comforts of life were obtainable. He was then elected by the people to the office of drainage commissioner, and served four years. He also served as sheriff and acted as U. S. marshal. After serving as sheriff for one year he resigned, to enable him to give his attention to his farm, which contains 155 acres, is well improved, with good buildings, an orchard, and is well stocked. He was married in June, 1852, to Miss Cynthia McCammon, of Van Buren county, who was born

in 1829. The fruits of this union are nine children: Charles B., Francis M., Willard S., George B., Romain, R. F., Bert and Ada A. Mrs. Scott is probably the oldest resident of Iowa in Mills county, dating her residence from 1834.

TERRY, ALBY, farmer, section 10, P. O. Glenwood; born in May, 1836, in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where he remained until sixteen years of age, spending much of his time in company with the Indians, who thickly infested that country. In 1852 he moved to Warren county, Illinois. A few years later he came to Iowa, locating in Madison county, where he remained until 1863. He then went to Denver and engaged in the manufacture of charcoal, returning to Madison county, Iowa, in the following year. In 1866 he came to Glenwood, and in 1867 located on the farm where he now resides. Was married February 7, 1857, to Miss Sarah Ann Ludwick, of Pennsylvania. Six children have been born to them—five now living: Harriett A., Van Doren P., Rosetta, John Francis and Hazzard P. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has served two years as a policeman in Glenwood. He owns seventy-seven acres of land, on which are good buildings and a fruitful orchard. His life has been uneventful and unromantic. He is a man of strict integrity, and has proven himself a valuable citizen.

TIPTON, THEODORE D., farmer and fruit grower, section 10, P. O. Glenwood; born October 1, 1841, in Allen county, Ohio. When thirteen years of age he moved with his parents to Atchison county, Missouri, where he resided until 1856, and then came to this county. In 1859 he went to Denver, Colorado, and was engaged for three years in freighting. In December, 1863, he enlisted in company F, First Nebraska cavalry. While in this company he participated in many skirmishes with the Indians, including the noted battle of White Stone Hill. During the evening on the day of this battle the commander called for a volunteer to carry a message to the general camp. Mr. Tipton responded promptly, and set out late in the evening. He had not proceeded far when he found himself pursued by Indians, and during the heat and excitement of the chase he became lost. After four or five days' search, utterly exhausted, and almost at the point of starvation, he reached his friends. He was discharged at Omaha, after fourteen months' faithful service. In 1864 he was employed by Judge Brown, who lived in Montana, to take his wife and daughter from Nebraska City to that territory. He started in May, in company with several others, who accompanied him until reaching Soda Springs, on Bear river. Here they separated, and Mrs. Tipton and the two ladies continued their journey alone. On reaching Crow Foot river they encountered a band of about seventy desperate characters called "road agents," who seemed determined to get possession of the ladies under his charge. Mr. T. and the ladies were some distance on

their way before the desperadoes missed them. They were hotly pursued, and would have been overtaken, but just as they were about to despair they descried a wagon train in the distance, and the road agents seeing assistance at hand, abandoned the chase. Mr. Tipton delivered his charge to Mr. Brown at Virginia City in safety. He remained in this wild country about six years, engaged in various occupations, and then went to Salt Lake City and engaged in the livery business. While in this city he was disabled by the fall of a horse, and was compelled to walk on crutches nearly three years. He has been engaged in the real estate and mining business in various places in Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado. Was married December 14, 1873, to Miss Sadie E. Strair, a native of Champaign county, Ohio. They are the parents of four children: Emma May, Homer Jasper, Orville DeLoss, and Elvira Leora; the two latter deceased. Mr. T. has been an active member of the M. E. church since childhood. He was the first commissioned officer in Nebraska, and the first justice of the peace in Montana. He owns the Pacific Hill fruit farm, consisting of one hundred and ninety-five acres, with an elegant house and commodious barns.

WILLIAMS, JUDGE J. F., farmer and proprietor of Phoenix Mills, section 22, P. O. Glenwood; born July 22, 1822, in Franklin county, West Virginia. While yet a child he moved with his parents to Clay county, Missouri. He attended the pioneer subscription schools, and when large enough assisted his father in operating a ferry on the Missouri river. He remained in Clay county until nineteen years of age and then went to St. Louis, and obtained a position in a lumber yard, remaining one year and then went to Holt county, Missouri, and took up a claim in the district known as the Platte Purchase. He enlisted July 4, 1847, in company C, of the Oregon battalion, Captain James Craig, and under command of Col. Ludwig Powell. He did faithful service during the war with Mexico, until November 8, 1848, when he was discharged at Ft. Leavenworth. April 29, 1849, he started on an overland trip to California. While on this journey he measured the distance by means of a roadometer attached to the wagon wheel, and collected other valuable information, with the view of publishing a guide book, but sold his manuscript to Captain Belknap, who published it with success. He came to Iowa in 1862, locating in Fremont county. In 1864 he went to Nebraska City and engaged in the mercantile business, where he remained one year, and then came to this county, locating in Lyons township. In 1867 he purchased the Phoenix Mills, and one year later settled on the farm in connection with the mill. He owns two farms, consisting of 360 acres, both well improved. Was married February 16, 1845, to Miss Sarah Keeney, a native of Tennessee, by whom he is the father of one child, Sarah. Mrs. Williams died in December, 1847. He was married a sec-

ond time, March 6, 1852, to Miss Nancy Minerva Dodge, of Marietta, Ohio. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are living: Lethy E., Mary A., Elvira E. and John F. Mrs. Williams died in December, 1867. Judge Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Christian church, in which denomination he has been an elder for the past twelve years. He has filled numerous official positions, being three times elected county judge of Holt county, Missouri.

WILSON, I. N., there are many men who have attained influence and are entitled to be remembered, and among them is this gentleman. He was born in the year 1837, in Cambridge, Gurnsey county, Ohio. Ten years afterwards his parents moved to Gibson county, Indiana. His father was a skilled cabinet maker, and this trade Mr. Wilson acquired, guided by the experience of his father. In 1857, the whole business of the establishment devolved on him, owing to the death of his father. In 1865, he became a resident of Omaha, Nebraska, and engaged in the furniture business in company with a Mr. Behu, the firm name being Behu, Wilson & Co. In 1873, he disposed of his interests in Nebraska and went to Vincennes, Indiana, to take charge of a chair manufactory. This he conducted a few months and then returned to Omaha. In 1876, he came to Glenwood and became established in his present business, with a stock of goods valued at \$5,000. In addition to his business he conducts and owns a farm of something more than one hundred acres, and raises on it some very fine blooded stock. The farm is under an excellent state of cultivation, improved with orchards, a dwelling and other necessary buildings.

WHEELER, HON. WILLIAM, retired farmer, Glenwood; was born August 18, 1810, in Bristol, Hartford county, Connecticut. At the age of seven years he was bound out to work on a farm until fourteen years old; all of his early life was passed as a farm hand except about six months, when he was going to school, this being all the schooling he ever received. In 1827, he, in company with a brother, went to Onondaga county, New York, and engaged in farming until 1831, when he purchased a farm in St. Joseph county, Michigan, residing on it for thirty-three years. Mr. Wheeler was a delegate to the state convention which met in Michigan in 1854, having for its object the formation of an anti-slavery party and was a member of the committee which adopted the resolutions and platform of what afterwards was known as the republican party. Besides having held a number of minor public offices he served from 1860 until 1864 as member of the legislature and was instrumental in securing the passage of many bills of public interest. In the latter year he removed to Mills county, Iowa, locating at Glenwood, where he has ever since enjoyed the respect of his neighbors. On July 16, 1831, he was united in matrimony with Phebe D. Makers of Onondaga county, New York.

As a result of this union they have ten living children: Daniel H., William B., C. S., Sibyl J., Clarrissa, Thede M., Mary P., Rhoda H., Zara R., Jessie F. As a business man he has been very successful having given each of his children good farms besides retaining a competency for himself in his old age.

WALKER, CARSON, P. O. Glenwood; a prominent early settler, who was born April 27, 1829, in Morgan county, Indiana. At an early age he moved with his parents to Hendrick county. His youth was spent in farming and acquiring an education. At the age of twenty-two he commenced teaching which he continued three years. In 1855 he came with his father, Robert Walker, to Mills county and located where he now resides. The following winter he taught school where the Mickelwait school house now stands. He engaged in teaching the greater portion of twelve years, since which he has followed agricultural pursuits. He was married October 19, 1879, to Sally E. Phipps, of Mills county, who was born October 25, 1845. Mr. Walker owns a well improved farm, with good building and an orchard. He has served as township assessor, and is at present an efficient treasurer of the school board, and is esteemed as a good citizen.

INGRAHAM TOWNSHIP.

ALLISON, JAMES R., farmer and stock-dealer, section 13, P. O. Silver City; born December 28, 1841, in Pennsylvania. In 1851 he came with his parents, Henry and Nancy Allison, to this county, locating in Ingraham township, where James labored on the home farm, and attended the common schools. He was married March 9, 1865, to Miss Cynthia Moffatt, a native of North Carolina. They now have a family of six children: Elvira J., Nannie M., Mary A., Sadie, Clara, and James Clyde. Mr. Allison possesses a beautiful farm of 450 acres, all under cultivation, or in meadow. He is largely engaged in raising, feeding and shipping hogs and cattle, and is one of the most successful farmers in Mills county. Mr. Allison is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and of the M. E. church. He is always foremost in advocacy of all schemes tending to the advancement and improvement of his community and county. Mrs. Allison is a zealous worker for the cause of christianity, and is a member of the Baptist church.

ARMSTRONG, J. T., physician and surgeon, is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was born December 28, 1856. During his childhood his parents moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, and here he attained his majority. His education, commenced in the common school,

was completed at Parson's College, Fairfield, Iowa. In 1876 he began to read medicine with Dr. O. W. Archibald, of Glenwood. He attended medical lectures at the Iowa State University from 1877 to 1879, and graduated, finally, from that institution. He came to Silver City, and locating began a practice which is daily increasing, and testifies to his skill as a physician.

BURNHAM, Z. W., farmer, section 30, P. O. Silver City; born in the state of New York, in 1799, where he grew to manhood, attending the common schools and working at farm labor. In 1821 he enlisted in the New York state militia, under Captain Lyons. At the expiration of four years he was promoted to a captaincy, and served four years. He afterward reached the rank of colonel. In 1822 he was initiated in Cameron (N. Y.) Lodge of Masons. He served one year as W. M. of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 58, in McHenry county, Illinois. He then organized McHenry Lodge, No. 234, with which he was connected about four years. He also organized lodges at Richmond, Nunday, Rising Sun, Wacondy, Dundee, Kane County, Algonquin, Silver Creek, No. 234, and Silver Light Lodge, of Silver City. He was married in 1823 to Miss Polly Goff, a native of New York. They have eight children: Harriet R., William G., Abigail, Potter D. H., James H., Mary, Elizabeth and Zemry W.

BURKET, JACOB, farmer, section 25; born in 1811, in Pennsylvania, in which state he grew to manhood and acquired his education in the common schools. He came to Mills county in 1852, and located on the farm he now owns in 1857. This farm consists of 250 acres, and has superior advantages as a fruit and stock farm, to which branches his labors are chiefly directed. He was married November 4, 1836, to Miss Sarah Stiffler, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he was the father of seven children, of whom four are living: Maria, John, Henry and Francis S. Mrs. B. died in October, 1874. He was married a second time to Mrs. Uker, a native of Germany, who lived but a few months after her marriage. Mr. Burket came to this county a poor man, but by industry and economy has succeeded in securing a comfortable home in which to spend his declining years.

BANISTER, E., section 17, P. O. Silver City; is a son of one of the first settlers of Henry county, Iowa, where he went in 1845, and was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, August 27, 1840. After remaining in Henry county about twenty-four years, and obtaining his education in the common schools; he moved to Madison county, where he remained eight years, coming to Mills county in 1877. August 12, 1862 he enlisted in company K, twenty-fifth Iowa infantry, and participated in the battles of Chicasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Taylor Ridge, Mission Ridge, and minor engagements. He was married Aug-

ust 16, 1864, to Miss Mary J. Rowe, of Ohio, who was born in December, 1845. This union has brought them four children: Marietta, Allena, Edwin D. and Delbert. Mr Banister is located on a good farm of eighty acres, and is a member of the Society of Friends.

CROSBY, A. W., postmaster, Silver City; was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 28, 1837. In 1840 he moved with his parents to Fulton county, Indiana, where he passed the earlier years of his life. In the spring of 1854 he came to Iowa located in Marion county, and engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits until the breaking out of the late war. In the autumn of 1861 he enlisted in company G, Fifteenth Iowa infantry. At the battle of Shiloh he was taken prisoner, and taken to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, thence to Montgomery, and held a prisoner of war until May, 1862, when he was paroled and sent to Benton Barracks. He was honorably discharged in January, 1864. Returning to his home in Marion county, he remained until 1879, when he came to Silver City. His was the first store erected in Silver City, the object of his coming having been to engage in business pursuits. On August 5, 1879, he received the appointment of postmaster, and retains the office still. In 1860 he married Miss Mary L. Auten, a native of New Jersey. They are the parents of four children, now living: Ida E., born in 1864; Alva, born in 1868; Alice, born in 1872; and Clyde, born in 1878. Mr. Crosby has built for himself not only a fine trade, but good reputation as a business man and an exemplary citizen.

DAVIS, CORADON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 31, P. O. Silver City; born in Ohio in 1833. When eighteen years of age he went to Quincy, Illinois, where he remained about seven years. He then came to Mills county, and with the exception of three years spent in Montana Territory, has since resided here. He was married January 17, 1853, to Miss Martha McCoy, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 23, 1838. they are the parents of three bright and intelligent children: Margaret Jane, Thomas B. and Nellie M. He is one of the most successful and enterprising farmers in the township. He owns a beautiful farm of 155 acres, on which are many modern improvements, all obtained by his own individual exertions.

EMERICK, DAVID, farmer and stock-raiser, section 31, P. O. Malvern; born in 1810, in Ohio. In 1824 he moved with his parents to Morgan county, Illinois. In the autumn of 1840, he came to Iowa, locating in Henry county, remaining there until the spring of 1852 when he came to this county and located on the farm where he now resides. His farm consists of 570 acres, over 400 of which are in cultivation. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising, and is enumerated among the leading farmers of the county. He was married in 1835 to Miss Ann Eliza Robertson, a native of Ireland. They are the parents of eleven children seven

of whom are living: George, Columbus C., David, Annie, Martha, William, Frances A. and Ada. Mr. Emerick began life without means and without an education, and never attended school a day. He received a fair education by his own exertions, sufficient to manage his large and increasing estates.

HAWLEY, C. D., section 7, P. O. Silver City; an enterprising farmer and a native of Ontario county, New York, where he was born February 2, 1826. At the age of ten years he moved with his parents to Schoolcraft, Michigan, where he remained, engaged in farming and attending school. In 1849 he located in Will county, remaining until 1864, when he moved to Linn county, Iowa, where he remained one year. After returning to Michigan, he came in 1873 to Mills county. In 1852 he visited California, returning after two years absence. In April 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss H. Campbell, a lady of culture and a native of Quebec, Ontario, who was born July 22, 1836. They have two children: Alice Belle and George W. The father and mother are both members of the Baptist church, and enjoy a comfortable home on a good farm of 120 acres.

HUFFAKER, L. W., P. O. Silver City; was born in Ripley county, Indiana, August 11, 1842. When twelve years of age he moved to Bureau county, Illinois, remaining until 1868. He then came to Mills county, and locating in Ingraham township, engaged in farming. During his residence in this county he has filled many places of trust and public importance, discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In the autumn of 1873 he was elected justice of the peace, and has filled the office with fidelity and credit until the present time. He has also been township clerk for one term, was assessor for three or four terms, and has filled all the positions on the school board, and is now secretary of that body. He has often been a delegate to the various political conventions held in the county, and labored for the advantage of his county and township. He enlisted in company A, Ninety-third Illinois infantry, and after a service of thirteen months was discharged on account of physical disability. Soon afterward he enlisted in the 148th Illinois infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was married January 1, 1867, to Miss Sarah Henderson, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of five children living: Charles, Miles V., Lewis D., Ida May and Viva Grace. He is now successfully conducting a good mercantile business, while engaged also in general law.

HANNA, M. R., principal of schools, Silver City, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, where he was born August 28, 1842. His youth was passed in the ordinary manner, in farming and obtaining an education, the last being finished at St. Lawrence Academy. His first school was taught when but fourteen years of age, and since that time

study and teaching have been his main occupations. He married Miss Harriet Barlow, September 12, 1865, who was a native of Franklin county, New York. They are the parents of two children: Ina L. and Orrie W. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Whiteside county, Illinois. In June, of 1879, he came to Silver City, where he has since been engaged in educational work. His position of principal was tendered him in October, 1880, and he fills it with complete satisfaction.

HUFFAKER, H. H., P. O. Silver City; was born in Bureau county, Illinois, January 24, 1844. His youth was passed as other youths usually employ their time, in farming and in gaining an education, which latter was begun in the common school and finished in Dover Academy. He came to Mills county in the spring of 1870, and located at his present place of residence. His farm originally consisted of 380 acres, to which he has added until it now comprises one thousand acres of land. In 1879 he laid the foundation of Silver City, by securing from the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R., a depot or station, and from this beginning an embryo town has grown to its present size. During his residence in the county his merit has been recognized by his fellow citizens in frequent elections to places of trust, he having been successively school director, treasurer and secretary of the school board. He has been a member of the various agricultural societies of the county, and contributed largely to the county's interests in that direction. Schools and churches have both received his attention and a share of his ample means. He was married December 11, 1872, in Marion county, Iowa, to Miss Mary J. Post, a native of Pennsylvania. The interests of Mr. Huffaker are largely agricultural and those of an allied nature, he being engaged in stock raising on an extensive scale. Silver City owes its existence to him, and its thrift to his enterprise and aid.

HOWARD, SAMSON, section 24, P. O. Malvern; a worthy citizen of Mills county; who was born in Lincolnshire, England, January 1, 1835. His youth was spent on a farm and attaining an education in the common schools. In 1853 he came to America locating in Ohio. After residing in Loraine, Ontario and Woods counties he moved to St. Joe county, Michigan. In May, 1871, he came to Mills county. July 20, 1861, he was married to Miss Letty Hallam of Michigan, who was born in England, January Fourth, 1842. By this union they have nine children: Marietta, Elmer E., Ella J., Francis E., Letty E., George H., Charles W., Herbert P. and Walter O. Mr. Howard owns a good farm of 80 acres.

HIATT, O. T., section 29, P. O. Silver City; one of Ingraham's successful farmers, and was born in Holt county, Missouri, September 16, 1849. At the age of two years he came with his parents to Mills county, locating in Silver Creek township, where he remained until 1873, when he moved to his present location. In October of the same year he was mar-

ried to Miss M. E. Rowmer, a native of Mills county; the fruits of this union are four children: Nellie M., Bertha L., Eva and Addie. Mr Hiatt owns a beautiful farm of two hundred and eighty acres, and is largely engaged in stock-raising. He commands the respect and esteem of his neighbors.

JACKSON, ANDREW, section 17, P. O. Silver City; was born February 1, 1842, in Montgomery county, Indiana. At about the age of eleven he moved with his parents to Louisa county, Iowa. After about four years they moved to Clark county, where they remained nine years. His youth was passed in receiving an education in the common schools, and farming. He settled permanently in this county in 1867, having been here once before. Responding to the call of his country, he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Iowa infantry, August 13, 1862, in company D. At the battle of Snake Creek Gap; he was captured and held for ten months, when he was exchanged. He participated in the battles of Savannah, Columbia, Altoona Pass, and the last of Sherman's battles at Sherah, North Carolina. He was discharged June 5, 1865. He was married December 25, 1865, to Deliah Tipton, of Mills county. She was born May 28, 1844. They have been blessed with five girls: Nora, Eva, Lulu, Nellie, and Lizzie. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Protestant Methodist church. They live on a good farm of 120 acres, and have a fine orchard and grove.

LANDON, E. F., farmer, section 36, P. O. Silver City; born in 1833, in Ohio, and there grew to manhood. When eighteen years old he commenced to learn the trade of a carpenter, which trade he followed over twenty years. He arrived in Glenwood May 18, 1857, in which city he worked at his trade until 1865, when he located on the farm where he now lives, which consists of 225 acres. His farm is beautifully situated, and has superior facilities for raising stock, in which business Mr. Landon has a marked degree of success. He was married in 1859, to Miss M. J. Looker, a native of Virginia. They are the parents of four children: Clotilde, Steven A., Felton, and Roy. He is one of the pioneers of Mills county, and has pecuniarily triumphed at about the same ratio with the county. He is a charter member of Silver City lodge, No. 403 I. O. O. F., and is well respected by all with whom he comes in contact.

MOORE, W. G., druggist and chemist, Silver City, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, January 1, 1851. In 1872 he began the study of medicine with a view to practice general medicine, and prosecuted his studies for some two years. He was married in his native county, in 1872, to Miss Leah M. Billingsley, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of three children: Charles A., Laura May and Reno. Mr. Moore came to Silver City in the spring of 1879. The place then contained but a single store. He at once entered upon his business and

erected the second store in the city. Active and enterprising he has entered heartily into every enterprise calculated to upbuild the place; has served on the school-board, and been otherwise identified with the growth of the town. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M.

MORSE, EDWIN, grain dealer, Silver City; was born in Summerset county, Maine, April 20, 1852. He followed the business of lumber merchant in Summerset and other counties of his native state until the spring of 1876. He then visited the Black Hills and engaged in mining, a venture proving very remunerative to him. After a residence in the Black Hills of some six months, he returned again to Maine, but after a brief stay went to California. Here he remained until 1879, engaged in the mercantile business. In January, 1879, he went to Shenandoah, Iowa, and entered the grain business. In September, of 1880, he came to Silver City, and has since built up a large business in grain.

MAINS, WEBSTER, farmer, section 25, P. O. Silver City; born in 1845 in Cass county, Illinois, where he was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to Mills county, in 1868, locating the farm where he now resides, consisting of 122 acres, well adapted to stock raising, in which business he is extensively engaged. He was married in 1868, to Miss Martha C. Shaw, a native of New York. Mr. Mains has been closely identified with the township affairs since his residence here, having served two terms as township assessor, five terms as township clerk; is now serving as school director, and is also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

McCOY, C. O., farmer, section 19, P. O. Silver City; born in 1829, in Pennsylvania. When thirteen years of age he came to Iowa, locating in Scott county, where he remained about three years and then went to Cedar county. In the fall of 1821 he came to Mills county, and has resided here since that time. He owns a beautifully situated farm of 545 acres, well under cultivation and adorned with all the modern improvements. Mr. McCoy is one of Mills county's oldest settlers, and has proved himself one of her most successful farmers.

PLUMB, ROBERT, section 20, P. O. Silver City; a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, who has held the offices of assessor and trustee of his township with credit. He was born in England in April, 1834. His youth was spent on a farm and in attending school. He immigrated to America in 1853, and located in Wyandotte county, Ohio, remaining there about twelve years, and then moving to Mills county. In 1860 he was married to Miss Jane S. Kenett, of Ohio. They have four intelligent girls: Sarah Alice, Iva Ann, Rose and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb are members of the M. E. church. They live on a fine farm of 280 acres and enjoy the luxuries of a beautiful home. Mr. Plumb is extensively engaged in stock raising.

PATTERSON, LEE, section 29, P. O. Silver City; is a native of Huron county, Ohio, born September 4, 1835, where he remained nineteen years, attending school at Norwalk, and a portion of the time engaged as a clerk in a store and a hôtel. In 1854, he went to Michigan, engaging in the wood and lumber trade. After residing in McLean county, Illinois, about three years, he came to Mills county and engaged in farming and milling a few years and then moved to Holt county, Missouri, and after a time returned to Mills county and again engaged in milling. In 1874, he located on the farm now owned by him, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. In December, 1860, he married Miss Sarah A. Queen. By this union they have five living children: Delfina, Mary E., Rutha, John R., Lula M.—four deceased. Mr. Patterson has, by integrity and industry, through many vicissitudes, acquired a competence.

PARKER, JOHN, section 20, P. O. Silver City; a native of Lincolnshire, England, and was born in December, 1837, and lived at the place of his nativity for twenty years. Although he attended school but a short time he has, by application and observation, obtained a good practical education, and has a good, improved farm, of one hundred and twenty-five acres. In 1857, he immigrated to America, locating in Morrison county, Ohio, where he remained ten years, when he came to Mills county. In September, 1861, he was married to Mary L. Johnston, of Ohio, who was born in December, 1841. By this union they have nine children, Libby W., Alice J., Cora, Emma L., Ida J., Harry G., Rosa M., Howard R. and Sanford J. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Parker is a kind father and an agreeable neighbor.

SIDENER, M. F., proprietor city livery stable; was born in Decatur county, Indiana, March 12, 1842. His youth was there passed, and his education received. He enlisted in the autumn of 1861 in company E, Thirty-seventh Indiana infantry. Soon after muster in he was discharged for disability, having been seized with a severe sickness. In 1864 he was married in Decatur county, Indiana, to Miss Eliza Cline, a native of that county. In the spring of 1868 he came to Mills county, Iowa, and settled in Oak township. In the fall of 1869 he came to this township, and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. His especial attention is given to the breeding of fine horses, in which business he is achieving a deserved reputation for fine stock.

SIDENER, E. L., farmer and stock raiser, section 22, P. O. Silver City; was born in Decatur county, Indiana, in 1840. His youth was there passed and his education obtained. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary H. Dunbar, also a native of Indiana. In 1868 he came to this county and located on the farm he now owns, containing some one hundred and sixty acres, well improved and with comfortable buildings. His attention is now chiefly directed to stock raising.

SCHANCK, D. G., section 18, P. O. Silver City; a native of Monmouth, New Jersey, born near the battle ground bearing that name, April 15, 1821. He received his education in the common schools, and in May, 1860, left his native place and settled in Cedar county, Iowa, remaining there until he came to Mills county in 1874. December 29, 1847, he married Miss Julia A. Vanderbilt, a native of New Jersey, who was born September 18, 1825. They have one child, Alice, born October, 1850. Mr. Schanck owns a good farm of eighty acres.

SLAUGHTER, FRANKLIN, farmer, P. O. Glenwood; is a native of Surrey county, Ohio; born in 1840. In 1858 he left the state of his birth for Iowa, and located for some years following in Lee county. In the spring of 1866 he came to Mills county, and has since resided here. He served in the Fourth Iowa battery nearly three years. In September of 1859 he married Miss Mary E. Lutis, a native of Ohio, who died in September 1878. They became the parents of five children: Lucinda, Philip, Junietta, Myrtie and John. In October, 1880, he married Miss Mary Meral, of this county. He has a good farm of eighty acres, and commands both respect and esteem for his qualities of character.

TIPTON, SAUL, section 8, P. O. Silver City. Among the early settlers of Mills county we find the name of the subject of this brief sketch, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, March 8, 1832. During early youth he moved with his parents to Putnam county, and about twelve years later to Lucas county, where he attained his majority, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1853 he moved to Atchison county, Missouri, and three years later came to Mills county. September 18, 1854, he was married to Miss Rachael Woolsey, who died in April, 1860. By this union they had three children: Mary E., Charles W. and Anna. He was again married October 6, 1861, to Maria C. Woodman, a native of Ohio. They have six children living: Rachael E., John W., William S., Olive E., Myrtle A. and Rosamand G.; one deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Tipton are members of the M. E. church, and their home is a good farm of 160 acres, well improved.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

CLITES, SOLOMON, farmer, P. O. Imogene, Fremont county; is a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he was born June 18, 1846. When eight years of age he moved with his father's family to Blair county, same state, remaining some twelve years. He then enlisted in company F, 77th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and served for ten months, or to the close of the war. His farm of ninety acres is in section

36. He was married October 7, 1869, to Miss C. Berger, a native of Pennsylvania; born June 22, 1848. They have five children living: Sarah E., Isaac L., Anna B., Cora M. and Florence O.

MARTIN, CINTHA E., P. O. Hastings; was born February 14, 1833, in Upper Canada. At the age of thirteen years she came with her parents to the U. S. and located in Mills county, a few miles north of Glenwood. Some time thereafter they moved to Fremont county, and located near Sidney. Two years later they moved to Council Bluffs, where she married Moses Martin, January 6, 1857. Mr. Martin was a native of Vermont. He died February 28, 1878. They were the parents of nine children: William N., George E., Martha E., Lydia M., Anna M., Lewis L., Charles F., Albert E. and Russell C.

SHERWIN, JAMES, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Emerson; was born March 14, 1818, in Jefferson county, New York. His youth was passed in farming, and this occupation he continued until 1852. He then went to California, and after a mining experience of two years, he returned to New York. The following year he went to Kendall county, Illinois, and again engaged in farming. He came to Mills county in 1872. Hon. John C. Sherwin, a member of congress, from Aurora, Illinois, is a son of Mr. Sherwin. He was married July 4, 1837, to Miss S. M. Crocker, a native of Madison county, New York. They have six children living: John C., Mary E., Nettie L., James P., Charles E. and V. His children all occupy positions of influence and trust. John C. is a member of congress; Mary E. is principal of first ward school, Bloomington, Illinois; Nettie L. is wife to J. M. Short; James P. is a Chicago commission merchant; and V. is now a clerk in C., B. & Q. R. R. local office at Chicago.

SCHICK, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Emerson; was born November 7, 1836, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. When three years of age he moved with his parents to Columbiana county, and after a residence there of some fourteen years, went to Lee county, Illinois. In 1872 he came to Mills county, and has gained a farm of some one hundred and sixty acres on section 14. He was married July 2, 1857, to Miss S. Fender, a native of Illinois. They have four children living: Sarah E., Emma I., Fannie and Henry.

WORTMAN, JOSEPH W. farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings; was born March 18, 1839, in Brown county, Ohio. When he was four years of age he went to Putnam county, Indiana. When fifteen years of age to the State of Illinois; and in 1856 to Mills county, Iowa. At the death of both his parents he purchased the interests of the remainder of the heirs of the paternal homestead, and became the owner of the farm of some 400 acres. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in company B, First Nebraska cavalry, which afterward became the Fifth cavalry. He was in the battles

of Paris, Donelson, Clarksville, Sugar Creek and others. Engaging in the Arkansas raid he was made a prisoner of war, and remained a captive some seven months. His health being injured, he was, when exchanged, sent to the hospital, from which he was discharged July 19, 1865. He was married December, 1866, to Miss Amanda J. Dalph, a native of Illinois, born March 14, 1842. They have two children: William S., and Bertha M.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP.

BAUMGARTNER, A., merchant, P. O. Henderson; born September 16, 1836, in Richland county, Ohio. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1854 he emigrated to Washington county, Iowa, and at once engaged at his trade. In 1857 he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, thence to Chillicothe, same state, where he continued to work at his trade. In 1860 he returned to Iowa, and January 14, of the following year, 1861, married Louisa Gimbel, a native of Ohio. In 1862 he worked on a farm; in 1863 formed a partnership in manufacturing wagons; in 1864 made a trip through New Mexico, Arizona, California and Idaho; returned in 1868, and in 1869 moved to Omaha; in the same year to Council Bluffs, and in 1874 engaged in business. In 1880 he moved to where he now resides. He has five children living: Mary N., Threasa, Catherine, Bearda and Hellena.

BROEMMIER, T. F., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Emerson; was born February 24, 1824, in Prussia; raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools from seven to fourteen years of age, thus conforming to the law of the land. In 1842 he immigrated to America, and located near Dayton, Ohio, and engaged in work on a farm. In 1844 he came to Cedar county, Iowa, and was there married March 10, 1846, to Miss D. Shiner, a native of Prussia. She died March 7, 1847. He was again married November 15, 1848, to Nancy Kiser, a native of Virginia, born June 5, 1834. In 1870 Mr. Broemmier moved to his present place of residence, purchasing 160 acres of land, to which he has subsequently added some 320 more. His farm is a model one, complete in all its parts, with an excellent orchard, a full herd of stock, and fine buildings. He is the father of thirteen children by his second wife, eleven of whom are now living: Jacob H., John W., Caroline W., Martin G., Reuben P., Susan, Eliza S., Lydia A., Charles F., Lewis F., and Harvey E.

BONE, JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Henderson; was born November 28, 1834, in Jefferson county, Ohio. In 1838 he went to Washington county, and in 1840 to Perry county, same state. He came to

Mills county in 1855, and entered 120 acres of land, to which he added 320 acres the following spring. He returned to Ohio, after paying for his land, and attending school made up largely for the disadvantages to which he had been subjected. He began to read medicine, which he followed for some twenty months. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, and was in the battles of Stone River, Corinth, and Perryville, among others. He was mustered out at Atlanta in 1864. Returning to Ohio, he was married in the fall of that year to Miss Amelia A. Norris. He came to Mills county in 1865. On September 20th of that year his wife died. January 28, 1867, he married Miss A. E. Allison, a native of Missouri, born November 17, 1844. They are the parents of eight children, seven living: Samantha A., Mary E., Avis R., Joicy O., John E. Charles V. and Joseph G. His farm now contains 800 acres.

COPPOCK, JACOB, hotel keeper and coal merchant, P. O. Henderson; born January 13, 1843, in Miami county, Ohio, where he remained, working on a farm and attending common school, until 1862, when he enlisted in the 8th Ohio cavalry. He served under Generals Hunter and Sheridan, and was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Lynchburg. He is a cousin to the Coppocks that were with the notorious John Brown at Harper's Ferry. He was married December 29, 1864, to Margaret Tucker, a native of Ohio. In 1867, he moved to Vermillion county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1869, he came to this state and county, locating on the farm he now owns. In 1880, he came to Henderson, and entered upon his present business. He is the father of six children, all living: Francis S., Rollingo, Clara, Anna May, Ida and Albert Alden.

DEVORE, J. W., farmer and stockraiser, P. O. Henderson; born February 17, 1848, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, with his parents in 1850 he moved to Wabash county, Indiana, and in 1856, came to Mills county. He was educated on a farm, and like most farmer boys worked the farm in summer and attended school in winter. He was married November 27, 1872, to Florence, daughter of William and Harriet Van Vliet. That year he located in Indian Creek township, but in 1877 came to his present residence, having purchased the homestead of his father. He has four children, three living: William E., Royal V. and Ata Maude.

HOLMES, MRS. REBECCA J., farmer, P. O. Henderson; was born January 19, 1840, in the state of Indiana. She was the daughter of Peter and Isabella Byerson. While quite young she moved to the state of Missouri, near St. Joseph. In 1846 she came to Iowa—her father dying on the journey—and located in Lee county. In 1853 she came to this county and four years later moved to Nodaway county, Missouri. October 28, 1858, she was married to William R. Holmes, who was a native of Brown county, Ohio, born July 8, 1837. In 1860 they came to Mills county, to

remove to Missouri again in 1864, and in 1867, returned to this state and county where their home has since been. Mr. Holmes died November 9, 1878, leaving nine children, all living: Simeon A., Sarah S., Albert H., Adaline E., John J., Orra P., Walker C. and Tennie A.

KAYTON, R. S., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Henderson; was born April 10, 1834, in Ripley county, Indiana, where he was raised as a farmer and educated in the common schools. He came to Mills county in 1856. He married Miss Rebecca McFtridge, September 14, 1857. She was born in Indiana, February 20, 1840; died April 29, 1874. In the same year he located on his present farm. He was married August 6, 1877, to Margaret J. Hellyer, a native of Iowa. By his first wife he had seven children, five now living: Henry C., David M., Lydia A., Frances M. and Lieu Ellen; and one by his second wife: Stella May.

KELLEY, B. E. F., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Benton; was born March 7, 1838, in Johnson county, Illinois. In 1852 he moved with his parents to Williamson county, same state, and in 1854 came to Mills county. He was matured on a farm, and his educational advantages limited to such as are obtainable in the common schools. He was married January 1, 1863, to Elizabeth J. Doroty, a native of Ohio, born December 26, 1840. Until 1868 he rented a farm, but in that year he purchased one of eighty acres, to which he has added until now he owns a fine farm of two hundred and sixty acres. The family of Mr. Kelly numbers five children: James L., Perry R., John W., Gracie A. and Frank.

NEWMAN, G. W., farmer and brick-mason, P. O. Henderson; was born May 27, 1830, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship in the brick-laying and plastering trades. His education was received in the common schools. In 1854 he moved to Ripley county, Indiana, where he married Miss Rebecca J. Kayton, September 4, 1856. She was born in Indiana, November 21, 1835. He located where he now resides in 1870 and has his farm under splendid cultivation. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa, and was discharged for disability March 8, 1863. He is the father of eight children, seven now living as follows: Mary E., Anna P., George H., John B., Ada M., Pearley P. and Atta J.

NELLEN, GERHARD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings; born in Germany, September 23, 1842. He was educated in the common schools of his native land. In 1856 he came to America with his parents, and located in Minnesota. The years 1862 and 1863 were spent on a steamboat on the Mississippi river. He was a member of the force that put down the Indian out-break in Minnesota in 1861. He was a farmer in Illinois from 1863 until 1869, when he made a journey through the west. He finally located where he now lives. He was married August 6, 1873,

to Miss Rebecca Crouse, a native of North Carolina. They are the parents of three children: Nancy Anna, John H. and Matta A.

OWENS, JAMES R., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Henderson, section 11; was born December 16, 1840, in Henderson county, Illinois, where he remained working on a farm until May 24, 1861, when he enlisted in the Sixteenth Illinois infantry, veteranized December 23, 1863, and was discharged July 8, 1865, was in all the engagements in which his regiment participated, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. He entered the army as a private, and came out as first lieutenant. His education was limited to the common school. He was married November 7, 1867, to Nancy J. Kemp, who was born in Henderson county, Illinois, December 9, 1843. In 1875 he moved to where he now resides. He is the father of six children, four living: Alvin J., Charles E., Mary E. and Fred. E.

PARKER, GEORGE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Henderson; was born in England September 28, 1835. Came to America in 1854, locating in Wyandotte county, Ohio, where he hired out as a farm laborer. Was married February 14, 1861, to Lydia A., daughter of Hosmer and Sarah Richmond of Ohio. In March, 1867, he came to Mills county and worked a rented farm until 1871, when he bought the one now occupied by him, which contains 200 acres of good land, all under cultivation, with good dwelling and out buildings. During the past six years he has held various township offices and taken an active part in school matters. They have been the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living, named, respectively: Sarah I., Ella E., Joseph H., George H., John F., Amos M., Adda L., Effa M. Those deceased are James E., Nora and an infant. Mr. Parker is self-educated, having had no opportunity to attend school since seven years of age.

PRUDEN, S., farmer and brick-mason, P. O. Henderson; was born August 30, 1830, in the state of Ohio. He moved with his parents to Kentucky at a very early age. He labored at his trade with his father, and also at marble cutting. From Kentucky he went to Rock Island county, Illinois, following his trade until 1862, when he went to St. Louis and entered upon the service of the government as a teamster, in which service he continued one year. He came to this county in 1865. Was married to Phebe, daughter of Peter and Annie M. Eckley, January 17, 1869. In 1874 he built a grist mill near Macedonia. In 1878 moved to his present farm of 160 acres, having disposed of his mill. He has one child, A. S.

PLUMB, VALENTINE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings; born February 14, 1820, in Lincolnshire, England. He was raised on a farm, and received only a twelve months' schooling. He came to America in 1843, and located in Richland county, Ohio. In 1845 he moved to Wyandotte county, in the same state. Five years later in 1850, he went

to California, engaging in the mining and merchandise business. He returned to Ohio in 1855. He married Miss Frances L. Bland, April 14, 1856, and in the same month came to Iowa to purchase land. He bought 200 acres, being the farm on which he now resides, and returned home by way of Cincinnati, to find his wife in declining health; she died December 25, 1856. He came to Iowa in 1857, and established a permanent residence. He married Lucinda A. Gonser, March 14, 1861. Since the purchase of the original farm of 200 acres, he has added to it a total of 1,000 acres of land. In 1876 he suffered a heavy loss by fire, in which a valuable barn and eleven horses, with a large amount of farm produce and implements were burned, to the amount of some \$6,000. He has been a member of the board of supervisors for four years, and chairman of that body for two terms. He is a man of great energy, full of public spirit and enterprise, generous to a fault, and influential. In church matters he has aided with customary generosity all worthy enterprises. By his second marriage he is the father of nine children, all living but one—Georgiana. They are: Hettie Ann, Fanny Jane, Francis Joel, Valentine W., Emma C., Ezra P., Edward J. and William A.

WILSON, W. B., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings; born August 5, 1819, in Lincolnshire, England, where he was raised on a farm, and engaged in brick-making. His education was of necessity limited to the district school. He came to America in 1844, and located in Richland county, Ohio. In 1845 he moved to Wyandotte county, in the same state, where he was employed as a laborer until 1850. In that year he went to California and in 1855 returned to the east, to the city of New York. He went to England on a visit, returning to the United States in 1856 and to Ohio. He shortly after came to Iowa and located 120 acres of land where he now resides. He was married October 21, 1856, to Anna E. Watson, born in Ohio February 17, 1838. The winter following Mrs. Wilson taught the district school near their new home in Iowa, to which they had come immediately after marriage. Mr. Wilson was postmaster for twelve years at the Benton P. O. Since his original purchase of land he has added 840 acres to his farm. He is a model farmer, as all acquainted with the condition of his lands well know. As a result of his marriage he is the father of ten children, eight of whom are now living: Frances Mary, Perry R., William E., John W., George C., Harry A., Etta A. and Bertha; two, Lucy A. and Anna Belle, are dead.

WOODS, JOEL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Henderson; born March 10, 1832, in Pennsylvania. His young days were spent in going to common school, working on a farm, burning charcoal and working in the oil regions. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania infantry, serving in the western department. He was in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. Returning home he re-entered the oil

regions. He was married August 29, 1867, to Sarah Burford, a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Words was born April 20, 1840. In 1868 he moved to Illinois and located on a farm; and in 1875 moved to where he now resides: His farm originally numbered 255 acres, 32 of which have since been laid out in the town of Henderson. He is the father of six children, five now living: Jessie, Mabel, Walter, Alberta and Annie; Harry is deceased.

QUIMBY, H. H., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Benton; was born March 26, 1847, in Cass county, Michigan. He was educated in the common school, and passed a number of the years of his life in labor on a farm, and as a railroad laborer. He was married June 7, 1868, to Miss Louisa Krupp. In 1870 he came to Mills county, and has since been occupied in farming. His family consists of four children living: Blanche, Lee P., Harriet and Lottie. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

APPLEGATE, WILLIAM E., grocer and post-master, P. O. Emerson; was born in Bloomsbury, New Jersey, May 14, 1842. When one year old his parents moved with him to Mechanicsville, Hunderton county, where he was raised and educated. His father was a blacksmith, and from him he learned that trade. In 1863 he went to Plano, Kendall county, Illinois, and followed his trade in that place four years. He then entered upon the grocer's business in which he remained two years, when he came to Ames, Iowa. In June, 1870, he came to Mills county, and located on a farm near Emerson. In November of the same year he rented his farm and moved to Emerson, and opening a shop, followed his trade of blacksmith until 1875. He then began the grocery business, and in August of the same year, received the appointment of post-master, which he has since retained. He was married August 15, 1865, to Miss Melissa Tomlin, by whom he had four children, two now living: Eva M. and Minnie. This wife died December 11, 1875. He married Miss Addie Parrish, of St. Joe, Michigan, January 10, 1877. They have two children: Lena B. and James Vincent. Mr. A. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of its officers, being the treasurer of the society. He has held several township offices and is now city treasurer of Emerson. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

AYRES, H. G., editor and publisher of the *Hastings Plaindealer*, P. O. Hastings; born April 27, 1836, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was educated in the common schools and in the Turinburg Institute. When

twenty-four years of age he began to read law with Wolcott Upson, of Akron, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1862. In June, 1862, he enlisted in company H, Eighty-fourth Ohio infantry, serving until October, 1862, when he was discharged for disability. At the organization of the company he was elected and commissioned a first lieutenant, but resigned. When his health permitted he again began the practice of law, at Akron, Ohio, where he continued until 1868. In that year he came to Iowa, and opened a law office at Osceola, in partnership with a Mr. McIntyre, which continued until 1875. In 1875 he established the *Osceola Beacon*, which he published until 1879, when he came to Hastings and established the *Plaindealer*. In 1872 he was elected county superintendent of schools in Clarke county. In the fall of 1880 he was the greenback candidate for congress in the eighth district. He was married December 27, 1864, to Miss Emma T. Fessenden, a native of Ohio. They have three children: Thomas H., Fannie A. and Bessie E. The reader is referred to the history of the press of the county for further information.

ABEL, MRS. SARAH, farmer, section 21, P. O. Emerson; a daughter of William Ross, born February 3, 1809, in Glengari, Canada. In 1831 she moved to North Crosby, where she married Mr. H. Abel, May 12, 1831. Mr. Abel was born in Canada, July 12, 1805, and grew to manhood as a farmer, receiving in his youth a common school education. In 1838 they moved to the state of New York, and the following year, 1839, to Michigan. In 1842 Mr. Abel became a resident of Hancock county, Illinois. In 1845 he came to Iowa, and in 1847 located on Silver creek, on what is now known as the Betts farm. He moved to the farm now owned by Mrs. Abel in 1849, and brought two hundred acres of fine land to a high state of cultivation. He died November 1, 1876. Mrs. Abel was educated in the common school. She is a woman of rare social and neighborly qualities, loved and revered by all who know her. She is the mother of six children, five now living: William R., Thomas G., John L., Charles and Don Carlos.

ABEL, CHARLES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Emerson; born May 16, 1842, in Hancock county, Illinois. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1845, and in 1847 located on the present Betts farm. In 1849 he moved to where he now resides, on section twenty-one. He was educated in the common school and matured on a farm. He was married October 9, 1873, to Miss L., daughter of A. L. Armstrong, one of the first settlers of the city of Emerson. She was born June 4, 1857, in Michigan. Mr. Abel is a man much endeared to the home circle, upright, honorable, and influential. He is the father of three children, two living; Millie B. and Otto A.

BOSBYSHELL, E. P., banker and merchant, P. O. Hastings; was born February 22, 1850. In 1856 his parents came to Iowa and located at Glenwood, then a small but growing village. He was educated in the common schools of Glenwood, and at Tabor College. At the age of sixteen he entered the store of his father at Glenwood, remaining four years, and where was received his business education. He then came to Hastings and engaged in business, his being the first stock of goods opened in the place. In 1878 he built the present large business house in which he is now stationed. His business increasing, he again, in 1880, enlarged his store. In June, 1878, he opened a bank in connection with his store, under the name of the Exchange Bank of E. P. Bosbyshell & Co. He was married June 23, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Hastings, a native of New York. They have three children: Elsie May, Bertha C., and Anna L. The wonderful success of Mr. Bosbyshell in business is to be attributed solely to his untiring energy and great business talent. He is an illustration of that class of men who touch and behold; it is turned to gold!

BARKER, DR. W. W., physician and druggist, P. O. Hastings; born July 23, 1825, in Monroe county, New York. Moved with his parents to Genesee county, New York, in 1834, and from thence to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, in 1838. He lived on a farm until sixteen years of age, and then learned the trade of a hatter. In 1843 he returned to Monroe county, New York, and commenced the study of medicine. He was for a number of years extensively engaged in the nursery business in New York, and at New Albany, Indiana. In 1864 he entered the government service at Nashville, Tennessee, and remained until the close of the war. He then located in Indianapolis, Indiana, and engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1872 he came to Mills county, locating at Emerson, where he resumed his profession. Was married February 2, 1873, to Miss Marian E. Dibble, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They are the parents of three children: William H., Ralph W., and Eugene E.

CARY, ABEL, farmer, section 29, P. O. Hastings; born November 23, 1821, in Shelby county, Ohio. Moved with his parents to Delaware county, Indiana, where he remained eleven years. In 1852 he came to Mills county, Iowa, and located in the township where he now resides. Was married March 31, 1844, to Elizabeth Stansberry, by whom he was the father of eight children, five of whom are now living: Melissa, Ezra, Emma, Viola and Effie. Mrs. Cary died April 25, 1873. Mr. C. was married a second time December 31, 1873, to Mrs. Irena Hoyt, from whom he was divorced in September, 1874. Was married a third time November 23, 1874, to Mrs. Susanna Wheeler, by whom he is the father of one child, Frank. Mr. Cary received his education in the common schools. He has held the office of county supervisor, and is discharging

the duties of some of the township officers the greater part of the time. He has been an influential man in his neighborhood for many years.

CHENEY, GILBERT, farmer and stockraiser, section 36, P. O. Emerson; born March 8, 1854, in Mills county, Iowa. In 1862 he went with his parents to Utah Territory, and located near Salt Lake City. He returned to Mills county, in 1863, and located near Glenwood, where he grew to manhood. His youth was passed in working on the farm during the summer season, and attending the common schools during the winter months. He came to Indian Creek township in 1871. Was married in May, 1878, to Sarah E. Snodgrass, a native of Pennsylvania, born May 26, 1853. They have one child: Ira Nelson. He owns a good farm of 200 acres, well improved.

CHENEY, ELIHU, farmer and stock raiser, section 35, P. O. Emerson; born March 20, 1852, in Stevenson county, Illinois, and in the same year moved with his parents to Iowa, first locating in Pottawattamie county. His parents then located near Glenwood, Mills county. In 1862 he went with his parents to Utah Territory, locating near Salt Lake City. In 1863 he returned to Mills county, and his father again purchased the farm he had sold when he emigrated to Utah. He remained with his parents working on the farm in summer, attending school in the winter, until 1871. Was married September 17, 1874, to Miss E. M. Giddings, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of two children: Jessie, living, and Chas, deceased. In 1875 Mr. C. located on the farm where he now lives. His farm consists of 160 acres, well improved.

CHENEY, HORACE B., farmer and stock-raiser, section 35, P. O. Emerson; born April 24, 1850, in Stevenson county, Illinois. In 1852 he moved with his parents to Iowa, locating in Pottawattamie county, and one year later they came to this county and located near Glenwood. In 1862 he went to Utah locating near Salt Lake City. In 1863 returned to Mills county, his father purchasing the farm he sold previous to going to Utah. In 1865 he moved to section 22 in Glenwood township, remaining there until 1871, working on the farm in the summer season and attending the common schools during the winter months. Was married January 8, —, to Julia A. Giddings, a native of Illinois. On January 10, of the same year, he located on the farm where he now resides, which then consisted of eighty acres. He has since added three hundred and twenty acres, which is well improved with a fine orchard and a beautiful grove of cultivated timber.

CROSS, GEORGE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 21, P. Emerson; born December 13, 1842, in Canada West, where he remained until 1868. He received his education in the common schools of his native country. After leaving Canada he came to Mills county, Iowa, and located on the farm where he now resides. Was married in 1873 to Martha Deubin, a

native of Ohio. They are the parents of three children: Tennie E., Mary Lulu and Willie (deceased). He owns a good farm of 415 acres which is well improved.

DOUGLAS, W. S., farm and stock-raiser, section 29, P. O. Hastings; born September 4, 1845, in Pennsylvania, where he remained until he reached the age of maturity, attending school and learning the trade of a carpenter. In 1868 he went to Illinois, and two years later came to this county, locating in Emerson. Was married January 1, 1874, to Emerilla Cheney, who died August 23, 1876, leaving one child. Mr. Douglas was married a second time December 20, 1877, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wienbar, widow of Edward Wienbar. He then located on the farm where he now resides. His farm contains two hundred and fifty-five acres, and is admirably cultivated with a good house and barn. He is the father of one child by his second wife, Nora. Has three step-children: James A., Francis T., and Mary S.

DONNER, C. A., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings; born December 25, 1834, in Prussia. He came to America and located in Chicago in 1852, and engaged in a brickyard, remaining for some four years. He was married April 6, 1858, to Miss Henrietta Porter, born in Prussia, February 2, 1837. He located where he now resides in 1874. He is the father of twelve children, eight now living: Alice Y., Caroline H., Alvena H., Mary J., Agnes H., Walter C., Alberta M. and B. C.

FOSTER, GEORGE W., proprietor of Foster House, P. O. Hastings; was born April 17, 1832, in Oneida county, New York. His parents soon moved to Green county, same state, and there Mr. Foster was educated in the common and high schools of Lexington. When fifteen years of age he began the chair-maker's trade, at Bushnellville, New York, where he remained three and a half years. He then moved to Delaware county, New York, where he learned the carriage and wagon-maker's trade, but soon abandoned that business to learn the carpenter's and millright's trades. He came to Iowa in 1859, and settled at Glenwood, opening a meat market. In 1862 he enlisted in company B, 29th Iowa, but was soon after transferred to company K. He served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Davenport in September, 1865. From the spring of 1866 to January, 1867, he was in the mountains, but the last named year he came to Iowa and located at Council Bluffs, working at the carpenter's trade. In the summer of 1869, he again went to the mountains, but returned in 1871, and located on his farm in Anderson township, Mills county. This he exchanged for his hotel property in 1877. He was married December 25, 1866, to Miss Sarah A. Smith, a native of Ohio, by whom he has two children, Omer G. and Oral C.

FANSHER, DAVID, farmer and stock raiser, section 14, P. O. Emerson; born May 4, 1845, in Canada, where he remained until twenty-two years of age, working on the farm in the summer time and attending the common schools during the winter months. He then went to Poweshiek county, Iowa, remaining there one year and then moved to Henry county, Illinois. From there he returned to Canada, and was married September 21, 1871, to Elizabeth McCabe, a native of Canada. They have three children: Ethelena Maud, William David and Maggie Myrta. Came to Mills county in 1879, and located on the farm where he now resides. His farm consists of 160 acres, all under good cultivation.

GENUNG, L. T., attorney at law, Hastings, P. O.; born September 24, 1842, in Rock Island, Illinois. He there grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools and by his own exertions. He enlisted in June 1861, in the three months service, and served in the 13th Illinois infantry. He again enlisted December 16, 1861, in Co. H., 51st Illinois infantry, serving until January 1, 1864. He then veteranized in the same regiment and served to June 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa. He was promoted to sergeant and second lieutenant. He was wounded October 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tennessee, and at the same time and place taken prisoner of war, and was sent to Meridian, Mississippi. He was discharged as a paroled prisoner in 1865. From the time of his return home until 1869, he was engaged as a contractor on the Union Pacific and Colorado Central railroads. In 1869, he located in Hastings, and engaged in farming, following this occupation until 1876, when he opened a law office in Hastings, having been admitted to the bar by Judge T. R. Stockton, in November, 1875. He had obtained his legal education at home amid the toil of a farmer's life, thus testifying to his indomitable will and energy. He is now serving his second term as mayor of Hastings, which thus proves the esteem in which he is held. He was married March 3, 1872, to Miss Julia Anderson, a native of Canton, Illinois. They have four children: Charles C., Bertie L., Louis C. and Clyde T.

GOODELL, WILLIAM S., merchant, Emerson P. O.; was born May 7, 1837, in Madison county, New York. At an early age he moved with his parents to Wyoming county, New York, where he remained until January 1862. The foundation of his education was laid in the common schools of the Empire State, and finished at Lima, New York. In 1863, he went to Astabula county, Ohio, and remained until 1865, being engaged in farming. He then moved to Whiteside county, Illinois, remaining until 1872, when he came to Emerson. He engaged in the stock and grain trade and in general merchandising until 1874, when the firm with which he had been connected as a member divided, and Mr. Goodell assumed the merchandising portion. He was married to Miss Mary

E., daughter of Gilbert Cole, January 1, 1862, and to them have been born two sons, Frank E. and Fred R. Mr. Goodell and lady are both members of the Baptist church, of which Mr. G. is also a prominent official member. He is a large property holder, owning the Commercial hotel, and three residences, besides his fine residence and business block, and a farm of some 120 acres. The Goodell & Schaul elevator was built while the firm of that name was in existence. It is not necessary to say more of Mr. G., his business record is a history and a prophecy in itself.

GRAY, H. B., member of the firm of H. B. Gray & Co., merchants; was born October 7, 1853, in Clayville, New York. He was educated in the common school, and at Whitestown Seminary, near Utica, New York. He came to Iowa in April, 1873, and entered the service of J. G. Cilley, lumber dealer, with whom he remained until January, 1878. In March of that year he opened a general store in Hastings, under the firm name of H. B. Gray & Co. He was married February 27, 1877, to Miss A. Jennette Chapin, a native of New York. They have one child: Grace D. By strict attention to business and honesty in his dealing, he has won an enviable reputation as a man of business, and is deservedly successful.

GODDARD, T. S., land agent, P. O. Hastings; was born September 1, 1831, in Livingston county, New York; he grew to manhood in this county, receiving his education in the common schools, and at Madison University, at Hamilton, New York. Until 1858 he followed the occupation of a farmer, but in that year went into business at Rochester, New York, remaining some two years. The next two years were spent in the lumbering business in Pennsylvania. He then went to Monroe county, New York, engaging in the mercantile business at Mumford, in which he was occupied some two years when he went into the milling business at West Bloomfield. In 1869 he came to Iowa and located at Hastings, entering the drug business for the first two years. He then went into the real estate and implement business, but he soon after devoted all his time to real estate transactions. He is agent for the C. B. & Q. R. R. company's lands in western Iowa, and has charge of their town lots in Hastings and Emerson. He was married to Miss A. L. Harmon, a native of New York, September 26, 1860. They have three children: Walter W., Paul R. and Horace M. He is a thorough business man, and as such enjoys the confidence and esteem of the general public.

HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM, farmer, section 28, P. O. Emerson; born January 18, 1823. Moved with his parents in 1825 to Fayette county, Indiana, where he remained until 1835, when they went to Delevan county, same state, and there grew to manhood, obtaining his education in the common schools. Came to Mills county in 1855, then went to Page county. In 1864 he returned to Mills county, and in 1875 located on the farm where he now resides. He is a member of the United

Brethren Church in Christ. He has been a class leader for twenty-five years, and a licensed exhorter for the past ten years. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is the father of eight children, seven of whom are now living: Phoebe Jane, Samuél B., Esther, Lois, Barbara E., Nancy R. and John J. He has held the office of the justice of the peace three terms, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

HONEYMAN, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser, section 22, P. O. Emerson; born in 1842 in Scotland. He was educated in the High schools of his native country, and entered the service of the Commercial Bank of Scotland in 1857, and remained with that institution until 1872, in which year he sailed for America. He landed in New York and from there went to Detroit; and from thence to Chicago, making a short stay in each city. In June, 1873, he came to Mills county, and located on the farm where he now lives. Was married in June, 1873, to Eliza Gregg Myles, a native of Scotland, who died June 8, 1874. He then returned to Scotland, where he remained a short time, and came again to this county. In September, 1874, he took charge of bank, implement house and grain elevator, in Emerson, where he remained for one year. He then went to Ashkunn, Illinois, and took charge of a hardware house for one year, and then returned to Mills county. In 1876 he occupied an elevator in Emerson, and at one time, in the period of eight days, received 26,916 bushels of shelled corn, and at the same time there were two other firms in Emerson engaged in buying corn. Was married a second time in March, 1876, to Ella Viola, daughter of Milton Cheney, of this county. They are the parents of two children: John and Milton. After leaving Emerson he came to the farm where he now lives, which consists of 213 acres, well improved.

HYDE, RICHARD W., farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Hastings; was born November 22, 1847, in Hannibal, Missouri. He is a son of Jordan W. and Melinda Hyde. At the age of four years his mother died and he was taken by an aunt to Genessee and kept there until about twelve years of age, when he returned to Missouri. He received his education in common and high schools, leaving the latter in 1862, at which time he went to Virginia City, and in company with his father engaged in mining operations and cattle raising, after quitting this business they drove cattle to Iowa for about six years. His father was one of those persons who are spoken of elsewhere as having been killed by the falling of a bridge at St. Charles. After the death of his father he located in Mills county February 10, 1880, he married Colonio J. Wearin, who was born January 31, 1855, in Porter county, Indiana. He has a farm containing 640 acres of land. His principal occupation being the raising, feeding, and shipping of cattle. He is the parent of one child, Olive M.

HOYT, HIRAM. farmer and stock raiser, section 20, P. O. Hastings; born June 8, 1812, in New York, where he grew to manhood, working at farm labor and attending the common schools. In 1837 he moved to Caldwell county, Missouri, associated himself with the Latter Day Saints, and was ordained an elder in that denomination. In 1839, he with the society, were driven from Missouri, and located at Nauvoo, Illinois. Was married in 1843, to Sarah Rude. Was married in Indiana. In 1845 he he returned to Nauvoo, but was compelled to emigrate from there in the following year. In 1852 he came to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and soon after located in this county, on the farm where he now resides. On coming here he purchased a squatters' claim to which he has since added 280 acres. His farm is well improved. Mrs. Hoyt died March 8, 1879.

HOYT, HOMER C., farmer, section 20, P. O. Hastings; born July 31, 1820, in New York, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1840 he moved to Knox county, Illinois. Was married May 23, 1841, to Sarah E. Fuller. In 1842 he went to Nauvoo, at which place his wife died February 7, 1843. He was married again, June 2, 1845, to Julia A. Burr. In 1844, while on a preaching tour in the state of New York, he was ordained to the office of the 70. He returned to Nauvoo in 1846. Mr. Hoyt is by his second wife the father of seven children, four of whom are living: Homer E., Cynthia M., Rachael R. and George H. Mr. H. has resided in many parts of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and while in southern Missouri was mobbed by Kansas jay-hawkers. He located on the place where he now lives in 1880.

IVES, O. T., proprietor Ives House, P. O. Hastings; was born May 23, 1833, in the State of Vermont. In 1838 he went with his parents to Ohio, where he was educated, and where he matured to manhood. When seventeen years of age he went to learn the carpenter's trade, and served with a Mr. J. G. Chamberlain for three years. He had learned the weaver's trade while young, as his father owned a woolen mill. In 1853 he came to Iowa and located at Cedar Rapids, working at his trade in a woolen factory. In 1854 he moved to a milling property near Tipton, Cedar county, remaining until July, 1855, when he went to Minnesota. In the fall of 1856 his father died and he returned to Cedar county,. In 1874 he came to Hastings and built the Ives House. He was married April 11, 1860, to Miss J. M. Cornell, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of five children: Sadie, Mary, Victor, Frank and Ida. He is a good landlord and genial host, popular and successful.

LLOYD, HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 30, P. O. Hastings; born October 16, 1827, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Moved with his parents to Adams county, Ohio, when quite young, and there

grew to manhood. In 1849 he went to Peoria county, Illinois, and in 1852, returned to Ohio. In 1854 he came to Iowa, first locating in Louisa county, and later in Warren county, where he was married, March 5, 1856, to Elizabeth Silcott a native of Ohio. In 1858 he came to Mills county, and located on the farm where he now resides. His farm consists of one hundred and eighty acres, on which is a good dwelling-house and other substantial improvements. Mr. Lloyd served three years as a member of the board of supervisors. He takes an active interest in the schools, and anything that has for its object the development of the township.

LANG, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 26, P. O. Emerson; born September 26, 1828, in France. Moved with his parents to the northeast part of France in 1833, where he remained until twenty-two years of age. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade of a weaver, at which trade he worked in Paris and Orleans. Immigrated to America in 1853, and landed in New York with but two dollars, and could not speak a word of English. He went into the country and obtained work by the month until he had earned \$150, with which, in 1865, he came west and stopped near Burlington, Iowa. He gave his \$150 in money and two years' labor for eighty acres of land in Mills county, to a man named H. Avery, who resided near Burlington. He then came to this county to see the land he had purchased. He then went to work on the Missouri bottom, taking his pay in cottonwood lumber. After working two or three months he traded his lumber for a skiff and two guns, and started down the Missouri on a voyage of discovery, but discovered no country he liked so well as Mills county, and soon returned. He was married in April, 1861, to Catharine Kesterson. They are the parents of eight children: Barbara, Charles, Mary, Frank, Alice, Walter, John, Jr., and Edward. To his original farm of eighty acres he has since added three hundred acres, making one of the best farms in the township. He is a man of great energy, and takes an active interest in the schools and all necessary public improvements.

MOORE, JOHN B., druggist, P. O. Emerson; born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, October 23, 1842, where he spent his youth on a farm and received a common school education. From an early date until 1862 he was engaged in the occupation of a butcher. In the year last named he volunteered in company H, 126th Ohio infantry, and was soon promoted to orderly sergeant. He served three years and was in some forty-two battles and minor skirmishes, and among others was at Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Wilderness and Petersburg. Of the 103 men in his company who enlisted in the service in 1862, only seven were mustered out at the end of the war. At the close of his term of service he came to Bloomington, Illinois, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, and

up to 1874 had accumulated some \$25,000; but then came reverses and his entire fortune was swept away. From 1874 to 1877 he was engaged in the real estate business in Bloomington. Then fire came to destroy his fortunes, when he purchased a grist-mill, moved the same to Kansas, and began anew to make his way in the world. His venture proved a financial success. He sold it in 1878, and came to Emerson in August of that year, and entered the drug business. He was married June 19, 1866, to Miss Violet Niccolls, of Bloomington, Illinois; she died September 24, 1874, leaving three children: Albert B., Maria and Chauncey. He again married November 3, 1875, to Mrs. Maggie James, who had one child by her former husband: May. He has one child by his second wife: Jessie E. Mr. Moore is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a respected member of the community and a man of exceptional business capacity.

McCLAIN, ARTHUR, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, P. O. Emerson; born April 16, 1837, in Knox county, Ohio. Moved with his parents in 1852, to Adams county, Indiana. In 1858 he returned to Ohio and remained one year, and then returned to Indiana, locating in Rush county. Enlisted September 18, 1861, in the Thirty-seventh Indiana infantry, and remained in the service three years; was taken prisoner May 1, 1862, by General Morgan's cavalry. He participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, siege of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta. After being mustered out he returned to Indiana; came to Mills county in 1875, and located on the farm where he now resides, which consists of two hundred and sixty-six acres of the best land in the township. Was married in May, 1866, to Caroline C. Murray, a native of New York. They are the parents of four children: Albert M., John H., Carl A. and Marion F.

MUSSELMAN, DAVID T., wheelwright, P. O. Hastings; was born June 11, 1829, in Perry county, Ohio, where he learned his trade of his father, who was a master mechanic. In 1849 he moved to Genoa, Ohio, and engaged in business for himself. July 2, 1852, he married Miss Emily Beckett, a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, born June 2, 1830. In 1861 he came to Iowa, locating in Clark county, at Osceola, and four years later to this county, and engaged in farming, which occupation he still follows. His wife died July 11, 1878, leaving seven children living: William, Elizabeth, Charles, Addie, Bert, Myrtle M. and Rob Roy. He had married for his second wife Mrs. Emma A. Stafford, daughter of James A. and Elizabeth Davis, born in Herefordshire, England, June 21, 1846. The date of this marriage was January 27, 1881.

PURCELL, ANDREW, farmer, P. O. Hastings; was born May 24, 1818, in Nelson county, Kentucky, where he was educated, and passed his youth on a farm. When sixteen years of age he engaged in flat boat-

ing on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which occupation he followed four years. He then followed the business of a pilot the ensuing two years. In 1842 he moved to Henderson county, Illinois, and engaged in farming, which profession he has since followed. In the spring of 1857 he came to Iowa, and located in Indian Creek township, Mills county, on the farm he now owns. In 1864 he was elected a justice of the peace, which office he has retained all the years since. Thus is evidenced the high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors and citizen friends. He is a man of great business ability, of strict honesty and sterling integrity. He was married June 28, 1838, to Miss Ellen Brown, a native of the state of Kentucky. They are the parents of fourteen children: Theresa, now Mrs. Samuel Scott; Samuel, Charles, Elizabeth, new Mrs. David Henderson; Ellen, now Mrs. George Boles; Dennis W., and eight deceased. Mr. Purcell entered a farm of 170 acres from the government when first he came to the county, and now has the same under excellent cultivation.

PARRISH, A. G., son of Gould and Mary Parrish, editor and publisher of the *Emerson Chronicle*; was born near St. Joseph, in Berrian county, Michigan, October 23, 1845. He lived in Michigan as a farmer's boy until his nineteenth year, when he sought a better education by attending school two years at South Bend, Indiana, and subsequently for four years at Evanston, Illinois, near Chicago, completing a thorough academic course of study at the latter place. Leaving school at this time, he engaged in the work of the ministry in the M. E. Church, continuing in that work for six years, and until failing health made it necessary for him to cease regular public speaking, and engaged in other pursuits. In December of 1878, he purchased a half interest in the Mills County *Republican*, published at Malvern, Iowa, and began editorial work. Disposing of this interest to his brother, E. B. Parish, he purchased the *Emerson Chronicle* and began his present labors on that paper March 1, 1880. He is instinctively and by education a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for honest Abraham Lincoln at his second election. Was united in marriage April 22, 1877, to Miss Belle B., daughter of Alexander and Rachel Blacklock, of Frankfort, Michigan. To this union was born Grace E., December 13, 1878.

POWELL, F. M., physician and surgeon, P. O. Hastings; born November 12, 49, in Morgan county, Ohio. In 1857 his parents moved to Wisconsin. There young Powell grew to man's estate, and received his preliminary education, which he finished at the Ohio Wesleyan University. Following his graduation he taught school a number of years, during which time he began and successfully prosecuted the study of medicine. He then read with Dr. Priest, of Oakfield, Ohio, and attended the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in February, 1875. He came to Iowa in March

of the same year, and located in Hastings. He has built up an extensive practice, which sufficiently attests his ability and a medical adviser. He was married September 15, 1872, to Miss Louisa Newton, a member of Ohio. They have three children: Ida M., Velura and Orrin W.

PATRICK, ROBERT, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, P. O. Emerson; born October 12, 1823, in Glasgow, Scotland; emigrated with his parents to America in 1828, and first located in New York City. After remaining in the city a short time he went to Rutland county, Vermont, residing there about three years. He then went to Washington county, New York. When about nine years of age he entered a woolen factory, and continued in that business until twenty-five years old. Was married August 14, 1845, to Mary McDonald, who was born September 4, 1825, in Warren county, New York. They are the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are now living: Ann, Charles, Alexander, Josephine, Arthur E., Mary A., Jessie May, Robert E., Frank M., Oscar R. and Willis. Came to Mills county in 1874, and located on the farm where he now resides. His farm consists of 240 acres, a good dwelling house, orchard and other substantial improvements. Mr. Patrick is a live, energetic man, and takes a great interest in the development of the schools, and in the improvement of stock.

PURCELL, SAMUEL, furniture dealer, P. O. Hastings; was born August 20, 1846, in Henderson county, Illinois. At the age of ten years he came with his parents to Mills county, and has since resided here. December 25, 1863, he enlisted in the 29th Iowa infantry, and followed the fortunes of that regiment as narrated elsewhere in this volume. He was mustered out August 10, 1865, at New Orleans, Louisiana. He was married August 28, 1870, to Miss Sarah A. Cary, born August 5, 1850, in Delaware county, Maryland. They are the parents of three children: Marion E., Flora and Everett. Mr. P. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

PERRY, H. E., shipper and dealer in live stock, P. O. Hastings; born December 14, 1836, in Wyoming county, New York, where he grew to manhood and was raised on a farm. His education was received in the common school, in part, and finished in the Middleburg academy. He was married September 6, 1859, to Cornelia A. De Wolf, a native of Wyoming county, New York, born February 27, 1840. He followed the farming occupation until 1867, when he came to Mills county and located on a farm in Anderson township. In 1874 he moved to Hastings and kept the hotel at that place for one year. He then built a beautiful residence on the skirts of that town. He is the father of two children, both deceased, Augustus L. and Fannie Iowa.

ROGERS, JACOB, farmer, section 23, P. O. Emerson; was born in the state of New York, in the year 1828. He was there educated, grew to manhood, and passed his youth in agricultural pursuits. In this busi-

ness Mr. Rogers has passed his life. He owned several fine farms at one time or another in his native state; and like the most of men has experienced reverses as well as the favoring smiles of fortune. He became a resident of this county in 1878, and purchased his present farm of 190 acres. The land is valuable in itself but is becoming more so under his judicious management. He was married in the year 1850 to Miss Levina Bellinger, a native of New York. They are the parents of three children: Gulice A., wife of H. P. Ladd; Mary E., wife of William Crawford; and Myron E., now at home. Mr. Rogers is representative of several insurance companies of this state.

SHINN, FRANK, attorney at law and real estate agent, Emerson P. O.; son of a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in Adams county, Ohio, October 28, 1843. When nine years of age he moved to Kentucky with his father's family, where he remained four years. In 1856, he came to Iowa, and to Marshalltown, where he resided one and a half years. He then moved to Pottawattamie county, and remained until 1862, when he came to Mills county, and has since resided here continuously. His education was received in the common schools, and all before the age of thirteen years. His subsequent success as a student and lawyer has been due to his untiring application during leisure hours. He began his practice before the justices' courts, and in 1877, was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. As a lawyer he is a success, and is building for himself a lucrative practice and enviable reputation. He was married January 25, 1867, to Miss Almira Schenck. They have four children: Linnie A., James A., Kate and Iola. In his younger days an accident deprived him of the full use of his limbs, and he has been a cripple since 1857. His legal library is both fine and valuable. He owns a farm of 135 acres, a house and lot; and deserves the success he has attained.

SHEFFER, RILAN K., grocer, carpenter and cabinet-maker, Emerson P. O.; was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1850, and is the son of a carpenter. He was educated solely in the common schools. He was early put to work at the trade followed by his father and continued in the same until 1869. In that year he came to Iowa, locating at Osceola, Clarke county, and followed the same occupation. In 1870, he moved to Garden Grove, followed his trade two years, and then entered the furniture business which he continued until 1875. He then came to Emerson where he has since resided. He was married May 5, 1873, to Miss Clara J., daughter of Thomas Chamberlain, of Garden Grove. They have two children, Thomas and Ila. Mr. Sheffer is the architect of his own fortunes, owns a fine residence and business building. He is a master mason, and stands very high in the esteem of his fellow townsmen.

SHELDON, ANCIL L., proprietor of Emerson House, P. O. Emerson; was born in Lafayette county, New York, January 21, 1826, where he resided until 1832 when he moved to Huron county, Ohio. In 1844 he went to Ripley county, Indiana, remaining until 1869. He then became a resident of this state and county, locating in White Cloud township. His father was a clergyman in the M. E. Church. He learned the printer's trade in 1843 and 1844, and from 1844 to 1847 worked as a Knight of St. Crispin. From 1847 to 1869 he had cleared and worked three farms, realizing some \$7,000 profit in the meantime. With this entered the business of a general merchant in Emerson, but soon sold out and built the Emerson House. He was married in October, 1849, to Miss Mary J. Richardson, who died in 1862. By this wife he had three children, one living: Alla C. He was again married in April, 1864, to Miss Mary R. Sutton, who died in October, 1875, leaving one child, Maud O., living, and one deceased. He was married again April 5, 1877, to Miss Georgie A. Edwards. He has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1844, and much of the time a member of some one or other of the official boards. He owns a farm of some eighty-eight acres, near Emerson, besides his hotel business.

STURGEON, JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, P. O. Emerson; born July 29, 1847, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1849 he moved with his parents to Canada, where he grew to manhood, working on the farm in the summer season and attending the common schools during the winter. He came to Mills county, Iowa, in 1870. Was married August 1, 1877, to Marcia Lincoln, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Frederick James. Soon after his marriage he located on the farm where he now resides. His farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres on which is a good dwelling-house and a fine orchard. He has always taken an active interest in the schools and all township improvements, and now holds the office of township clerk.

STURGEON, JOHN F., farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, P. O. Emerson; born in 1845. In 1849 he went with his parents to Canada, and in 1865 returned to Philadelphia, and from thence went to the oil regions, where he remained until April, 1865, when he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania infantry. He was at Richmond a few days after the surrender, and was with Gen. Sheridan on his march to Danville. Was mustered out July 11, 1865, returning to Oil City, and from there went to Canada. In 1866 he came to Iowa and stopped in Des Moines county. He then traveled through Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and returned to Iowa and located in Mills county in 1868. Was married in June, 1872, to Elizabeth Forest, a native of Iowa, born in 1854. They are the parents of three children, two of whom are now living: Maggie, May and Clarence. He owns a well improved farm of 320 acres, well adapted to stock-raising, in which he is largely engaged.

TUBBS, JUDGE L. W., farmer, stock dealer and real estate dealer, P. O. Emerson. This gentleman is a son of Nathaniel Tubbs, an ex-member of congress from Albany district in the state of New York, and was born in Binghamton, New York, January 4, 1826. He was but eleven years of age when his father left the Empire State to find a residence in the Western Reserve, Ohio. The greater portion of his youth was spent on a farm, during which time those features of his character which in after years enabled him to surmount obstacles and win success, found a birth and were carefully nurtured. His education was received in the city schools of Sandusky, Ohio. At the early age of thirteen years he was apprenticed to learn the Miller's trade, and six years later went to Michigan where he followed his trade until 1849. In that year, it will be remembered that not only the United States, but the world was excited over the discovery of gold in California. Thither went many thousands of men, and among them went Judge Tubbs, as the captain of a company of miners. Arrived in California the native energy of the man promptly placed him among the front ranks of prominent men. He entered political life, and in 1850 was elected as a member of the first state legislature. In the summer of 1850 he was employed by the governor of the state to locate a road from the head waters of the Sacramento to the Willamette valley in Oregon, which kept him occupied until the spring of 1851. The winter of 1851 and 1852 was spent in the Sandwich Islands. On his return to the United States he went to Michigan and engaged in the milling business. In the spring of 1856 he came to Iowa and located at Malvern, or rather the place where that enterprising city now stands. In 1858 he was elected Judge of Probate for Mills county, and held this office until it was abolished. He enjoys the distinction of having been one of the first two men ever elected on the republican ticket in this county. In May, of 1861, he organized the first cavalry company ever organized in the state, and of which he was duly elected captain. The company was organized for state protection, and its members were known as the "Mills County Minute Men." One feature of this company deserves mention, *it has never been mustered out to this day.* In 1869 Judge Tubbs sold his Malvern farm and located at Emerson. He was married October 1, 1853, in Kalamazoo, Michigan, to Sybil J., daughter of William Wheeler, born October 13, 1836. He is the father of eight children, six of whom are now living: William L., Mary D., Hattie M., Volna V., Bertha E. and Ray B. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and its first master. He became a member of the lodge in Michigan, in 1853. Judge Tubbs is a very large land holder, owning 3,200 acres in Mills county, besides considerable town property, and 1,280 acres in Texas. He has been in the county for many years, and been closely identified with its material advancement. To him as much as any other one man is

it indebted for prosperity. He is honorable and upright in his business enterprises, generous in his benefactions, kind in manner, and admired and respected by all.

TUBBS, WILLIAM L., farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, P. O. Emerson; born April 17, 1855, in Flowerfield, Michigan. Came with his parents to Mills county, in 1856, arriving April 14. He has resided in this county continuously since that time. He received his early education in the common schools, and finished at Tabor College. After returning from college he was employed in the mercantile house of Messrs. Paddock, at Malvern, about two years. Was married September 20, 1876, to Allie N. Tomblin, of Illinois. They are the parents of two children: Harry S. and Mabel, deceased. After his marriage he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Emerson, for two years. He then settled on the farm where he now resides. His farm consists of one hundred and eighty-five acres, all under cultivation, upon which is one of the finest dwelling houses in the township. Is an honored member and officer in the masonic lodge of Emerson. Mr. T. is the son of Hon. L. W. Tubbs, who is one of the earliest, and has always been one of the most prominent citizens of Mills county.

WEARIN, A. J., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings; was born November 7, 1850, in the state of Indiana. In 1855 he came to Mills county with his parents, Josiah and Olive Wearin, the first of whom was born in Virginia, May 2, 1824, and the second in New York, March 21, 1828. His parents were married September 7, 1848. The education of Mr. Wearin was obtained in the common schools and at Tabor College. He lives on the farm with his mother, and conducts the same in a most able manner.

WEARIN, ANDREW, P. O. Hastings, farmer and stock-raiser; was born December 6, 1831, in Harrison county, Virginia. In 1832 he went to Athens county, Ohio, with his parents, and in 1838 to Hocking county. In 1852 he moved to Indiana and in 1855 came to this county, and entered 480 acres of land. April 19, 1857, he was married to Miss E. Cook, born March 21, 1857, in the state of New York. In 1860 he began to live on the land he had entered, but 1864 returned to Indiana, but came back in the same year. He is the father of six children, five of whom are living: Martha J., Edward O., Cora A., Bertha E. and James H.

ERRATA.

- Page 367. Footnote; for *Yeste*, read *Teste*.
“ 369. First line; for *Lay*, read *Say*.
“ 381. Line seventeen; for *Folles*, read *Tolles*.
“ 384. Line fourteen; for 1821, read 1851.
“ 402. Line three; for *by*, read *by*.
“ 404. Line thirteen; for *The instruments*, read *This instrument*.
“ 435. Line thirteen; for *Hendric-Jones*, read *Hendrie-Jones*.
“ 438. Bottom line; for *appeared*, read *appears*.
“ 460. Line thirty-three; for *in*, read *of*.
“ 464. Line ten; for *detault*, read *default*.
“ 464. Line thirty-seven; for *company*, read *county*.
“ 465. Line eight; for *in its*, read *as its*.
“ 468. Line forty; for 1866, read 1856.
“ 480. Line twenty-seven; for *Hall*, read *Hale*.
“ 481. Line thirty-three; for *nor*, read *now*.
“ 489. Line thirty-three; for *Lentucky*, read *Kentucky*.
“ 493. Line four; for *tent*, read *test*.
“ 494. Line four; for *office*, read *officer*.
“ 499. Line six; for *Sumner*, read *Summers*.
“ 513. Line sixteen; for *rich*, read *sick*.
“ 524. Line eleven; for *extended*, read *exerted*.
“ 570. Line three; for 1866, read 1876.

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